

HOW TO SEE SWITZERLAND



BY
FREDERICK DONNEMAN

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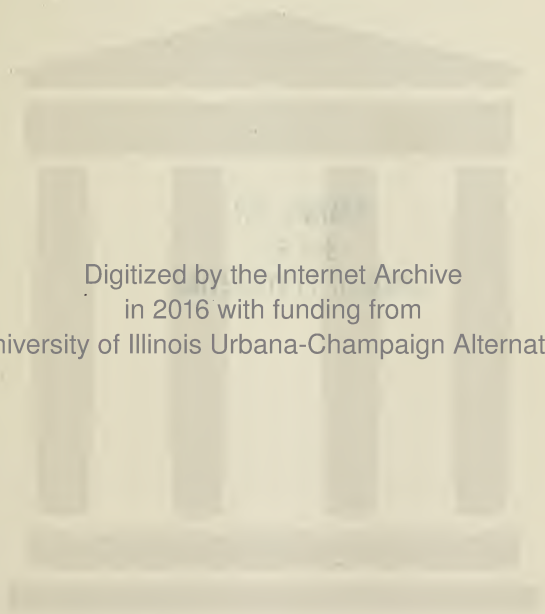
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HOW TO SEE
SWITZERLAND



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Festival before the village church

HOW TO SEE SWITZERLAND

A PRACTICAL GUIDE

BY

FREDERICK DOSSENBACH

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(ALFRED HAFNER)

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INTRODUCTION

Mark Twain, in his "tramp abroad" remarked of the lure of the Alps:

"I met dozens of people—who had come from far countries and roamed through the Swiss Alps year after year, but they could not explain why; they had come since because they could not help it, and they should keep on coming, while they lived, for the same reason.

"Others came nearer formulating what they felt; they said they could find rest and peace nowhere else when they were troubled; all frets and worries and chafings sank to sleep in the presence of the benignant serenity of the Alps; the Great Spirit of the mountain breathed his own peace upon their hurt minds and sore hearts, and healed them; they could not think base thoughts or do mean and sordid things here before the visible throne of God."

And as there is a right and a wrong way to do one's work, so must we acknowledge that there is also a right and a wrong way to seek one's pleasures. Travel, when carefully planned, is decidedly one of the most beneficial recreations both for body and mind, but a trip taken at random with the sole purpose of "doing" a certain part of the Globe produces nothing but a bewildering mass of hazy impressions, a totally tired out system and very often a budget of expenses which are quite out of keeping with the enjoyment derived.

As a trip to Europe, however brief, is never complete without a visit to proverbially beautiful Switzerland, this book is written, not with the intention to replace any other guide book, but with the specific purpose in mind to be of practical assistance to the average American traveler of to-day, show-

ing him in a concise and comprehensive form "How to See Switzerland" within the limit of the time at his disposal.

No preference is given to any particular place or hotel; the strictest impartiality has been observed in the indications given which are simply destined to act as a pilot to the individual traveler.

This book should, therefore, respond to a real need and if it does, its purpose is accomplished. May it become your indispensable guide and ever helpful friend!

THE AUTHOR.

A GLIMPSE OF SWITZERLAND'S HISTORY AND HER RELATIONSHIP TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HER HISTORY, PAST AND PRESENT

THE history of Switzerland teems with the records of valiant men and a sturdy people who—never acknowledging the divine right of Kings or of any other potentate—stood for freedom with unfaltering courage many times in the face of desperate odds. Their cause has rested upon the sure foundation of their rugged Alps and their inspiration has been drawn from the vastness of God's open air.

The country is believed to have been first peopled by the Rhaetians who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the Helvetians, a celtic tribe. The latter were conquered by the Romans in 58 B.C. and the Rhaetians were subdued in 15 B.C. The Romans constructed good military roads over the great St. Bernard to Basle and over the Julier, Septimer and Splügen in the Grisons to Bregenz and Basle. The chief settlements were Aventicum (Avenches) in the Canton of Vaud, Vindonissa near Brugg (Canton of Argovie), Augusta Rauracorum (Augst) near Basle, and Curia Rhaetorum (Coire) in the Grisons. Helvetia, as the country was then called, enjoyed a flourishing trade under Roman domination, then came the period of the great migrations from the north, when Huns, Burgundians, Alemans and Ostrogoths swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps and settled in succession in different parts of the country. The races became intermingled and in the Swiss of to-day we have a mixture of

Celtic and Alemannic blood, in which also Rhaetian, Burgundian and Roman elements are mingled.

In the course of time ancient Helvetia was to a great extent turned into a province of the Holy Roman Empire and was ruled by bailiffs or by the nobles of the neighborhood. In the beginning of the 12th Century the Hapsburgs came into prominence, having already acquired considerable power and many riches. They became counts in Upper Alsace and inherited moreover extensive property in the Aargau and what was then known as the Zürichgau. Later they also gained power in Central Switzerland. Under Emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg (1273-1291) these districts enjoyed great freedom, however, but his son Albrecht did not show any desire to follow in the footsteps of his father. Thus on the first day of August, 1291, the three lands of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of liberty against the Hapsburgs.

With the intention of punishing them for this act, Albrecht departed from the usual custom of naming a nobleman as their protector or bailiff and despatched to Switzerland two men of his own on whom he could rely to carry out his plans. Persecution began, taxes were increased and the smallest offences were punished by heavy fines and imprisonment.

Into this period fits the ever-inspiring story of William Tell, the Swiss national hero, the man who was obliged by the tyrant Gessler to shoot an apple from the head of one of his two beloved boys. Tell complied with the wish, but reserved at the same time another arrow for his tormentor. The latter noticed it and upon being questioned, Tell was frank enough to admit the truth, whereupon Gessler ordered that Tell be bound and taken along on Gessler's boat to a dark dungeon. But a storm rose on the lake and when the little craft was in danger of being swallowed by the high waves, Gessler commanded Tell to be freed in order that he—

who was not only known as a fine marksman, but also as a splendid oarsman—could guide the boat to safety.

Soon Tell was piloting the little craft towards the shore, but when he had reached a favorable spot from where he could gain land, he leaped ashore and pushed the boat back into the turmoil of the waters. A little later, in the Hollow Road of Küssnacht on the Lake of Lucerne, he concealed himself and when Gessler and his knights came along, Tell's never-failing arrow killed the tyrant.

When the courageous little people could endure such indignities no longer three of their representatives, Walter Fürst, Werner Stauffacher and Arnold von Melchtal, met and discussed the situation and they decided that each of the three should go back to his own part of the country to consult with the best and bravest men of his district and see what could be done for liberty and safety. On the seventh day of November, 1307, they met on the classic spot now known as the Rütli—a quiet meadow on the borders of the Lake of the Four Cantons, opposite Brunnen. Each of the three men had brought with him ten other men, tried and true, and together they solemnly swore that they would "faithfully live and die for the rights of the people, that they would suffer no injustice, but also commit none, and that they would undertake and carry out everything together, as one man."

In 1308 Emperor Albrecht was murdered by his own nephew, whose heritage he had withheld, and for a brief period the three little states now known as the Waldstätten, enjoyed comparative freedom, as Emperor Henry VII, who was an opponent of the Hapsburgs, had conferred a charter of independence on them. He died, however, during a campaign in Italy, and Austria once more began to exercise her tyranny on them.

Commanded by Duke Leopold of Austria, a son of the murdered Albrecht, a force of 20,000 men marched towards

Morgarten, in Schwyz, on November 15, 1315. To meet this army of trained soldiers 1300 men from the three Cantons stationed themselves near the hill of Morgarten. Fifty men, who had been banished from Schwyz and who were anxious to win back their good name, asked to act as the advanced post, and as soon as they saw the enemy approach they started the attack by rolling down great masses of rock upon the invaders. This created a general confusion which was quickly used by the main body of men. With their long pikes and terrible halberds, they soon found themselves masters of the situation, and in less than two hours 1500 men of the Austrian army were either killed or drowned in the Lake of Zug, while the remainder fled, terrorized from the infuriated peasants. Duke Leopold himself could barely be saved by his attendants and he returned to Winterthur that night "pale, ashamed and in despair."

Switzerland's first big battle against Austria ended thus in a glorious victory for the 1300 untrained peasants and a crushing defeat for the arrogant enemy!

Seventy-one years passed before the next great battle in the Swiss struggle for independence, but during this time five new members were added to the Confederation: Lucerne, Zürich, Glarus, Zug and Berne. Each of these was first obliged to overcome the opposition of Austria and a sullen conflict was consequently steadily waged. At last Lucerne started open hostilities by destroying the Austrian strongholds in its vicinity, liberating the peasantry from the control of the enemy's officials and admitting them as fellow-citizens to the enjoyment of their own charter.

"To once and for all finish with those rough peasants," Duke Leopold III, a nephew of the Leopold who lost at Morgarten, began to assemble a big army near Brugg. A number of German nobles went also to his aid and the Duke of Milan even sent 200 cavalymen as a reinforcement. The first

attack by the hostile army was planned for Lucerne and on that account the invaders marched from Brugg via Zofingen to Sursee, then on July 9, 1386, on towards Sempach. Duke Leopold felt so certain of his victory that he even took the trouble to ride in person before the walls of Sempach in order to show the citizens the rope which the Austrians had brought with them "to hang up the Swiss."

While he ordered his infantry to surround the little city he proceeded with his cavalry to a hill in order to cut off any Swiss who might attempt to come to the rescue. Very soon his look-out reported the approach of a Swiss army, numbering about 1500 men from Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, and the Austrian cavalry, led by the Duke, made ready for the battle. Leopold quickly realized that the only way to avert disaster was to meet the enemy on foot and calling on his followers to do likewise, he dismounted. The knights rallied round him; and while the Switzers were on their knees praying to God and the Blessed Virgin that they might deliver them from their enemies, the Duke and his men formed into a solid square and awaited attack in a formation which gave them a decided advantage.

With their shields locked together, the Austrian force presented a wall of steel to their foes; and with their long spears advanced they could prevent the Swiss, who were armed with *morgensterns*, axes and halberds, from approaching them closely. And though again and again the men of Lucerne attacked steadily and with great courage, the Austrians were immovable. Finally the Confederates suffered a severe reverse when the Lucerne leader, the aged Pierre von Gundoldingen fell mortally wounded and it is difficult to say how the battle would have ended, but for the heroic self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried of Unterwald, who by a deed which has won him immortal fame, opened a way through the ranks of the enemy.

"Confederates," he said, "that rank must be broken; and I am going to open a path for you. In the name of God, I commend my wife and my children to your safe keeping."

With these words he rushed forward upon the Austrian lances, clasped as many of them as he could gather in his arms and fell, pierced with many wounds. And his comrades understood; they dashed over the hero's body and sprang through the breach he had made. Their weapons now dealt deadly blows right and left, while the Austrians could not handle their spears any more at such close quarters. In a few minutes the ground was strewn with Austrian dead and even the knights were thoroughly demoralized. With superb courage Duke Leopold strove to rally his men, but he achieved nothing and fell dead in the thickest of fight. While the Duke and his fallen noblemen were buried at Königsfelden, the fallen Swiss heroes were taken to their respective homes and a general grave on the battlefield received the remainder of the dead, friend and foe. A chapel was erected over their burial place and on the 9th of July every year a celebration is held in memory of this eventful day.

The glorious victory of Sempach had now greatly endangered Austrian prestige, while the Swiss in return were encouraged to strike boldly for their rights. However, the enemy's revengeful spirit was not curbed as yet and less than two years later, *i.e.*, on April 9, 1388, a third decisive battle was fought at Näfels, in the Canton of Glarus, which had joined the Confederation in 1352. The Glarus people had previously conquered the Austrian stronghold at Wesen, but one night in February, 1388, a few inhabitants of the city, who stood on the side of the enemy, secretly admitted Austrian soldiers within their walls and as a result 31 confederates, principally men of Glarus, who were stationed there as guards, were killed in their beds.

The Glarus people now asked the confederates for assist-

ance, but finding the time of the year inappropriate for a conquest of the fortress they postponed an attack until later. All overtures for peace were rejected by the Austrians and an army of 6,000 men approached Glarus on April 9, 1388. The Glarners had fortified their valley with a so-called Letzi wall directly before Näfels and 350 men were stationed there for the defence. The superior number of the enemy obliged them, however, to retreat up the valley where they finally posted themselves on a slope of loose rolling stones, where the hostile cavalry could find no foothold. Volleys of stones caused great confusion among the horses, and the confederates, taking advantage of the same, were able to chase the enemy into a wild flight. History relates that the Glarners had to repulse eleven attacks, in memory of which there are eleven memorial stones on the battlefield, known as the Rautifelder.

And since those early struggles, Switzerland fought fiercely and unfalteringly against many odds to maintain her liberty and independence until following the Napoleonic wars, at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the European Powers—France, Great Britain, Russia, Portugal, Prussia and Austria formally and authentically acknowledged that the perpetual “neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland and its independence from all foreign influence are in the best interests of the policy of the whole of Europe.” Her political independence was then assured.

To-day Switzerland's Constitution is similar to that of the United States. Since 1848 she has been a federal state consisting of a central Authority, the “Bund,” and twenty-two states, the “Cantons.” These are the cantons and their respective admittance into the Federation:

	Admitted Into the Federation	Present Population
URI.	These three cantons formed the Original Federation under the "Vow of 1291"	23,963
SCHWYZ.		59,701
UNTERWALDEN.		31,571
(Divided into Obwalden and Nidwalden)		
LUCERNE.	1332	176,659
ZURICH.	1351	538,580
ZUG.	1352	31,630
GLARUS.	1352	33,892
BERNE	1353	675,731
FRIBOURG	1481	142,965
SOLEURE	1481	130,615
SCHAFFHAUSEN	1501	50,478
BASLE (Divided into two half-cantons: Baselstadt and Baselland)	1501	223,055
APPENZELL (Divided into two half-cantons: Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden and Appenzell Inner Rhoden)	1513	69,978
ST. GALL	1803	295,216
GRISONS	1803	121,188
AARGAU	1803	240,767
THURGAU	1803	135,824
TICINO	1803	152,910
VAUD	1803	319,928
VALAIS	1815	126,157
NEUCHÂTEL	1815	131,483
GENEVA	1815	171,409

To foreign powers Switzerland presents a united front, while her internal policy allows to each Canton a large amount of independence. Each of the twenty-two Cantons is a sovereign State, but its privileges are nevertheless limited by the Federal constitution, particularly as regards legal, military and educational matters.

The population of the twenty-two Cantons constitute together the Swiss Confederation. The highest power is exercised by the Parliament, which consists, like in the United States, of two Houses; the National Council and the Council of States, the former representing the Swiss people and the latter the Cantons. The highest administrative

authority in Switzerland is the Bundesrat, the Federal Council, composed of seven members, who are elected by the Federal Assembly. One of these Federal Councillors is elected President and another Vice-President for a term of one year. After the expiration of this term the Vice-President generally becomes President and another member of the Federal Council is entrusted with the Vice-Presidency.

The total area of Switzerland is 15,965 square miles, or less than one-third of the State of Florida. The population is 3,883,700 souls according to the 1920 census. Three national languages are spoken, 2,700,000 have German, 900,000 French, and 300,000 Italian as their native tongue. Two millions are Protestants and one and one-half million Catholics.

HER RELATIONSHIP TO THE UNITED STATES

Switzerland's relationship to the United States dates back to the period of the Calvinistic Reformation when a spiritual link was forged between Geneva and New England and when the Genevese were the counterpart of the Puritans in England and the Pilgrims in America. The three groups were guided by the same doctrine and the same simple rituals of their cult; they adhered to the same stern morals and simple life.

Besides this origin of religious sympathies, we find a mutual influence has existed between the two Republics for a century and a half. It was in the year 1828, after his travels in Switzerland, that James Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist, declared that all liberal-minded and well-informed Swiss whom he had encountered were aware of the imperfection of the Federal constitution of those days and that they were aspiring to a union formed after the principles of that of the United States. The Swiss constitution of 1848, of which the present fundamental law of 1874 is the natural outgrowth, was consequently partially modeled after the American constitution of 1789.

The Swiss Referendum, however, or vote of the people en masse, and the Initiative, empowering the people to demand the abrogation or modification of given articles of the Federal constitution, as well as the adoption of new formal dispositions, which were introduced in 1874, were hardly known in this country before 1889, when they started to become a generally discussed question. South Dakota was the first State which passed a constitutional amendment favoring the adoption of the Initiative and the Referendum after the Swiss pattern and this amendment having been accepted by a popular vote, was embodied in the fundamental law of the State in 1898. Oregon was the next to follow and among the many prominent men who voiced their opinion on this subject, one may quote G. H. Shibley, Director of the American Bureau of Political Research, who declared: "the influence of the Swiss example on the development of democracy in the United States in this era is beyond words to express." Thus it is proven that the Swiss followed America's example in their constitution of 1848 and the United States in its turn has followed Switzerland's example as far as the Initiative and Referendum are concerned; the traditional friendship of the two nations is based upon the common ideal of liberty and democracy. This undoubtedly accounts for the fact that since 1710, when some 5,000 Swiss emigrated to the New World, the United States has been the preferred destination of Helvetian emigrants. It is estimated that about 150,000 Swiss left their native land between 1887-1914 and that fully 83 per cent. of this number came to these shores. Most of them were farmers, but the percentage of industrial workers, artisans and business people has grown steadily. Of these vast numbers of sons Switzerland has given America, there are many who distinguished themselves with brilliant careers in this country and among these the names of Albert Gallatin and Louis Agassiz will stand out prominently forever.

With the intention of making a fortune for himself on the other side of the Atlantic, Albert Gallatin—of prominent parentage and university education—left his native city of Geneva in the year 1780, when he was 19 years old. After his arrival he started a very modest grocery trade; a little later he gave some French lessons at the College—now known as Harvard University—and after that he acted as interpreter of the agent of a foreign bank who had advanced large sums of money to the State of Virginia. It was not a lucrative position, but it brought him together with some of the leading politicians of the new Republic.

He then took part in some extensive, but unsuccessful real estate dealings during which period he spent several months exploring virgin territory. At that time a rumor reached Geneva that he had been killed by Indians and the cantonal archives actually contain an autograph letter by Thomas Jefferson, at that time American Ambassador at Paris, reassuring his family in this respect.

Gallatin became an American citizen in 1785 and in 1790 he was elected member of the Chamber of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania. From 1794-1801 he was a member of Congress at Washington where he distinguished himself in such a degree that Jefferson, when he became President in 1801, chose him for the post of Secretary of the Treasury at which he remained until 1813.

He was the chief negotiator of the treaty of Ghent, which ended the war with England in 1814. From 1816-1823 he was Ambassador of the United States to the court of Louis XVIII, during which period he actually declined the portfolio of Finance, the presidency of the Bank of the United States and several other positions which were as honorable as they were lucrative. Against his personal wishes he accepted the candidacy for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. He withdrew the same, however, soon after, as a

serious illness of the candidate for Presidency—Mr. Crawford—changed the electoral situation entirely.

In 1826 President Adams sent Gallatin as special U. S. Envoy on an important diplomatic mission to London. After his return to America in 1827 and up to the time of his death in 1849 he devoted himself to the direction of a large New York bank, to economical research work, etc.

Were it not for the fact that the United States Constitution bars foreign born citizens from the Presidency, it is quite probable that Albert Gallatin, this noteworthy Swiss upon whom appreciative America showered so many distinctions, would have been elevated to that highest post of honor—the Presidency.

Not less triumphal was the career of that other Swiss, Louis Agassiz, the vaudois naturalist. At the age of 38 he arrived in this country in the year 1843 on a scientific mission and shortly afterwards he became professor of zoology and geology at Harvard University where he remained with few interruptions until his death in 1873. His brilliant work in the most varied branches of natural history brought him universal repute and the memory he left at the great university is such that to-day even the most obscure Swiss are assured of an exceptionally cordial welcome at Harvard in his honor.

The foregoing facts illustrate that the two sister Republics, Switzerland and the United States, are not only closely related as the world's model democracies, but that they truly have, as ex-President Wilson said, "common principles of life, common ideals and common aspirations."

PLANNING THE TOUR

Map out your trip, if possible, before you leave America, or at least select your port of debarkation in Europe, then make your reservation as far in advance as possible with the Steamship Company or Tourist Agent, whose assistance for preparing your European trip is most valuable.

STEAMER PASSAGE

Accommodation on steamer can be secured in advance on payment of a deposit of, as a rule, 25 per cent. of the passage money, balance payable three weeks before sailing. Return accommodation can also be secured in advance upon payment of the required deposit and balance payable before leaving America.

Baggage. On the steamer, each adult passenger is allowed 20 cubic feet of baggage free. As the steamship companies decline liability for loss or damage to baggage beyond the amount specified on the steamer ticket, it is highly advisable to insure the baggage, which can be done through the steamship company's offices or their agents.

Before you board the steamer claim and register your "Hold" baggage with the baggagemaster at the pier; same is not placed on board before it is claimed by the passenger. Packages required on the voyage should be marked "Wanted" when sent to the pier. Steamer trunk should not exceed 14 inches in height, 2 feet in width and 3 feet in length, in order that it may be placed under the berth.

Bicycles, Motorcycles and Automobiles. Bicycles and motorcycles must be crated and are carried at owner's risk

only on the steamer. The rate is usually \$5 and \$25 respectively, from port of embarkation to port of debarkation. For the best ways of shipping your automobile apply to the steamship company for particulars.

Deck Chairs and Steamer Rugs. A limited number of deck chairs and steamer rugs are carried almost on every steamer. Same can be hired at a charge of \$1.50 each for the voyage.

Physician on Board. Every ship carries a physician, whose attendance is free in case of outbreak of illness or accident on board, but in other cases the physician is allowed to charge the regular fee.

Payments on Board. Money paid to the purser or any official on board should be receipted for on the company's forms. Passenger may pay under protest, if necessary, claiming refund from the company upon landing, and the claim will surely be met by the company if upon investigation same is found justified.

FUNDS

Letters of Credit and Traveler's Cheques are the modern and most economical way of carrying funds. They combine both safety and convenience. Traveler's cheques are, as a rule, issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 and are readily accepted by the steamship companies, railroads, hotels and shopkeepers. On account of the fluctuating exchange, however, it is recommended to cash them at banks.

PASSPORTS

At the time this book is written, all travelers, regardless of nationality, must provide themselves with a passport of their respective countries. Citizens of the United States should apply to the Department of State in Washington, D. C., or to a clerk of a Federal or State Court having authority to naturalize aliens. Citizens of other countries must apply to

their respective Consuls. While these passport requirements may seem annoying at the first glance, they are in fact a protection for the traveler himself, as every tourist should really be in possession of an authoritative document of identification for an emergency. In this respect the passport serves its good purpose.

American citizens intending to visit Switzerland must, therefore, be in possession of a passport, but same does not need to be viséd by a Swiss Consul, which formality was formerly required.

CUSTOMS

In practically all countries no merchandise is allowed to enter free of duty. The customs officials, however, are usually liberal in the performance of their duty with tourists, and very often, if the well known question, "Have you anything to declare?" is answered in the negative the baggage is passed almost without examination. It is advisable, in order to avoid trouble, to be perfectly frank with the customs officials. If you have anything that you are in doubt as to whether or not it is dutiable, tell the Customs Inspector and you will, in the end, be better off for having done so, as he may exercise with the latitude which the law allows him.

It is impossible to give full information as to the customs regulations and examinations, the practice varying according to the frontier and even to the train. It may be said, however, that all baggage, whether registered or not, is examined at the frontier stations of each country (port of debarkation) and again at the Swiss frontier. Passengers have to personally attend these examinations. If no one appears for the baggage, same is retained by the respective customs authorities at the frontier. (See page 83.)

CURRENCIES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THEIR NOMINAL EQUIVALENT AT PAR IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS

(All these rates are subject to exchange fluctuations)

COUNTRY	CURRENT COIN	NOMINAL EQUIVALENT AT PAR
		IN U. S. DOLLARS
Austria	Crown	0.203
Belgium	Franc	0.193
Bulgaria	Lev	0.193
Czechoslovakia	Crown	0.203
Denmark	Kroner	0.268
Finland	Finnish Mark	0.193
France	Franc	0.193
Germany	Mark	0.238
Greece	Gold Drachma	0.193
Hungary	Crown	0.203
Iceland	Same as Denmark	0.268
Italy	Lira	0.193
Jugoslavia	Crown	0.203
Luxembourg	Franc	0.193
Malta	Same as United Kingdom	4.8665
Netherlands	Florin or Guilder	0.402
Norway	Kroner	0.268
Poland	Polish Mark	0.238
Portugal	Gold Milreis	1.08
Roumania	Lei	0.193
Russia	Rouble	0.515
Spain	Gold Peseta	0.193
Sweden	Kroner	0.268
Switzerland	Franc	0.193
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	4.8665
Turkey	Gold Pound	4.40

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER SERVICES TO NORTHERN EUROPEAN PORTS

FROM	LINE	REGULAR SERVICES TO
New York....	American.....	Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.
New York....	Anchor.....	Londonderry and Glasgow.
New York....	Baltic-America.....	Danzig, Libau and Hamburg.
New York....	Cunard.....	Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Liverpool, London, Hamburg.
New York....	French Line.....	Håvre, also to Hamburg and to Bordeaux.
New York....	Holland-America.....	Boulogne and Rotterdam.
New York....	Norwegian-American...	Bergen, Stavanger, Christiansand and Christiania.
New York....	North German Lloyd..	Bremen.
New York....	Red Star.....	Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp.
New York....	Royal Mail Steam Packet.....	Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg.
New York....	Scandinavian-American	Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen and Warnemünde.
New York....	Swedish-American.....	Gothenburg, Malmö, Stockholm and Helsingfors.
New York....	United States.....	Plymouth, Boulogne, London, Hamburg, Bremen and Danzig.
New York....	United American.....	
New York....	Hamburg-American....	
New York....	White Star.....	Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Queenstown, Liverpool.
Philadelphia...	American.....	Liverpool.
Philadelphia...	Red Star.....	Antwerp.
Boston.....	Leyland.....	Liverpool.
Boston.....	Cunard.....	Liverpool.
Boston.....	White Star.....	Liverpool.
Portland, Me..	White Star-Dominion..	Liverpool.
Montreal.....	Allan.....	Liverpool, also to London,
Montreal.....	Canadian Pacific.....	Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow.
Montreal.....	White Star-Dominion..	Liverpool.
Montreal.....	Donaldson.....	Glasgow.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER SERVICES TO SOUTHERN EUROPEAN PORTS

LINE	SERVICES TO
Anchor.....	Naples.
Compania Transatlantica.....	Barcelona, Cadiz, Coruna, Santander, Bilbao.
Compania Transmediterranea..	Cadiz, Barcelona.
Cunard.....	Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Geneva.
Fabre.....	Palermo, Naples, and Marseilles, also Azores, Lisbon and Marseilles.
Transatlantica Italiana.....	Naples and Genoa.
Lloyd Sabaudo.....	Naples and Genoa.
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Naples, Genoa and Palermo.
Cosulich.....	Naples.
Portuguese.....	Azores and Lisbon.
White Star.....	Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.

OCEAN DISTANCES

From New York to European Ports as per Steamer Service

TO	MILES	TO	MILES
Antwerp	3,328	Hamburg	3,590
Azores	2,226	Havre	3,125
Boulogne sur Mer.....	3,171	Liverpool	3,062
Bremen	3,558	London	3,255
Cherbourg	3,066	Naples	4,186
Dover	3,297	Palermo	4,354
Fishguard	2,902	Plymouth	2,978
Genoa	4,062	Queenstown	2,814
Gibraltar	3,250	Rotterdam	3,291
Glasgow	3,000	Southampton	3,095

TIME WHEN IT IS NOON IN NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK

CHICAGO



WESTERN EUROPE

CENTRAL EUROPE

EASTERN EUROPE



CENTRAL EUROPEAN TIME: Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Sweden.

WESTERN EUROPEAN TIME: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Spain and Portugal.

EASTERN EUROPEAN TIME: Turkey, Bulgaria, Roumania.

HOLLAND

RUSSIA



HOW TO REACH SWITZERLAND FROM PORT OF DEBARKATION AND OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS

FROM	TO AND BEYOND	ROUTE VIA
Antwerp....	Basle.....	Brussels, Namur, Luxembourg, Metz, Strassbourg.
Boulogne....	Basle.....	Amiens, Laon, Reims, Chalon, Chaumont, Belfort.
Bremen.....	Basle.....	Paris, Belfort and Mulhouse.
Brussels....	Schaffhausen..	Osnabrück, Cologne, Strassbourg.
Cherbourg...	Basle.....	Hannover, Frankfort a-M. Stuttgart.
	Berne.....	Same as above.
	Lausanne...	
	Geneva.....	See routes from Paris.
Genoa.....	Lucerne.....	Milan, Chiasso, Lugano (via St. Gothard).
	Geneva.....	Alessandria, Novara, Arona, Baveno, Domodossola (via Simplon), Montreux, Lausanne.
	Lausanne.....	Torino, Modane, Culoz, Bellegarde.
	Berne.....	Alessandria, Novara, Arona, Baveno, Domodossola (via Simplon), Montreux.
		Alessandria, Novara, Arona, Baveno, Domodossola (via Simplon), Brigue (via Lötschberg, Spiez).
Hague.....	Basle.....	Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Namur, Luxembourg, Metz, Strassbourg.
Hamburg....	Basle.....	Hannover, Cassel, Frankfort a-M., Strassbourg.
Havre.....	Basle.....	
	Berne.....	See routes from Paris.
	Geneva.....	
	Lausanne...	
London.....	Basle.....	Calais, Amiens, Laon, Reims, Chalon, Chaumont, Belfort.
		Boulogne, Laon and as above.
		Ostend, Brussels, Namur, Luxembourg, Strassbourg, Mulhouse.
		Dieppe, Paris, Belfort, Mulhouse. (See routes from Paris.)
Marseilles...	Geneva.....	Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels.
Milan.....	Lucerne.....	Lyons, Macon, Culoz, Bellegarde.
	Zürich.....	Chiasso, Lugano (via St. Gothard), Flüelen.
		Chiasso, Lugano (via St. Gothard), Zug.

FROM	TO AND BEYOND	ROUTE VIA
Milan.....	Lausanne.....	Arona, Baveno, Domodossola (via Simplon), Brigue, Montreux.
	Geneva.....	Same as above.
	Berne.....	Arona, Baveno, Domodossola, Brigue (via Lötschberg), Spiez.
Naples.....	Lucerne.....	Rome, Florence, Bologna, Milan, Chiasso (via St. Gothard), Flüelen.
	Lausanne.....	Rome, Florence, Livorno, Genoa, Novara, Baveno, Domodossola (via Simplon), Brigue, Montreux.
	Geneva.....	Same as above.
Nice.....	Lucerne.....	San Remo, Genoa, Milan, Chiasso, Lugano (via St. Gothard), Flüelen.
	Geneva.....	San Remo, Genoa, Alessandria, Novara, Baveno, Domodossola (via Simplon), Montreux, Lausanne.
		Marseilles, Lyons, Macon, Culoz, Bellegarde.
Paris.....	Basle.....	Troyes, Chaumont, Belfort, Mulhouse.
	Lausanne.....	Troyes, Chaumont, Belfort, Delle.
	Berne.....	Dijon, Frasnè, Vallorbe.
	Geneva.....	Dijon, Frasnè, Pontarlier, Neuchâtel.
Rotterdam..	Basle.....	Dijon, Bourg, Culoz, Bellegarde.
		Antwerp, Brussels, Namur, Luxembourg, Metz, Strassbourg.
		Hague, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Strassbourg.
Vienna.....		Amsterdam, Utrecht, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Strassbourg.
	Zurich.....	Salzburg, Innsbruck, Buchs.

HINTS FOR THE TOUR IN SWITZERLAND

SEASON

While the great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between middle of July and the end of September, May and June are ideal months for those who wish to enjoy besides the scenery, the vegetation and Alpine flora at their best. Snow disappears in the lowland as early as middle of March, so that some of the resorts along the Swiss-Italian lakes and the lakes of Geneva, Thun and Lucerne, show signs of lively animation during the Spring months.

Spring, Summer and Autumn in the land of the Alps are continued periods of enchantment and providers of endless opportunities for every conceivable variety of sports and diversions, but Switzerland in Winter too has become the rendezvous of the world's leaders in sports and fashions. (See page 130.)

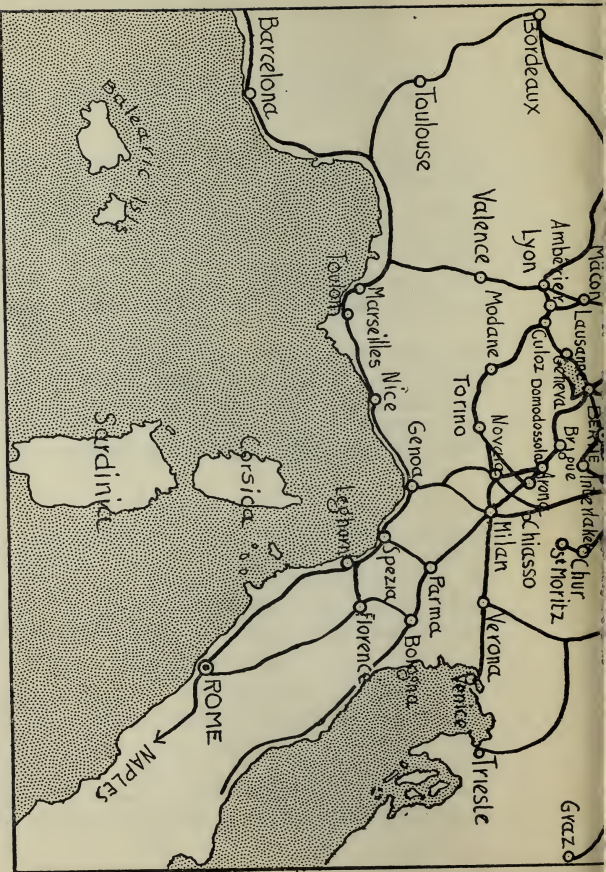
EXPENSES

The cost of a tour depends, of course, upon the tastes and purse of the individual traveler. Generally speaking, Switzerland is one of the least expensive countries in which to spend a holiday. The ordinary tourist's daily expenditure, exclusive of special guides, may be estimated at from \$4 up.

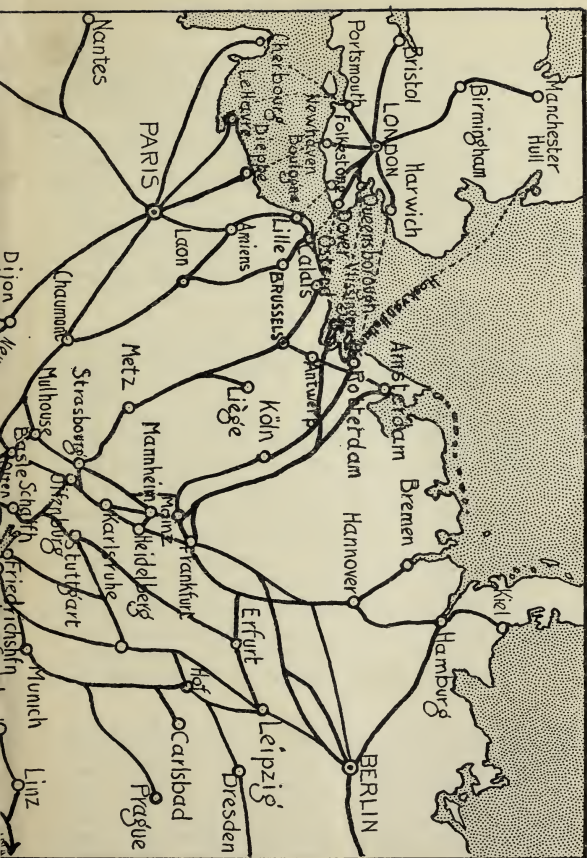
HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

A great comfort to know is that the Swiss hotel service is just as efficient in a small establishment as in the largest hostelry. The tourist has every opportunity of finding just the sort of hotel which will suit him. In the large and magnificent palaces the wealthy guest will find every comfort and luxury that he is accustomed to, while those with more

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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

modest requirements have every want supplied by the less pretentious hotels. The hotel employees are thoroughly capable and courteous. Most of them speak English and are thus able to inform and direct visitors in a reliable manner. The hotels in Switzerland are usually crowded during the tourist season and travelers will therefore do well, whenever practicable, to order their accommodation in advance.

Boarding houses or "Pensions" where guests are accepted for longer periods at rates of as low as \$2 a day can be found almost at every place.

HOTEL TELEGRAPH-CODE

The object of this Code is to simplify orders for rooms by telegram, and to make them clear and intelligible to the receiver.

The code-words are so chosen, that the receiver of the telegram can tell at once from the initial letter how many rooms are required, and from the final letter how many beds. Thus in "Calde," *C* is the third letter of the alphabet and means 3 rooms, *e* is the fifth and means 5 beds.

Orders for rooms should state: 1. The number of rooms, stating whether single- or double-bedded; 2. date of arrival; 3. time of arrival (early morning, day-time or late in the evening); 4. if possible, whether the order is for one night or several days; 5. signature and exact *home-address* of sender.

In the event of rooms ordered not being required, countermand instructions by simply wiring "Cancel."

1 room 1 bed	<i>Alba</i>	3 rooms with 5 beds in all....	<i>Calde</i>
1 double-bedded room	<i>Albaduo</i>	3 rooms with 6 beds in all....	<i>Caduf</i>
1 two-bedded room	<i>Arab</i>	3 rooms with 7 beds in all....	<i>Casag</i>
1 room 3 beds	<i>Abec</i>	4 rooms with 4 beds in all....	<i>Caduf</i>
2 single rooms	<i>Belab</i>	4 rooms with 5 beds in all....	<i>Daime</i>
2 rooms with 3 beds in all	<i>Birac</i>	4 rooms with 6 beds in all....	<i>Danof</i>
2 rooms with 4 beds in all	<i>Bonad</i>	4 rooms with 7 beds in all....	<i>Dalag</i>
3 rooms with 3 beds in all	<i>Cirac</i>	4 rooms with 8 beds in all....	<i>Dirich</i>
3 rooms with 4 beds in all	<i>Carid</i>	4 rooms with 9 beds in all....	<i>Durbi</i>

Child's bed	<i>Kind</i>	Private bathroom	<i>Bat</i>
Sitting room...	<i>Sal</i>	Servant's room	<i>Serv</i>

<i>The class of rooms</i> can be indicated by the following additional words:		<i>Length of stay:</i>	
For best rooms disengaged....	<i>best</i>	One night	<i>Pas</i>
For good rooms	<i>bon</i>	Several days	<i>Stop</i>
For simply furnished rooms....	<i>plain</i>	Cancelling rooms	<i>Cancel</i>

<i>Time of arrival:</i>	Between midnight and 7 A. M.	<i>Granmatin</i>
	Between 7 A. M. and midday.....	<i>Matin</i>
	Between midday and 7 P. M.	<i>Sera</i>
	Between 7 P. M. and midnight.....	<i>Gransera</i>

All further particulars for which there are no code-words, such as day of arrival; whether by railway, steamer, coach, motor car or carriage; on what floor the rooms are desired, etc., etc., should be telegraphed in the ordinary way.

HOTEL TARIFFS

The prices in the list following are given in Swiss Francs and are approximate only. For a stay of at least 5 days in the same hotel a pension rate is usually granted.

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
AARAU						
Aarauerhof.....	A. P. Boss dir.....	45	4.—	2.—	4.—	4.—
Löwen.....	C. Scherz.....	25	4.—	1.75	carte	4.50
ADELBODEN						
Adler & Kursaal.....	H. Jossi, dir.....	100	4.50	2.50	5.—	5.50
Alpenrose.....	G. Aellig.....	44	3.00	1.75	4.—	4.50
Beau-Site.....	H. Moor.....	70	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
Edelweiss.....	P. Petzold.....	48	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Grand Hôtel.....	E. Gurtner, dir.....	190	6.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Huldi's Privat-Pension..	Familie Huldi.....	16	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
Kulmhôtel Kurhaus....	H. Seewer.....	120	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
National.....	O. Schmid.....	125	5.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Nevada-Palace.....	Richert frères.....	120	7.—	3.—	8.—	10.—
Parkhôtel Bellevue....	.....	40	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Regina Hôtel Rondinella	M. Zurbuchen.....	150	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Sporthôtel Schoenegg & Waldpark.....	Hermann Schmid.....	49	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Huldi's Hôtel Victoria..	Familie Huldi.....	45	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
AESCHI						
Pension Alpenblick....	Ed. Lauener.....	45	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bären.....	Stucker & Zesiger.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Baumgarten.....	Chr. Kummer.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Blümlisalp.....	Gebrüder Ernst.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Pension Friedegg.....	J. Ghisla-Gast.....	60	4.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Pension Niesen.....	K. Luginbühl.....	60	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Seeblick.....	Jos. Wäspi.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
AIGLE						
Grand Hôtel.....	W. Niess.....	130	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Victoria.....	F. Amacker-Défago....	35	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
AIROLO						
Lombardi.....	F. Lombardi.....	80	3.50	1.75	5.—	5.—
Motta.....	A. Motta.....	80	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
ALTDORF						
Goldener Schlüssel.....		50	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Schwarzer Löwen.....	Fam. Arnold.....	35	4.—	1.80	4.—	5.—
Tell.....	Jos. Zraggen.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
ALTSTATTEN (Rheintal)						
Drei Könige.....	Fritz Diemer.....	30	3.50	1.75	carte	4.—
AMBRI.						
Hôtel & Pension Ambri.	M. Croce.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
AMDEN						
Kurhaus Alpenhof.....	Familie Hupfer.....	50	3.50	2.—	4.—	4.50
Bellevue.....	P. Germer.....	22	3.50	2.—	4.—	4.50
AMSTEG						
Engel.....	J. Furrer-Tresch.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Stern & Post.....	Fam. Tresch.....	45	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Weisses Kreuz.....	Fam. Indergand.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
ANDEER						
Fravi.....	Fam. Fravi.....	96	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
ANDERMATT						
Bellevue.....	A. Müller.....	150	6.—	2.50	6.—	8.—
Central-Hôtel Fedier.....	J. Fedier-Christen.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Danioth's Grand Hôtel.	C. Danioth.....	135	5.50	2.25	6.—	7.—
Drei Könige.....	Ad. Meyer.....	20	3.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
Krone.....	A. & S. Camenzind.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Löwen.....	G. Wenger-Russi.....	15	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Monopol.....	Carl Meyer.....	60	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sonne.....	Paul Nager.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Touriste.....	A. Müller.....	15	3.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
APPENZELL						
Hecht.....	Max Facchinetti.....	30	3.50	1.75	carte	4.50
ARRON						
Bär, Pension Seebad....	Th. Daetwyler.....	36	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
AROLLA						
Mont Collon.....	J. Anzevui.....	99	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Victoria.....	A. Forclaz.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
AROSA						
Alexandra.....	A. Gruber.....	60	6.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Alpensonne.....	Trobitzsch & Co.....	40	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
des Alpes & Villa Zürrer.	A. Müller.....	45	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sanatorium Altein.....	P. Wieland, dir.....	100	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium Arosa.....	R. H. Nägeli, dir.....	115	6.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Arosa-Kulm &.....	F. Buchli, dir.....	80	6.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Waldhaus Arosa A. G.	F. Buchli, dir.....	68	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Bahnhof.....	E. Boksberger.....	30	5.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Beausite-Hohenfels.....	Carl Schelling.....	36	5.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Bellevue.....	Peter Hold.....	60	5.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Bristol & Schweizerhaus.	A. Schwenke-Halder....	35	5.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Bündner Heilstätte.....	Dr. Knoll, Chefarzt.....	11	—	—	—	—
Eden.....	H. Mettier-Pellizari....	50	6.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Excelsior.....	H. A. Sieber-Ott.....	45	6.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Furka.....	Geschw. Maron.....	25	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Pension Gentiana.....	F. Caviezel.....	25	5.—	1.75	5.—	6.—
Sanatorium Dr. Herwig.	Dr. Otto Herwig.....	35	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sporthôtel Merkur.....	F. Billwiller-Egli.....	36	5.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Pension Prättschli.....	Alb. Schwendener.....	15	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Quellenhof.....	Wwe. J. Hemken.....	14	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Rhätia & Villa Germania.	Hofer & Co.....	60	6.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Seehof.....	A. Birkmaier, dir.....	80	6.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
Kurhaus Surlej.....	Meisser & Sprecher.....	40	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Valsana.....	E. Baebler, dir.....	60	6.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Waldsanatorium.....	.....	100	6.—	2.—	5.—	8.—
ATTISHOLZ						
Bad & Kurhaus.....	E. Probst-Otti.....	65	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
AUVERNIER						
Bellevue.....	A. Clerc.....	15	3.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
AU (Zürich)						
Halbinsel Au.....	Chr. Müller.....	15	4.—	2.—	5.50	—

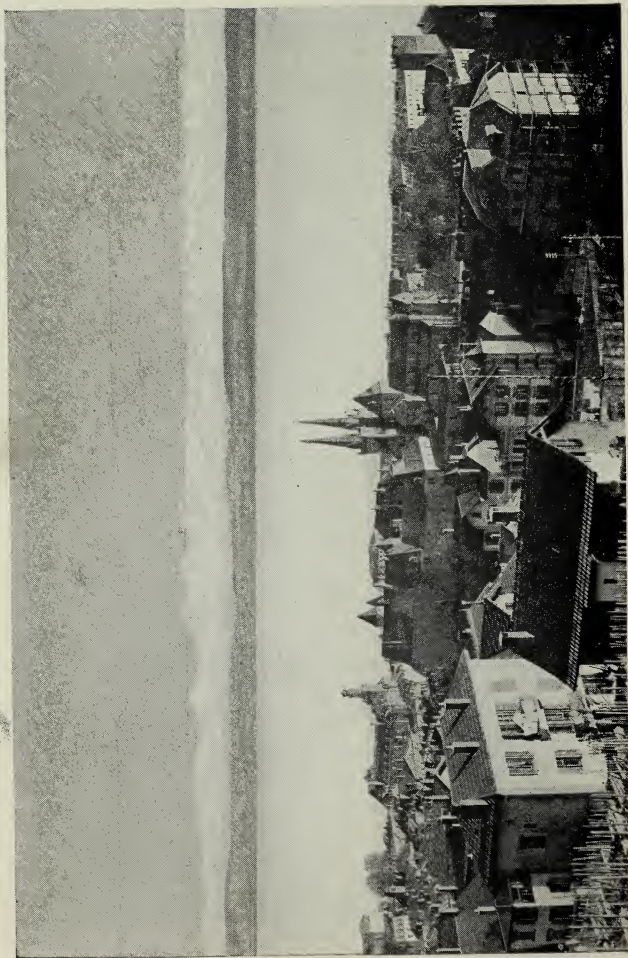
Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
AXENSTEIN						
Grand Hôtel Axenstein.	M. Theiler-Eberle.....	200	6.—	2.25	5.50	7.—
Parkhôtel.....	M. Theiler-Eberle.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
BADEN						
Bahnhof.....	Bräm & Hofmann.....	15	4.—	1.75	3.50	3.50
Bären.....	K. Gugolz-Gyr.....	98	4.50	2.00	5.—	6.—
Blume.....	Borsinger-Walser.....	48	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Eden.....	Ls. Guye.....	30	4.—	1.50	4.50	4.50
Engel.....	S. Hauri.....	28	4.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Grand Hôtel.....	W. Hafen.....	170	6.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
Hirschen.....	Otto Wüger.....	75	4.—	2.—	4.—	4.50
Jura.....	L. Flogerzi.....	48	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
National.....	F. Stucker.....	50	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Ochsen.....	Xaver Markwalder.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Quellenhof.....	W. Amsler.....	60	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Rebstock.....	Fr. Widmer.....	30	4.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Schwanen.....	C. Küpfer.....	75	5.—	2.—	4.50	6.—
Schweizerhof.....	Fam. Baumgartner.....	60	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
Sonne.....	Jakob Brodbeck.....	40	3.—	1.50	3.—	3.50
Sternen.....	Adolf Herzog.....	75	4.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Verenahof-Limmathof..	J. Borsinger.....	160	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Waage.....	J. Joos.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
BALLAIGUES						
Gd. Hôtel Aubépine....	Sam. Leresche.....	95	5.—	2.50	5.—	6.—
BASLE						
Balances.....	G. Strohl.....	30	5.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
Bauer am Rhein.....	Jules Weber.....	48	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Bayerischer Hof.....	J. Ch. Goetz.....	50	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Bristol.....	Tritschler & Bär.....	45	4.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Central.....	G. Wehrle.....	60	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Continental.....	Jos. Hold.....	60	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
Drei Könige.....	Fam. Bossi.....	120	7.—	2.50	6.50	7.50
Europäischer Hof.....	Jos. Schönberger.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Grand Hôtel & Euler...	Fam. Michel.....	115	7.—	2.50	7.50	8.50
Hauser.....	Fr. Greub-Köhler.....	22	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Hofer.....	Aug. Schirrer.....	40	4.—	1.80	carte	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
BASLE (con.)						
Jura.....	E. Berlauder-Schirrer.....	125	4.—	1.75	carte	5.—
Krafft am Rhein.....	W. Lutz & Co.....	35	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Métropole & Monopol..	E. Häring-Strub.....	60	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
du Pont & Rhein. Hof..	Jos. Meyer.....	60	3.50	1.75	carte	4.—
Müller's Royal Hôtel...	A. Müller.....	44	5.—	2.—	—	—
St. Gotthard-Terminus.	O. Vogt.....	48	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Schweizerhof.....	E. Götzinger.....	130	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Spalenhof.....	H. K. Schmid.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Stadthof.....	S. Schatz.....	20	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Storchen.....	H. Gisiger, dir.....	120	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Union.....	J. Habé-Ott.....	30	4.—	1.80	carte	carte
Univers.....	E. Wantz, dir.....	100	7.—	2.50	7.50	8.50
Victoria & National...	Paul Otto.....	148	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Vogt.....	Fam. Vogt.....	37	4.—	1.75	carte	4.50
BASEL-BIRSFELDEN						
Waldhaus in der Hardt.	Emil Hablützel.....	15	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
BASEL-RIEHEN						
Bischoffhöhe.....	Gottlieb Gfeller.....	6	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
BAUGY S/MONTREUX						
Beau-Site.....	A. Murisier.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
BEATENBERG						
des Alpes-Pension Jung- frau.....	Ad. Brunner.....	45	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Amisbühl.....	Dr. Hauswirth-Egli....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Gd. H. Beatenberg-Kur- haus.....	R. Müller-Egli.....	130	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Beatrice.....	J. Jaggi.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Beatus.....	R. Riedi.....	20	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Beau-Regard.....	D. Jaggi.....	50	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Bellevue.....	S. Bill.....	100	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Blümlisalp.....	Fam. Howald.....	70	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
Edelweiss.....	Joh. Gfeller.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Oberland.....	Chr. Gafner.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Parkhôtel zur Post....	E. Egli.....	100	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
BEATENBERG (con.)						
Regina Palace.....	Fam. Brunner.....	150	6.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Schöneegg.....	A. Graeser.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Silberhorn.....	R. Zahler.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
BECKENRIED						
Mond.....	M. Amstad.....	74	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Parkhôtel Nidwaldner- hof.....	Frau Hanauer.....	85	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Sonne.....	E. Amstad.....	70	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
BELALP						
Hôtel Belalp.....	Fam. K. Klingele Co....	90	4.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
BELLINZONA..						
Bahnhof-Terminus.....	Wilh. Gamper.....	24	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
Poste, Suisse & Métro- pole.....	Angelo Sorgesa.....	20	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
BERGUN						
Weisses Kreuz.....	J. Juvalta.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Kurhaus Bergün.....	E. Rüeegger, dir.....	120	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
BERISAL						
Hôtel Bérisal.....	Geschw. Bürcher.....	80	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
BERNE						
Bären.....	H. Marbach.....	100	4.50	1.75	4.50	—
Beau-Site.....	Petermann-Berger.....	50	4.50	1.75	5.—	6.—
Bellevue Palace.....	F. Eggimann, dir.....	250	10.—	2.50	8.—	9.—
Pension Bois Fleury....	Ramstein & Witschi....	30	—	—	—	—
Bristol.....	H. Sperl.....	130	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Brünig.....	J. Cadalbert.....	26	3.50	1.75	4.—	—
Bubenbergl.....	B. Mittler.....	40	4.50	1.75	4.50	—
Pension Eden.....	Julia Petermann.....	15	—	—	—	—
Pension Elite.....	H. Duthaler.....	15	—	—	—	—
Emmenthalerhof.....	Alfr. Bütikofer.....	20	3.—	1.75	3.50	—
France-Terminus.....	H. Fleury.....	45	4.50	2.—	4.50	—
Pension Villa Frey.....	M. Gisiger & Michel....	49	—	—	—	—



Tourists listening to the wonderful organ in the convent church of Mariastein near Basle



A view of Neuchâtel

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
BERNE (con.)						
de la Gare.....	Isidor Cina.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	—
Grand Hôtel & Berner- hof.....	Kraft Söhne.....	200	7.—	2.50	6.50	7.50
Pension Herter.....	C. Aerni-Christ.....	25	—	—	—	—
Hirschen.....	Fam. Ed. Reinhard.....	26	3.50	1.75	3.50	—
Pension Jolimont.....	E. Baumgartner.....	45	—	—	—	—
Jura.....	Frau R. Haase.....	75	4.50	1.80	4.50	—
Eidgen. Kreuz.....	Th. Züllig, dir.....	70	3.50	1.75	4.—	—
Löwen.....	Senger & Herting.....	70	4.50	1.75	4.50	—
Métropole (garni).....	Ch. Hodel.....	65	5.—	1.75	5.—	—
National (Maulbeer- baum).....	Alfr. Nietlispach.....	30	4.—	1.75	3.50	—
Parkhôtel Favorite.....	A. Mennet-Studer.....	48	4.50	1.75	5.—	6.—
de la Poste.....	E. Schaffer.....	50	4.50	2.—	4.50	—
Pension Quisisana.....	A. Born.....	22	—	—	—	—
Ratskeller, garni.....	R. Richter, gér.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	—
Ruof.....	L. Gaensli.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	—
Schweizerhof.....	L. Suter, dir.....	200	7.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Simplon.....	R. & E. König.....	40	4.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
Pension Stamm.....	L. Stamm.....	20	—	—	—	—
Sternen.....	A. Haldimann.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	—
Waadtländerhof.....	Fr. Haas.....	16	3.50	1.75	3.50	—
Wildenmann.....	J. Stämpfli.....	30	3.—	1.75	3.50	—
BERN-GURTEN						
Gurten-Kulm.....	G. André, dir.....	75	4.50	1.75	5.—	6.—
BEX-LES-BAINS						
des Alpes.....	Fam. Riekert.....	40	3.50	2.—	4.50	4.50
Bains & Grand Hotel des Salines.....	G. Heinrich, dir.....	180	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Hôtel et Bains de Crochet.....	J. Sax.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
Dent du Midi.....	Ch. Hayn.....	45	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
Grand Hôtel de Bex....	P. Koehler.....	130	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
Villas des Bains.....	Vve. Lesoldat, dir.....	90	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
BIEL (BIENNE)						
Bären.....	H. Herren.....	20	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Bielerhof-Terminus.....	Ed. Bucher.....	40	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
de la Gare.....	Wwe. M. Tschannen....	20	4.—	1.80	4.—	4.50
National.....	Otto Manrau.....	25	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Victoria.....	E. Ritter.....	26	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Weisses Kreuz.....	H. Kähler.....	16	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
BIGNASCO						
du Glacier.....	A. Franzoni.....	25	3.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
BINN						
Ofenhorn.....	G. Schmid.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
BLONAY						
de Blonay.....	J. Moser.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
BONIGEN						
Bellerive.....	A. Aellig.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
de la Gare Pens. Seiler..	F. Zürcher-Seiler.....	80	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Oberländerhof.....	A. Odermatt.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Parkhôtel.....	Fam. Häslar.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
BOUGY-VILLARS						
du Signal de Bougy....	J. Bürkli.....	45	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
BRAUNWALD						
Alpenblick.....	Wwe. Durrer.....	99	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Alpina.....	E. Kohler-Fischer.....	30	3.50	2.—	4.—	4.75
Grand Hôtel.....	E. Durrer, dir.....	100	5.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Niederschlacht.....	G. Streiff.....	60	3.—	2.—	4.—	4.50
BRESTENBERG						
Kuranstalt Schloss Brestenberg.....	R. Häusermann, dir....	60	3.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
BRIENZ						
Bären.....	D. Werren.....	48	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Rössli.....	O. Maetzener.....	28	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Weisses Kreuz.....	Frl. E. Hanauer.....	65	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
BRIGUE						
Couronne & Poste.....	J. Escher.....	95	5.—	2.25	5.50	6.50
de Londres.....	Vve. M. Arnold.....	35	3.50	2.—	4.50	4.50
Müller.....	Fam. F. Müller.....	49	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
du Pont.....	C. Gemmet.....	60	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
Victoria.....	R. Zufferey.....	50	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
BRUNIG						
Alpina.....	H. Abplanalp.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Gd. Hôtel & Kurh. Brünig.....	Ed. Haubensak.....	150	5.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
BRUNNEN						
Eden.....	A. Schoeck.....	60	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Goldener Adler.....	Gebr. Aufder Maur.....	110	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Grand Hotel Brunnen..	A. Benziger.....	250	—	—	—	—
Hellerbad.....	Jos. Heller.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Hirschen.....	Fam. J. Hess.....	37	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
Mythenstein.....	A. Benziger.....	70	—	—	—	—
Pension In der Bitzin..	Franz Kuschewski.....	18	3.—	1.75	3.50	3.50
Parkhôtel.....	Gebr. Aufder Maur.....	120	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Kaiser's Hôtel Rigi....	Fam. Ch. Kaiser.....	60	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Rüti.....	W. E. Lang.....	20	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
Villa Schiller.....	F. Cerncic.....	36	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Victoria.....	Anton Suter.....	50	3.50	1.75	3.50	5.—
Waldstätterhof.....	Frid. Passbind.....	240	4.50	2.25	5.—	6.—
Weisses Rössli.....	F. Greter.....	38	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
BRUNNI						
Kurh. Brunni am Pilatus	F. Hofstetter, dir.....	40	3.—	2.—	3.50	3.50
BULLE						
des Alpes-Terminus....	Ch. Mayer.....	35	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
BUOCHS						
Krone.....	Fam. Odermatt.....	50	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
BURGDORF						
Bahnhof.....	Bernhard Hoby.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—

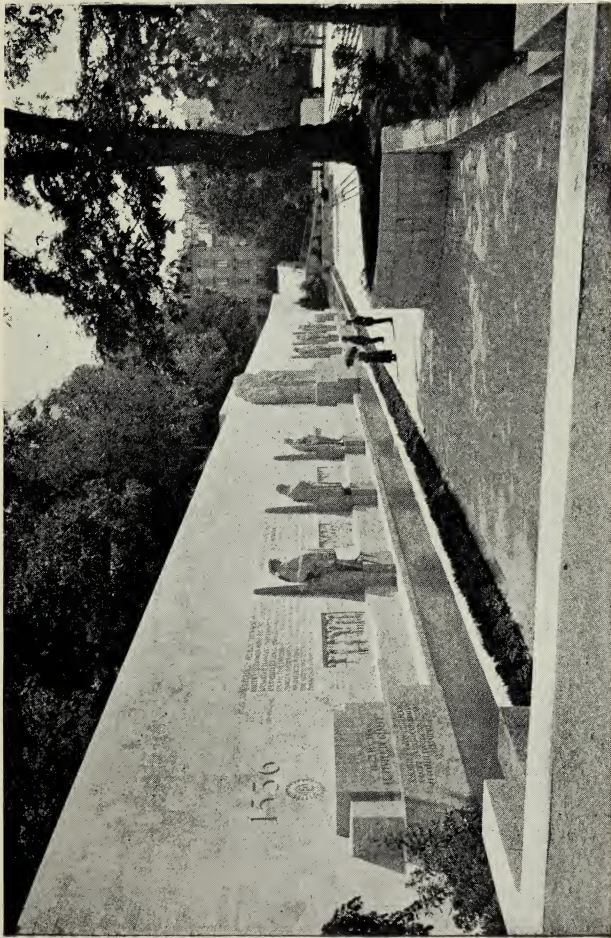
Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
BURGENSTOCK						
Palace-Hôtel.....	Bucher-Durrer.....	200	7.—	2.50	6.50	8.—
Grand Hôtel.....	Bucher-Durrer.....	220	6.—	2.50	6.—	7.50
Parkhôtel.....	Bucher-Durrer.....	130	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Honegg.....	Emil Durrer.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Mattgrat.....	Th. Amstutz.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Waldheim.....	Th. Amstutz.....	60	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
BURGLEN (URI)						
Tell.....	Wwe. Epp-Hurni.....	25	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
CAMPFER						
Campfér.....	J. Mark.....	70	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.50
Julierhof.....	John Arpagaus, dir.....	80	4.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
CAUX						
Caux Palace.....	H. Stierlin, dir.....	180	8.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
des Fougères.....	Th. Rouge.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Maria.....	G. Grolleau.....	45	5.—	2.50	5.—	6.—
CELERINA						
Cresta Kulm.....	G. & L. Frizzoni.....	50	4.50	1.75	5.—	5.—
Cresta-Palace.....	Ed. Bezzola, dir.....	175	6.—	2.25	6.50	7.50
Murail.....	A. Lendi's Erben.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
CHAILLY S/CLARENS						
Mury.....	Vve. L. Mury.....	50	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
CHAMBY						
Grand Hôtel des Narcisses.....	C. Biert, dir.....	145	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
CHAMPERY						
Dent-du-Midi.....	Th. Exhenry, dir.....	300	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Suisse.....	O. & E. Défago.....	70	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
CHAMPEX						
des Alpes & du Lac.....	F. Meilland.....	150	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
de Champex.....	Marius Arlettaz.....	50	4.—	2.50	5.—	6.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
CHAMPEX (con.)						
Crettex.....	Fam. Em. Crettex.....	120	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
du Glacier.....	Biselx frères.....	95	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
d'Orny.....	A. Rausis-Morand.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
CHATEAU D'OEX						
Alexandra (Soldanelle)...	E. Fausch.....	60	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Berthod.....	A. Frey-Martin, dir.....	80	4.—	1.75	5.—	6.—
Pension de la Bruyère...	E. Kaufmann.....	24	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Pension de la Cheneau...	E. Mottier.....	25	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Buffet de la Gare.....	F. Schletti.....	6	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
Grand Hôtel.....	A. Frey-Martin, dir.....	99	7.—	2.—	6.—	8.—
Pension Morier.....	S. Rosat.....	20	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Pension Richemont.....	A. Chabloy.....	18	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Rosat.....	A. Rosat.....	90	6.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
La Sapinière.....	E. Fausch.....	12	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
du Torrent.....	A. Widmer.....	35	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Victoria.....	D. Henchoz-Pilet.....	32	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
de Ville.....	J. Saugy.....	8	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
CHATEAU D'OEX- L'ETIVAZ						
Bains de l'Etivaz.....	D. Henchoz-Pilet.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
CHATELARD						
Suisse.....	V. Vouilloz.....	49	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
CHESIERES						
Belvédère.....	C. Ritzmann.....	60	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
du Chamossaire.....	Pierre Amiguet.....	140	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
CHEXBRES						
du Signal.....	P. Fonjallaz.....	95	5.—	2.—	5.50	7.—
CHUR (COIRE)						
Drei Könige.....	Emil Schällibaum.....	30	3.50	1.50	3.75	4.25
Weisses Kreuz.....	G. Rieder-Hess.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Lukmanier-Terminus...	Tob. Branger.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
CHUR (COIRE) (con.)						
Marsöl & Neue Hofkellerei.....	J. Schneider-Frei.....	22	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.—
Rebleuten.....	O. Scheibler-Ziegler.....	12	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.—
Steinbock.....	E. Bütikofer, dir.....	90	5.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
Stern.....	E. Taverna.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
CHURWALDEN						
Lindenhof.....	O. Schubiger.....	65	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Post.....	Frl. N. Gadmer.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
CLARENS, see MONTREUX						
CLAVADEL						
Kurhaus.....	Keller, Verwalter.....	30	—	—	—	—
CONTERS I. O.						
Post & Villa Bellavista..	P. A. Scarpatetti.....	50	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
CORBEYRIER						
Victoria.....	G. Dequis.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
CORNONE-DALPE						
des Alpes.....	Fam. d'Ambrogio.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
CRESTA-AVERS						
Kurhaus.....	J. Wieland-Passet.....	48	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
DAVOS-DORF						
Pension Aela.....	H. Stehlin-Doll.....	26	—	—	—	—
Bahnhof, garni.....	Wwe. E. Reicherter.....	15	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Continental.....	Joh. P. Bernhard.....	70	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sanatorium Davos-Dorf..	A. Hvalsøe, dir.....	65	—	—	—	—
Fluela-Post & Sport-Hôtel.....	Andreas Gredig.....	130	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Pension Germania.....	Frl. E. Odewald.....	30	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium Guardaval..	W. Stiehle, dir.....	60	—	—	—	—
Pension Luitpold.....	Frl. L. Hünerkopf.....	18	—	—	—	—

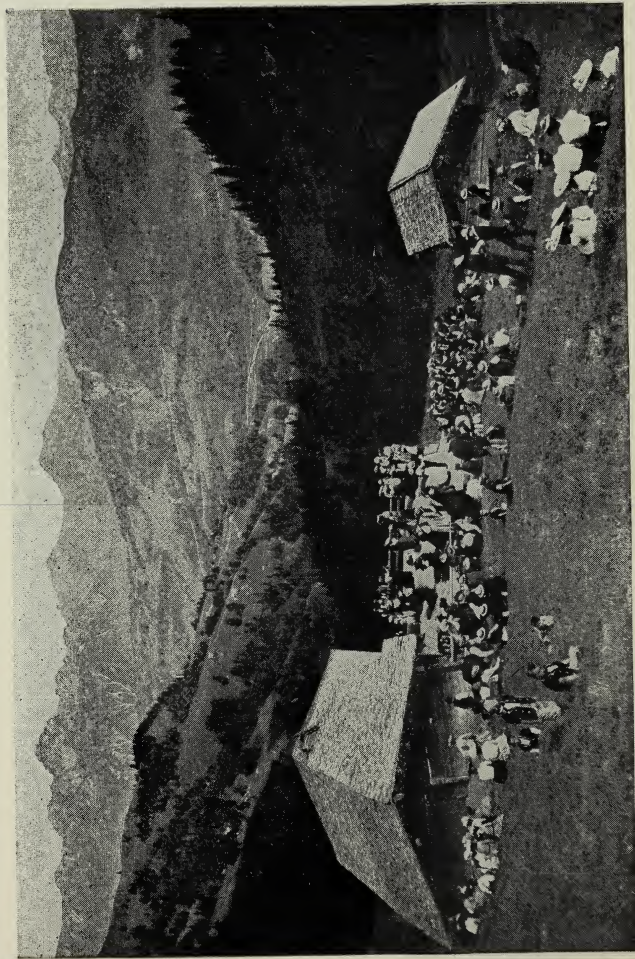
Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
DAVOS-DORF (con.)						
Meierhof.....	J. Meier.....	48	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Montana.....	Abr. Gredig.....	50	5.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Neues Sanatorium.....	M. Neubauer.....	50	—	—	—	—
Pension Villa Paul.....	Wwe. C. Kersting.....	16	—	—	—	—
Pension Sans-Souci.....	Joseph Schoenauer.....	24	3.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
Sanatorium Seehof.....	P. Schlösser, dir.....	70	—	—	—	—
Pension Sieber.....	Frau Sieber.....	15	—	—	—	—
Pension Stolzenfels.....	Frau Fr. Poeschel.....	30	—	—	—	—
DAVOS-PLATZ						
Pension Villa Ada.....	Frau & Frl. Strauch.....	12	—	—	—	—
Alexanderhaus.....	Friedrich, Verw.....	60	—	—	—	—
Angleterre & Parkhôtel.....	C. Demmer.....	80	6.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Pension Athènes.....	S. Palighinis.....	23	—	—	—	—
Sporthôtel Bahnhof.....	H. Alder.....	35	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Bellavista.....	B. Accola-Meisser.....	50	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sanatorium Bernina.....	Marg. Rääs.....	35	—	—	—	—
Buols Kurgartenhôtel.....	R. Braunschweig.....	100	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Centralsporthôtel.....	A. Stiffler-Vetsch.....	100	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Pension Chalet am Wald	Wwe. Renz.....	14	—	—	—	—
Pension Christiana.....	Wwe. Loens.....	28	—	—	—	—
Pension Collina.....	Karl Schneider.....	20	—	—	—	—
Curhaus Davos.....	W. Holsboer, gérant.....	200	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Davoserhof.....	Chr. Stiffler.....	38	4.—	1.75	4.75	5.—
Eden.....	Heinr. E. Saxer.....	40	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Eisenlohr.....	Dr. jur. Münch.....	53	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Elite.....	G. Suter.....	30	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
Damenpension Villa Emma.....	Frl. S. Frick.....	20	—	—	—	—
Pension Eugenia.....	Dem. Charalambous.....	30	—	—	—	—
Frei.....	P. Frei.....	40	—	—	—	—
Pension Freitag.....	Frau M. Günther.....	20	3.—	1.50	3.—	4.50
Grand Hôtel & Belvé- dère.....	Ch. Elsener, dir.....	220	7.—	2.50	7.50	9.—
Pension Hamburgerhof.....	Frl. Wild.....	9	—	—	—	—
Pension Heiss.....	Kessler-Heiss.....	18	—	—	—	—
Jugendheim Pravenda.....	Klein.....	16	—	—	—	—
Pension Lichtenstein...	Wwe. Sewolodoff.....	28	3.—	2.50	4.00	5.00

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
DAVOS-PLATZ (con.)						
Löwen.....	W. Hartmann.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Pension Luginbühl.....	Frl. Luginbühl.....	14	—	—	—	—
Pension Merula.....	Frau Hary-Issler.....	30	—	2.—	5.—	6.—
National.....	J. P. Branger.....	100	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Sanatorium Dr. Philippi	R. Mayer-Conrady.....	30	5.—	2.50	5.—	7.—
Neues Post- & Sporthôtel.....	A. Morosani-Sulser.....	60	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Platzsanatorium.....	J. Steenaerts, dir.....	70	—	—	—	—
Sporthôtel Rhätischer Hof.....	J. Boesch.....	80	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Rose.....	O. Rose.....	30	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Rosenhügel....	Wwe. Koch.....	30	—	—	—	—
Pension Ruheleben.....	Frl. Baer.....	17	—	—	—	—
Pension Rychner.....	Frau B. Rychner.....	24	—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Pension Villa Sana.....	Pfr. Kobelt.....	25	—	—	—	—
Savoy-Splendid.....	H. Scholer, dir.....	50	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sanatorium Schweizerhof.....	R. Neimeier, dir.....	120	—	—	—	—
Pension Villa Stefan....	H. Arbajter.....	18	—	—	—	—
Strela.....	Heinr. Gstrein.....	68	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Dr. Turbans Sanatorium	Schneider, dir.....	90	—	—	—	—
Victoria.....	H. Schmitz.....	60	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Pension Viola-Albrecht.	Frau M. Albrecht.....	20	—	—	—	—
Waldsanatorium Davos.	O. Friese, dir.....	70	—	—	—	—
Pension Wijers.....	Frau Wijers.....	26	—	—	—	—
Sanatorium Dr. Wolfer.	Dr. Wolfer.....	30	—	—	—	—
DAVOS-SCHATZALP						
Sanatorium Schatzalp..	Schachenmann, dir.....	120	—	—	—	—
DIABLERETS						
Grand Hôtel.....	Fam. Fritz Buchs.....	198	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
DISENTIS						
Disentiserhof.....	F. Tuor.....	100	5.—	2.—	6.—	8.—
EGGISHORN						
Jungfrau.....	Fam. E. Cathrein.....	120	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—



The Monument of Reformation at Geneva

Phot. Jullien



Alpine Festival in the Saanen Valley, Bernese Oberland

Phot. Wehrli

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
EINSIEDELN						
Pfauen.....	K. Gyr.....	100	3.50	1.80	3.50	4.50
ELM						
Kurhaus Elm.....	.....	80	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.50
EMMETTEN						
Kurhaus Engel.....	L. Niederberger.....	55	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
ENGELBERG						
des Alpes.....	Gebr. Cattani.....	30	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Alpina.....	J. & L. Fischer.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bellevue-Terminus.....	Gebr. Odermatt.....	150	4.50	1.75	5.—	5.50
Central.....	Jos. Lang.....	70	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Edelweiss.....	Jos. Tschopp.....	80	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Engel.....	Gebr. Cattani.....	100	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Engelberg.....	J. Hess-Amrhein.....	60	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Grand Hôtel & Kurhaus	Gebr. Cattani.....	350	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Hess.....	Gebr. Hess.....	150	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Margherita.....	J. Rey.....	60	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Müller & Hoheneck.....	Frau Bertha Amstad.....	74	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Parkhotel Sonnenberg..	H. Haefelin.....	200	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Villa Schöntal.....	Fam. Gander.....	70	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Villa Sonnwendhof.....	G. Gassner.....	25	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Terrace-Palace.....	G. Fassbind.....	180	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Titlis.....	Gebr. Cattani.....	200	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Trautheim.....	Frau F. Kaufmann.....	32	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Victoria.....	H. X. Gehrig.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Pension Waldegg.....	Geschw. Hurschler.....	15	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
ENGELBERG-TRUBSEE						
Hess.....	Gebr. Hess.....	40	3.—	1.75	carte	carte
ERLENBACH-ZÜRICH						
Gold. Kreuz.....	H. Lütshg-Schmidt....	10	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
EUSEIGNE						
des Pyramides- Euseigne.....	Ad. Mutter-Kluser..	15	4.—	2.—	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
ETTINGEN Bad-Hôtel.....	Max Menzinger.....	20	3.—	1.80	3.—	3.50
EVILARD S/BIENNE (LEUBRINGEN) Trois Sapins.....	Vve. L. Kluser.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
FAIDO Fransioli.....	A. Fransioli.....	26	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Suisse.....	F. Pedrini fils.....	90	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
FAULHORN Berghotel Faulhorn....	Fritz Bohren.....	30	4.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
FETAN Bellavista.....	N. Lötscher.....	49	3.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
FEUSISBERG Frohe Aussicht.....	R. Suter-Feusi.....	45	3.—	1.80	3.50	4.—
Schönfels.....	B. Mächler.....	40	3.—	1.80	3.50	4.—
FEXTHAL Fex.....	B. Arquint's Erben.....	30	3.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
Sonne.....	Gian Fümme.....	30	2.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
FIESCH des Alpes.....	M. Feller.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Glacier & Poste.....	C. Speckly.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
FINHAUT Bel-Oiseau & Villa Victoria.....	E. Chappex & fils.....	100	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Bristol.....	Lonfat frères.....	100	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Finhaut.....	Lonfat frères.....	74	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
FIONNAY Grand Combin.....	Fam. M. Guigoz.....	74	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
FLIMS						
Bellevue Sporthôtel....	F. Locher.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Vorab.....	Wwe. Januth.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
FLIMS-FIDAZ						
Kurhaus Fidaz.....	Max Baiter.....	15	4.—	1.80	4.—	4.50
FLIMS-WALDHAUS						
Flimserhof.....	Hans Nepelius.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Grand Hôtel & Surselva.	P. Buol, dir.....	115	6.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
Kuranstalt und Hotel						
Waldhaus.....	E. Bezzola, dir.....	320	6.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
National.....	Ferd. Kahn.....	50	4.50	1.75	7.—	8.—
Posthôtel & Chalet....	Russenberger, dir.....	45	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Priv.-Hôtel & Villa						
Genziana.....	Reinhard Gerres.....	30	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Schweizerhof & Villa						
Helvetia.....	D. Schmidt.....	120	5.—	3.—	5.—	6.—
Segnes & Villa Erika...	Chr. Zaugg, dir.....	90	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Walther & des Alpes...	Ch. Walter.....	90	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
FLUELEN						
Flüelerhof.....	Alfred Kaelin.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Grand Hôtel & Adler...	Alfr. Müller.....	80	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Weisses Kreuz & Post..	A. Müller-Betschem...	45	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
du Lac.....	Flumm-Joerger, dir.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
FLUHLI (ENTLEBUCH)						
Kurhaus.....	L. Enzmann Erben.....	74	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
FLUHLI-RANFT						
Kurhaus Nünalphorn...	F. Hess-Michel.....	164	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Kurhaus Stolzenfels...	Frau H. Röthlin.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
FRAUENFELD						
Bahnhof.....	Alfred Rätz.....	35	3.50	1.75	carte	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
FRIBOURG						
Suisse.....	M. Python.....	40	4.—	1.75	3.75	4.50
Terminus & Zähringer- hof.....	A. Gorini.....	80	5.—	2.—	5.—	5.50
FRUTT AM MELCHSEE						
Kurhaus Frutt.....	Fam. Egger.....	100	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Kurhaus Reinhard.....	Alb. Reinhard.....	100	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
FURIGEN OB STANSSTAD						
Hôtel & Kurhaus Führigen.....	P. Odermatt.....	110	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
FURKA-PASSHOHE						
Furka.....	Ed. Müller.....	70	4.—	2.25	5.—	6.50
FURKAROUTE						
Belvédère.....	Familie Seiler.....	60	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
GAIS						
Krone.....	J. Flury.....	45	3.50	1.80	4.—	4.—
GEMMI PASS						
Wildstrubel.....	Fam. Varonier.....	48	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
GENEVA						
des Alpes.....	Vve. R. Staub.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
d'Angleterre.....	A. Reichert.....	80	5.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Beau-Rivage.....	Ch. A. Mayer.....	180	8.50	2.50	9.—	10.—
Bellevue.....	Ch. J. Eisenhoffer.....	98	6.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Bristol.....	O. Leppin-Kreutzer.....	60	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
British Pension.....	A. Marugg.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
City Hôtel Fleischmann.	Famille J. Michel.....	50	3.50	1.80	4.50	5.—
de l'Ecu.....	Haake frères.....	98	8.—	2.75	8.—	9.—
Pension Eden.....	G. Evard.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Europe.....	H. Buffavand.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.50	5.50
des Familles.....	A. Schlaeppli, dir.....	80	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
de Genève et du Brésil.	F. Ehinger.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
GENEVA (con.)						
International & Terminus.....	Vve. E. Amherd.....	70	4.50	2.—	5.50	6.50
Métropole & National..	E. Hüni, dir.....	140	8.50	2.50	9.—	10.—
Minerva.....	E. Hoerl.....	45	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
Monopole.....	J. Stalder.....	95	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
de la Paix.....	Jean Baehl, adm.....	150	6.—	2.50	7.50	8.50
de Paris.....	Ed. Kottmann.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.50
Pension Regina.....	E. Kähr.....	45	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
Richemond.....	A. R. Armleder.....	95	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension de la Roseraie..	A. Reymond.....	30	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
Russie & Continental...	V. Ernens.....	95	6.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
du Siècle.....	Handwerck frères.....	30	4.50	2.—	—	—
Suisse.....	W. Driestmann.....	74	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Touring-Balance.....	A. Müller, dir.....	95	5.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
Victoria.....	P. Schlenker.....	75	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
GENEVE-CHAMPEL						
Beau-Séjour.....	E. Perréard, dir.....	160	6.—	2.—	6.50	7.50
GERSAU						
Beau-Séjour.....	Alfred Sommer.....	48	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Müller.....	Fam. A. Müller.....	130	5.—	2.—	5.50	5.50
Seehof.....	A. Lagler.....	50	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
GERSENSEE						
Kurhôtél Bären.....	H. Zentner.....	20	3.50	1.70	4.—	4.—
GIESSBACH						
Grand Hôtel.....	.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Kurhaus.....	.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Beau-Site.....	.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
GISWIL						
Krone.....	Nikl. Ming.....	30	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
GLARIS						
Glarnerhof.....	K. Höhn.....	45	4.—	2.—	4.—	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
GLETSCH Glacier du Rhône.....	Fam. Seiler.....	200	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
GLION S/MONTREUX des Alpes Vaudoises....	C. Benoit.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Bellevue.....	F. Buchs, fils.....	130	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Belvédère.....	F. Buchs, fils.....		4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
de Glion.....	Wilh. Müller.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Gd. Hôtel & Righi Vaudois.....	E. Riechelmann.....	145	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Park-Hôtel.....	E. Gaiser.....	80	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Victoria.....	Vve. D. Candrian.....	145	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
GOLDERN-HASLIBERG Gletscherblick.....	Fam. Hirsig.....	20	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
GOLDIWIL Blümlisalp.....	K. Stegmann.....	36	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Jungfrau.....	Frau L. Fries.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Waldpark.....	K. L. Blatter.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
GOSCHENEN Weisses Rössli.....	Fam. Z'Graggen.....	80	4.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
GOTTSCALKENBERG Kurhaus.....	Dr. Meyer.....	40	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
GRANGES S/SALVAN Gay-Balmaz.....	Gay-Balmaz frères.....	40	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Grand Hôtel des Granges.....	Alfred Kraft.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
GREPPEN St. Wendelin.....	C. Kaufmann.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
GRIESALP (KIENTAL) Grand Hôtel & Kurhaus.	F. W. Scheurer, dir.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
GRIMMIALP Grand Hôtel Kurhaus..	R. Kunz, dir.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
GRIMSELPASS Grimselhospiz.....	J. Thönen-Zwahlen.....	50	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
GRINDELWALD						
Adler.....	Ad. Boss.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Alpenblick.....	Jak. Reist.....	20	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Grand Hôtel Bär.....	H. J. Arnet, dir.....	250	7.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Bahnhof-Terminus.....	E. Gsteiger.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Beau-Site.....	Frau M. Metzner.....	48	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Bel-Air Eden.....	Fam. Moser.....	42	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Belvédère.....	J. Hauser.....	100	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Bellevue.....	Fritz Bohren.....	10	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Centralhôtel Wolter.....	Frau Wolter.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Glacier.....	S. Jaquiéry.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Gietschergarten.....	Fam. Brunner.....	20	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Grosse Scheidegg.....	Ad. Bohren.....	25	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Hirschen.....	Wwe. E. Bleuer.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Jungfrau.....	J. Märkle.....	30	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Pension Kirchbühl.....	F. Brawand-Schwab.....	25	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
National.....	G. Gruber.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Oberland.....	H. Mohr-Bohren.....	25	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Regina-Albenruhe.....	Fam. Bohren.....	170	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Villa Sans Souci.....	Heusler & Burgener.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Schöneegg.....	Ad. Stettler.....	100	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Schweizerhof.....	Adolf Anneker.....	80	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Silberhorn.....	Gebr. Kaufmann.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Waldhôtel Villa Bellary.....	Frau E. Zschokke.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Waldspitz.....	Frl. Steuri.....	10	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Weisses Kreuz & Post.....	F. Haussener.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Wetterhorn.....	E. Steuri-Brunner.....	10	3.—	2.—	4.—	4.50
GRUBEN Schwarzhorn.....	Fridolin Jaeger.....	50	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
GRYON						
Beau-Séjour.....	V. Jaquerod	60	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
GSTAAD						
Alpenblick.....	H. Deppeler	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Alpenruhe.....	H. Treichler-Feuz	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Grand Hôtel Alpina....	E. Burri	80	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Bellevue & Kurhaus....	F. Boss, dir.	90	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Bernerhof.....	A. von Siebenthal	100	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Ebnit.....	G. Mösching	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
National.....	Arnold Burri	60	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Oldenhorn.....	R. Reichenbach	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Park-Hôtel.....	H. Reuteler	80	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Posthôtel & Rössli....	A. Ringier	35	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Royal & Winter Palace.	W. Michel, dir.	250	10.—	2.50	8.—	9.—
Victoria.....	H. Stettler	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
GUARDA						
Meisser.....	A. Meisser.....	40	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
GUNTEN						
Bellevue.....	E. Frutiger	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Eden & Elisabeth.....	Rich. Zimmermann	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Pension Guntenmatt....	Oppliger-Goddard	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Hirschen.....	Geschw. Graber	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
du Lac.....	Günther & Furi	100	5.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
du Parc.....	A. Lanzrein	120	7.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
GURNIGEL						
Grand Hôtel & Kuranstalten.....	K. Schelb, dir.	400	7.—	2.50	6.50	7.50
GURTEN, see BERNE						
GUTTANNEN						
Bären.....	B. Rufibach.....	35	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
HANDECK						
Handeck.....	E. Ammon-Hofer	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
HAUDERES						
Edelweiss.....	E. Follonier.....	27	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
Hôtel Haudères.....	A. Forclaz.....	40	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
HEIDEN						
Freihof.....	Altherr-Simond.....	120	5.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Krone.....	P. E. Kühne.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Schweizerhof.....	Altherr-Simond.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
HERGISWIL						
Bellevue-Rössli.....	Th. Furler.....	90	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Kurh. Brunni am Pilatus	F. Hofstetter, dir.....	40	3.—	2.—	3.50	3.50
Pilatus.....	J. L. Fuchs.....	60	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
HERTENSTEIN						
Hôtel-Pension Herten- stein.....	G. Berger.....	70	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Pilatus.....	L. Bächler-Herzog.....	40	3.50	2.—	3.50	4.50
Schlosshôtel.....	G. Berger.....	90	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
BAD HEUSTRICH						
Bad Heustrich.....	W. Lüps, dir.....	160	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
HILTERFINGEN						
Eden.....	C. Thoenen.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Hilterfingen & Pension Marbach.....	A. Marbach.....	55	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Schönbühl.....	J. Berger.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Wildbolz.....	R. Wildbolz.....	50	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
HOHFLUH						
Bellevue.....	Fam. Tännler.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Kurhaus Alpenruhe....	E. Wiegand-Willi.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Kurhaus Hohfluh.....	E. Wiegand-Willi.....	60	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Schweizerhof.....	Fam. Gysler-Maurer....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Wetterhorn.....	J. Urfer.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
HONDRICH						
Altels.....	A. Stalder-Bischoff.....	20	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
HONDRICH (con.)						
Pension Alpina.....	Fritz Wyss.....	18	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Pension Hirschen.....	H. Steinegger.....	24	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
HOSPENTHAL						
Gold. Löwen.....	Casp. Meyer.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Meyerhof.....	Fam. Meyer.....	74	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
HUNIBACH						
Pension Hünibach.....	Alois Aerni.....	20	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
IMMENSEE						
Eiche-Post.....	J. Seeholzer.....	12	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
INNERTKIRCHEN						
Hof & Post.....	E. Ammon-Hofer.....	50	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
INTERLAKEN						
Alpenblick.....	Fam. Häsler.....	45	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bären.....	Frau L. Hodel.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bavaria.....	Hofweber & Co. A.-G....	90	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Beau-Séjour.....	Schwestern Hotel.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Beau-Site.....	J. Würth.....	75	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Pension Bel-Air.....	Ad. Oehrli.....	35	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bellevue.....	Fam. Storck.....	100	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Belvédère.....	J. Würth.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Bernerhof.....	G. Anderegg.....	95	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Blume.....	Fr. Zutter.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bristol-Terminus.....	Rud. Hunziker, dir.....	100	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Carlton-Brünig.....	Ad. Ritschard.....	90	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Central & Continental..	E. Ritschard, dir.....	70	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
Eden.....	A. Bürgi.....	100	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Europe.....	Fam. Alf. Ritschard....	70	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Goldener Anker.....	E. Weissang.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.00
Grand Hôtel & Beau Rivage.....	Alb. Döpfner.....	170	6.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Helvetia.....	Fam. Sterchi.....	25	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Hirschen.....	Karl Bühler.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
INTERLAKEN (con.)						
Interlaken-						
Interlaknerhof.....	E. Hirschi.....	100	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Pension Iris.....	J. Frutiger.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Grand Hôtel Jungfrau..	A. Müller, dir. gén.....	300	6.—	2.25	7.—	8.—
Jura.....	E. Botz-Bühler.....	80	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Krebs.....	Ed. Krebs.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.50
Weisses Kreuz.....	Fam. Biere-Köhler.....	120	4.—	1.80	4.—	5.—
Krone.....	A. Maumary.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
du Lac & Ostbahnhof..	W. Hofmann.....	70	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Löwen.....	P. Tschiemer.....	35	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.00
Grand Hôtel Mattenhof	Elmer-Sprenger.....	150	6.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Merkur.....	Rud. Hanny.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
National.....	Herm. Wyder.....	170	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
du Nord.....	Gebr. Maurer.....	110	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Oberland-						
Oberländerhof.....	M. Wagner.....	130	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Park-Hôtel.....	Fam. Bortor.....	110	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Regina-Jungfraublick...	P. Oesch, dir.....	175	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.50
Pension Rugenpark.....	E. Beldi.....	30	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
St. Gotthard.....	A. Beugger.....	75	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Savoy.....	Herm. Wyder.....	140	6.—	2.25	6.—	7.50
Schloss Villa.....	Fam. Bühler.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Schwanen.....	Frau R. Reinhard.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Schweizerhof-Hôtel						
Suisse.....	Th. Wirth.....	160	6.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Simplon.....	Hächi & Hansen.....	90	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Sonne.....	N. Schafflützel.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Splendide.....	F. Masserey.....	70	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Touriste.....	Th. Hächi.....	48	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Grand Hôtel Victoria...	A. Müller, dir. gén.....	400	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
INTERLAKEN-UNSPUN-						
NEN						
Waldhôtel & Pens.						
Jungfrau.....	Frau R. Heger.....	85	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
ISELTWALD						
du Lac.....	Wwe. Abegglen.....	45	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Strand Hôtel.....	U. Abegglen.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
JAKOBSBAD						
Jakobsbad.....	Johann Elser.....	60	3.50	1.80	5.—	4.—
JOCHPASS						
Kurhaus Engstlenalp...	Wwe. Immer.....	70	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
KANDERSTEG						
Adler.....	H. Bohny.....	20	4.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
Alpenrose.....	Rud. Rohrbach.....	40	3.50	1.80	4.50	4.50
Bären.....	Ed. Egger.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Blümlisap.....	D. Wandfluh.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Bellevue.....	Fam. Rikli-Egger.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Central.....	Fam. Rikli-Egger.....		4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Grand Hôtel.....	F. Loosli-Brügger.....	110	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Kreuz.....	G. Hegnauer.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Kurhaus.....	J. Reichen.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Oeschinensee.....	D. Wandfluh.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Parkhôtel Gemmi.....	H. Dettelbach.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Pension Regina.....	H. Dettelbach.....	30	3.—	1.50	4.—	5.—
Schweizerhof-Tea Room	Ed. Egger & Trog.....	80	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sporthôtel Bernerhof...	Gottfr. Müller.....	60	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Victoria.....	Victor Egger & Cie.....	170	6.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Waldrand.....	H. Dettelbach.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
KASTANIENBAUM						
Kastanienbaum.....	Jos Borsinger.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
KERNS						
Waldhôtel Burgfluh...	F. Hess-Michel.....	120	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
KIENTAL						
Alpenruh.....	Jak. Mani-Lauener.....	25	3.50	1.80	3.50	4.—
Bären.....	F. & M. Uehli.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Kientalerhof.....	J. G. Thönen.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Kurhaus Bergfrieden...	Marie Eicher.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Schönegg.....	R. Meister.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
KLAUSEN PASS						
Klausen-Passhöhe.....	Em. Schillig.....	50	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Posthaus Urigen.....	Fam. O. Jauch.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
KLOSTERS						
Alpenhof & Bahnhof...	A. Stingelin-Börkel.....	16	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Weisses Kreuz & Belvédère.....	Fr. E. Helbling.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Silvretta & Kurhaus...	Meisser, Stubi & Co....	200	6.—	2.50	6.50	7.50
Vereina.....	C. Hew, dir.....	200	6.—	2.50	6.50	7.50
Wiesental.....	M. & E. Meisser.....	25	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
KLOSTERS-DORFLI						
Kurhaus Klosters- Dörfli.....	H. Marugg.....	40	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
KNUTWIL						
Stahlbad Knutwil.....	O. Troller.....	100	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
KUSNACHT (Zürich)						
Sonne.....	Guggenbühl-Müller....	20	3.50	1.75	—	4.50
KUSSNACHT A RIGI						
Adler.....	P. Zeltner.....	12	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
du Lac-Seehof.....	A. Truttman.....	30	3.—	1.80	4.—	4.—
Monséjour.....	B. Schneeberger.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS						
Fleur-de-Lys.....	A. Bantlé-Marquis.....	85	6.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
LANDQUART						
Landquart & Bahnhofbuffet.....	P. Jäger-Ritter.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
LANGENBRUCK						
Kurhaus.....	Schwestern Renggli....	80	3.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
LANGENTHAL						
Bären.....	R. Eymann.....	40	5.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
LAUFENBURG						
Pfauen.....	A. Taeschler.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minnum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
LAUSANNE						
Alexandra Grand Hôtel	Ch. F. Butticaaz.....	95	6.—	2.—	5.50	7.—
Beau-Séjour.....	R. Pasche, dir.....	140	6.—	2.—	5.50	7.—
Belvédère.....	Driendl & Karrer.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Bristol-Régina.....	E. Heer.....	30	4.—	2.—	4.—	4.—
Britannia.....	Eric Landry.....	40	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
British.....	Mme. G. Ludi.....	50	4.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Pension Byron.....	F. Wüthrich.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Cécil.....	J. Sumser.....	120	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Central-Bellevue.....	A. Zwahlen, dir.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.50	5.50
Pension Clarence.....	A. Jaccard.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
de la Cloche.....	F. E. Hirschy.....	80	4.50	1.75	5.50	5.50
Continental & de la Gare.....	Louis Brazzola.....	60	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
Eden.....	W. Erasimé.....	70	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension des Etrangers..	A. Furrer.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Europe.....	J. Jacob.....	60	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
de France.....	A. Regamey.....	50	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
de Lausanne.....	R. Stettler.....	60	4.50	1.75	5.—	5.—
Mercédès.....	A. Kupli.....	25	4.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Mirabeau.....	A. Haerberli, dir.....	100	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Modern Jura-Simplon..	B. Bisinger.....	80	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
Pension Mon-Repos....	Mlle. A. Mathier.....	32	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Pension Munichoise....	F. Koch.....	11	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
National.....	E. Werner-Schori.....	35	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
de la Paix.....	Baudenbacher, dir.....	124	6.—	2.—	5.50	7.—
Lausanne-Palace- Beausite.....	A. Steiner, dir. gén.....	250	8.—	2.50	8.—	9.—
Pension Ste-Luce.....	W. Kohl.....	28	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Voyageurs.....	E. Schweitzer.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
LAUSANNE-OUCHY						
Balmoral.....	A. Arn, fils.....	75	4.50	1.75	5.—	6.—
Beau-Rivage-Palace....	O. Egli, dir.....	320	8.—	2.50	8.—	9.—
Meurice.....	A. Guzzoni.....	100	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Mont Fleuri.....	W. Steffan.....	50	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
du Parc.....	E. Lenz.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Royal.....	A. Auber, dir.....	190	8.—	2.50	8.—	9.—
Savoy.....	J. Sumser.....	130	8.—	2.50	8.—	9.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum-Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
LAUTERBRUNNEN						
Adler.....	Chr. von Allmen.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Silberhorn.....	Chr. von Allmen.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Steinbock.....	Wwe. E. Gurtner.....	60	4.50	2.—	5.50	6.50
Weisses Kreuz.....	Chr. Stucki.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
LAUTERBRUNNEN- TRÜMMELBACH						
Trümmelbach.....	Fr. von Almen.....	20	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
LEISSIGEN						
Kreuz.....	Frau M. Fischbacher...	30	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
LENK						
Krone.....	G. Messerli-Oberli.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Parkhôtel Bellevue.....	S. Perrollaz.....	95	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
LENS						
Bellalui.....	F. Bagnoud.....	30	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
LENZERHEIDE						
Kurhaus.....	L. Cantieni, dir.....	200	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Schweizerhof.....	F. Brenn.....	100	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
LENZERHEIDEESEE						
Valbella.....	J. L. Caviezel.....	46	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
Waldheim.....	D. Oswald.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
LE PONT						
Lac de Joux.....	P. Braegger.....	120	4.50	2.50	5.50	6.50
LE SEPEY						
Mont d'or.....	H. Tenthorey.....	30	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
LES AVANTS						
Grand Hôtel.....	Corboud, dir.....	105	7.—	2.25	6.50	7.50
Jaman.....	A. Nicodet-Dufour.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
LES BRENETS						
Château des Frêtes.....	Vve. M. Scheurer.....	30	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
de la Couronne.....	Mme. J. Schmid.....	25	3.—	1.50	4.—	5.—
LES RASSES						
Beau-Regard & Mont Fleury.....	L. Junod-Brouilhet.....	98	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
Grand Hôtel des Rasses	E. Baierlé.....	140	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
LEYSIN						
Belvédère.....	.....	200	—	—	—	—
Clinique Les Chamois..	H. Dequis, dir.....	95	5.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
Chamossaire.....	E. Rufenacht, dir.....	145	6.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
Grand Hôtel.....	A. Hasenfratz, dir.....	150	8.—	2.—	10.—	10.—
Mont-Blanc.....	P. Jard, dir.....	120	—	—	—	—
LIGERZ						
Kreuz.....	R. Teutsch.....	15	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
LOCARNO						
Belvédère.....	Franzonifrères.....	65	4.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
Pension Villa Daheim	H. Knoblauch.....	15	—	—	—	—
Pension Erika.....	H. Bach.....	20	3.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
du Lac.....	G. Mantel.....	45	3.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Métropole au Lac.....	J. Bucher.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Torretta.....	Steffanina-Moser.....	20	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
LOCARNO-MINUSIO						
Esplanade.....	Th. Plattner, dir.....	100	7.—	2.25	6.50	7.50
Pension Graf.....	C. F. Nacke.....	10	3.—	1.80	4.—	3.50
Pension Schelling.....	Frl. A. Schelling.....	12	—	—	—	—
LOCARNO-MURALTO						
Beau-Rivage.....	Fam. Trepp.....	45	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Pension Villa Berta....	B. Behr.....	12	—	—	—	—
Pension Villa Camelia..	C. Sigg-Tobler.....	25	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Pension Villa Frida....	E. & H. Burgermeister..	12	—	—	—	—
de la Gare.....	Fam. Schenker.....	35	4.—	1.80	4.—	4.—
Grand Hôtel Palace....	A. R. Peytrignet, dir....	200	6.—	2.25	6.50	7.50



A scene of simple domestic life in the Valaisan Alps



The Matterhorn, seen from the Gornergrat Railway
Phot. Schnegg

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
LOCARNO-MURALTO— (continued)						
Pension Helvetia.....	L. Baumann.....	12	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Pension Irene.....	Frau L. Stucki.....	12	—	—	—	—
Pension Müller (Villa Palmiera).....	H. Meier-Müller.....	12	3.50	1.80	4.—	4.—
Pension Villa Muralto..	E. Salvi-Steiner.....	30	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
du Parc.....	M. Hagen.....	130	6.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Quisisana.....	U. Schällibaum.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Reber au Lac.....	C.A. Reber.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sonne am See.....	L. & F. Kunz.....	20	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
Terminus.....	F. Kleinhanss.....	15	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Zürcherhof.....	Düring & Hunziker.....	12	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
LOCARNO-ORSELINA						
Pens. Villa Montevideo.	Frau Aldenhoven.....	8	—	—	—	—
Kurhaus Orselina.....	Wwe. Isaak-Ruesch.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Pension Planta.....	J. & L. Ruch.....	15	—	—	—	—
Pension Al Sasso.....	M. Bolli-Jost.....	20	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Kurhaus Victoria.....	Dr. Haslebacher.....	65	6.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
LOECHE-LES-BAINS						
des Alpes.....	K. Hauser, dir. gén.....	120	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Bellevue et dépendances	K. Hauser, dir. gén.....	90	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Maison blanche & dép..	K. Hauser, dir. gén.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
LOSTORF						
Bad Lostorf.....	Fam. Niederhauser.....	80	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
LUCERNE						
Adler.....	Frau A. Eulenberger....	24	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
des Alpes (Alpenhôtel) .	C. Troxler.....	87	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Alpina & Moderne.....	G. Wolflißberg.....	99	4.—	2.—	4.50	4.50
Balances & Bellevue....	J. Haecky.....	140	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Beau-Rivage.....	C. Giger.....	125	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Pension Beau-Séjour...	Vve. Vaucher.....	28	—	—	—	—
Belle-Rive.....	M. Fickel.....	35	—	—	—	—
Bernerhof.....	Ed. Steinegger.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Carlton Hôtel Tivoli...	Neukomm & Gehrig....	160	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
LUCERNE (con.)						
Central.....	E. Krebs.....	70	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
Château & Gütsch.....	J. Hüslér.....	50	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Concordia.....	J. P. Wyss-Zemp.....	55	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
Continental.....	X. Suter.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Diana.....	J. Müller.....	60	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
Drei Könige.....	Jak. Bosshard.....	15	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Eden.....	A. Muth.....	60	5.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Einhorn.....	J. Fenner.....	18	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
Engel.....	W. Helfenstein.....	45	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
Europe.....	Rich. Matzig.....	220	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Pension Felsberg.....	Frau M. Pietzker.....	150	—	—	—	—
Pension Friedau.....	Familie Vogel.....	28	—	—	—	—
Fritschi.....	J. Niedermann.....	30	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Furke.....	Werner Broglie.....	35	3.50	1.75	carte	carte
Grand Hotel & Gotthard						
Terminus.....	W. Doepfner.....	300	6.—	2.50	6.50	7.50
Hirschen.....	Edwin Haegi.....	30	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Jura.....	G. Haas.....	70	4.—	2.—	carte	4.50
Krone.....	J. Zimmermann.....	25	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
du Lac.....	Spillmann & Sickert.....	210	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Luzernerhof.....	O. Hauser.....	200	6.—	2.—	5.50	7.—
Minerva.....	W. Amstad.....	70	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Monopol & Métropole.....	R. Stierlin, dir.....	220	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Montana.....	A. Schräml-Bucher.....	143	6.—	2.25	6.50	8.—
National.....	A. De Micheli, dir.....	405	8.—	3.50	10.—	12.—
du Nord.....	Fam. Gurtner.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
de la Paix.....	J. Buchmann.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Palace.....	Bucher-Durrer.....	320	8.—	3.—	8.—	10.—
Park.....	Alfred Boll.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Pfistern.....	C. Muheim.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
du Pont.....	D. Mettler.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Post.....	Frl. Anna Berner.....	21	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Raben am See.....	C. Waldis.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Rebstock.....	E. Danioth.....	24	3.50	2.—	4.—	4.—
Pension Richemont.....	Frau B. Bayer.....	35	—	—	—	—
Pens. Rosenblatt.....	B. Rosenblatt.....	8	4.—	1.75	6.—	7.—
Royal.....	H. & M. Tschupp.....	80	5.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Rössli.....	E. Meyer.....	110	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
LUCERNE (con.)						
Rütli & Rheinischer Hof	A. Disler.....	100	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Schiller garni.....	Ed. Leimgruber.....	110	4.—	2.—	carte	carte
Schwanen & Rigi.....	Herm. Haefeli.....	170	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Schweizerhof.....	O. Hauser.....	400	8.—	2.50	7.—	9.—
Terrasse.....	E. Menze-Schenker.....	65	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Union.....	W. Locher, dir.....	145	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Victoria & Engl. Hof...	Alb. Riedweg.....	130	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Wagner.....	C. Wagner.....	60	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Wildenmann.....	E. Estermann.....	80	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Winkelried.....	J. Bossert.....	25	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
LUCERNE-SONN-MATT						
Kurhaus Sonn-Matt....	Weissenberger, dir.....	80	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
LUGANO						
Adler.....	F. Kappenberger.....	50	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
Biaggi.....	E. Biaggi.....	20	3.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
Bristol.....	E. Camenzind.....	100	5.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Caldelari.....	Martinelli.....	30	3.—	1.50	5.—	5.—
Central & Poste.....	H. Wyss.....	48	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Continental-Beauregard	J. Fassbind.....	100	4.50	2.—	5.50	6.50
Erica-Schweizerhof (garni).....	F. Kappenberger.....	30	3.50	2.—	—	—
Gerber.....	Hans Gerber.....	50	3.50	2.—	4.50	4.50
Grand Hôtel & Palace..	O. Kienberger, dir.....	220	6.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
International au Lac...	J. Richard, dir.....	130	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.50
Weiss. Kreuz & P. Schiller.....	J. Bisinger.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.25	4.75
Lloyd.....	G. Clericetti.....	80	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Lugano.....	Fam. Brocca.....	50	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Métropole & Monopole.	P. Brocca.....	100	5.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Milan-de la Gare.....	H. Beutelspacher.....	50	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
Palmiers.....	Geschw. Schäer.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.00
Parkhôtel.....	Ehret & Zähringer.....	160	6.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
St. Gotthard & Terminus.....	Jean Scheuer.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
LUGANO (con.)						
Splendide.....	R. Fedele.....	120	6.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Garni Walter.....	Walter & Cereda.....	150	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Washington.....	S. Gassmann.....	48	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
LUGANO- CADEMARIO						
Kurhaus Cademario....	Dr. med Keller.....	70	3.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
LUGANO-CASSARATE						
Villa Castagnola au Lac	M. Schnyder.....	100	5.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
LUGANO-CASTAGNOLA						
Eldorado.....	A. Ehlers.....	40	3.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
Elyse-Villa Singer.....	J. Heer-Gmür.....	25	3.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
Meurice.....	J. Jaggi.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
du Midi.....	Sorelle Moeschi.....	10	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Kurhaus Monte Bré....	W. Hotz, dir.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Schlosshôtel Riviera....	P. Weber.....	20	3.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
LUGANO-PARADISO						
Beau-Rivage.....	E. Huhn.....	60	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Belle-Rive & Ziebert....	R. Ziebert.....	35	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
Bellevue au Lac.....	J. Bonzanigo.....	60	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
Daetwyler.....	G. Daetwyler.....	28	3.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
Eden au lac.....	J. Hügi.....	100	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Pension Flora.....	F. Schott.....	25	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Meister.....	F. Meister.....	120	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
de la Paix.....	E. Bühlmann.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Ritschard.....	Otto Ritschard.....	65	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Terrasse.....	O. Amstad.....	26	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Victoria au Lac.....	C. Janett.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
LUGANO-RUVIGLIANA						
Villa Eugenia.....	U. Simonetti.....	20	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
LUGANO-SUVIGLIANA						
Casa Rossa.....	E. Thieben-Schneid....	20	3.50	1.75	3.75	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
LUNGERN						
Alpenhof & Bad.	J. Ming.	40	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Kurhaus & Parkhôtel. . .	J. Imfeld.	140	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Pension Schynberg.	A. & K. Gasser.	25	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
LYSS						
Weisses Kreuz.	A. Kohler.	30	3.50	1.75	5.—	5.—
MADERANERTAL						
Hôtel Schweiz. Alpen- klub.	Fam. Indergand.	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
MAGGLINGEN O/BIEL						
Bellevue.	Ch. Jungklaus.	75	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Grand Hôtel Kurhaus. . .	Sickert-Raisin.	120	5.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
Pension Magglingen.	G. Eicher.	30	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
MALOJA						
Maloja-Kulm.	L. Kirchner.	45	3.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
Palace.	G. Foxley, dir.	300	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Schweizerhaus.	Frau Berns-Meyer.	35	3.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
MANNENBACH						
Schiff.	E. Schelling.	45	3.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
MARTIGNY						
Kluser & Poste.	R. Kluser.	50	4.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
Gd. St-Bernhard.	Louis Besse.	50	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
MEIRINGEN						
Adler.	C. Moor-Michel.	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bahnhof.	Fam. Anderfuhren.	32	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bär.	A. Immer.	80	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Bellevue.	Hermann Ihle.	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Brünig.	Ch. Wantz.	90	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Central-Hôtel Löwen. . .	F. Abegglen-Moor.	33	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Flora.	Ulr. Fuhrer.	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Hirschen.	U. Thöni.	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Krone.	G. Urweider.	48	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
MEIRINGEN (con.)						
Kurhaus Kaltenbrunnen	Jos. Thöni.....	35	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Meiringerhof.....	M. Zybach-Baud.....	30	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Parkhôtel Oberland....	Chr. Brennenstuhl....	48	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Post.....	S. Zurflüh.....	45	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Rössli.....	H. Tännler.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Sauvage-Wildenmann...	W. Günter.....	95	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Weisses Kreuz.....	G. Christen-Nägeli....	60	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Pension Willigen.....	Boss-Naegeli.....	15	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
MELCHTHAL						
Alpenhof-Bellevue.....	F. Britschgi.....	80	3.50	1.80	4.—	4.50
Kurhaus Melchthal....	Fam. Egger.....	90	3.50	1.80	4.—	4.50
MENZBERG						
Kurhaus.....	Familie Murer.....	70	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
MERLIGEN						
des Alpes.....	Alb. Krebs.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Beatus.....	C. Seegers-Vassali.....	70	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
MOHLIN						
Soolbad Sonne.....	U. Brenner.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
MONTANA						
Alpina.....	A. Mudry.....	25	5.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
du Golf & des Sports...	E. Bonvin et frère.....	50	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Mirabeau.....	Ferd. Bucher.....	20	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Palace.....	W. Honey.....	100	8.—	3.50	7.—	8.—
du Parc.....	Louis Antille.....	70	6.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Pension du Pas de l'Ours	J. L. Romailier.....	20	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Sanatorium Stephani...	A. Baroni, gérant.....	60	5.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
Curhaus Victoria.....	E. Nantermod, dir.....	50	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
MONTE GENEROSO						
Bella Vista.....	Soc. del Mte. Generoso..	100	5.—	2.—	7.—	8.—
Kulm-Hôtel.....	Soc. del Mte. Generoso..	50	5.—	2.—	7.—	8.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
MONT BARRY						
des Bains.....	Mme. J. Bettschen.....	74	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
MONT PELERIN						
des Alpes.....	M. Cand-Gammeter.....	60	4.50	1.75	5.—	6.—
Clinique de Mon-Repos.....		25	—	—	—	—
Grand Hôtel Mont-Pélerin.....	Niess frères, dir.....	130	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
MONTREUX						
Continental.....	W. Deig.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Eden.....	E. Eberhard.....	220	8.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Pension Villa Elisabeth.....	Frau v. Thomstorff.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Europe.....	J. & A. Bettschen.....	120	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Excelsior.....	J. C. Bossard, dir.....	150	7.—	2.50	6.50	7.50
Bon Port.....	J. C. Bossard, dir.....		5.—	2.50	6.50	7.50
Joli-Mont.....	E. Lutz.....	45	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Pension Joli-Site.....	Mlle. V. Bähler.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Lorius.....	Oyex, dir.....	95	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Monney & Beau-Séjour.....	E. Borel, dir.....	150	7.—	2.25	6.50	7.50
de Montreux.....	Mme. E. Tschanz.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Montreux-Palace.....	E. Meuli, dir.....	200	8.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
National.....	W. Hofer, dir.....	80	6.—	2.—	5.50	7.—
du Parc & du Lac.....	Fam. J. Schneider.....	100	4.—	2.—	5.—	4.50
de Paris.....	L. Moinat.....	90	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Richemont.....	Vve. G. Woerner.....	45	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Splendid-Tonhalle.....	E. Reiber.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Suisse & Majestic.....	J. Schöri & Cie.....	180	7.—	2.25	7.—	8.—
Terminus & de la Gare.....	Dante Canonica.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Victoria.....	Mlle. M. Naepflin.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
MONTREUX-CLARENS						
du Châtelard.....	P. Souvairan.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Dent-du-Midi.....	A. Pauly, fils.....	49	4.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
Ermitage.....	A. Arbogast.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Ketterer.....	J. Knecht.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Mirabeau.....	M. Béranek.....	70	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Montbrillant (Baugy) ..	W. Weber.....	50	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
MONTREUX-CLARENS (con.)						
Régis.....	Mlle. C. Maillefer.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Royal.....	E. Brun.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
MONTREUX-TERRITET						
Angleterre.....	L. Dufour.....	48	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Grand Hôtel & des Alpes	H. Jaussi, dir.....	260	8.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Pension Régina.....	Vve. B. Gaillard.....	25	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Richelieu.....	Straumann frères.....	40	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
MONT SOLEIL						
Hôtel Mont-Soleil.....	G. Roth.....	45	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
MOOSEGG						
Kurhaus.....	Fr. Schmalz.....	50	3.—	1.80	3.50	5.—
MORAT						
Couronne.....	F. Vollmar.....	20	3.50	1.75	5.—	4.—
MORCOTE						
Morcote.....	G. Bianchi-Ritter.....	18	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
MORGES						
Mont-Blanc.....	G. Bock.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
MORGINS						
Le Grand Hotel.....	Alf. Mezentin, adm.....	200	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Victoria.....	Francois Schmidt.....	70	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
MORSCHACH						
Bellevue.....	J. P. Inderbitzin.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Degenbalm.....	A. Immoos.....	70	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
MUHLEN						
Löwe.....	Ch. Balzer's Erben.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
MUMPF						
Hôtel Soolbad Sonne...	Familie Höcklin.....	45	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
MURREN						
Bellevue.....	F. Mühlemann.....	30	4.—	1.75	5.—	6.—
Edelweiss.....	Wwe. L. v. Allmen....	42	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Eiger.....	Joh. von Allmen.....	80	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Grand Hôtel & Kurhaus.	Max Müller, dir.....	250	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Jungfrau & Victoria....	M. Thoenen.....	80	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Palace & Gd. Hôtel des Alpes.....	Ls. Baroni, dir.....	250	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Private-Hôtel Alpenruhe	O. Lehmann.....	20	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Regina-Beau Site.....	Chr. Hansen.....	75	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
MUOTTAS MURAIGL						
Muottas Kulm.....	Marie Benz.....	35	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
NEUCHÂTEL						
des Alpes-Terminus....	E. Haller.....	95	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
du Lac & Bellevue....	M. Hafen, dir.....	50	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
du Soleil & Central....	Famille Jehlé.....	60	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
du Vaisseau.....	Vve. C. Chollet.....	25	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
NEUHAUSEN						
Belle-Vue am Rheinfall.	A. Widmer.....	40	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
NEUVEVILLE						
Falken.....	H. Gugger.....	15	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
du Lac.....	F. Greine.....	15	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
NIDAU						
Stadthaus.....	E. Laubscher.....	15	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
NIEDERRICKENBACH						
Kurhaus Engel.....	Fam. von Jenner.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
NIESENKULM						
Niesenkulm.....	Niesenbahn-Gesellschaft.	20	4.50	2.—	5.50	5.50
OBERALP-PASSHOHE						
Oberalpsee.....	Emil Meyer.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
OBERHOFEN						
Kreuz.....	H. Reichen.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Montana.....	Ch. Immer.....	60	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Moy.....	A. Brugger-Maillat.....	100	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Victoria.....	B. & O. von Arx.....	85	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
OBER-YBERG						
Kurhaus Holdener.....	Frid. Holdener.....	40	3.—	1.60	3.50	4.—
OLTEN						
Aarhof.....	Hans Roth.....	50	4.—	1.75	3.75	4.75
Schweizerhof.....	Jos. Schuler.....	48	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
PARPAN						
Kurhaus zur Post.....	Fam. R. Michel.....	60	3.50	2.—	4.—	4.50
PASSUGG						
Kurhaus Passugg.....	A. Brenn, dir.....	220	3.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
PFAFERS						
Adler.....	Alfred Kohler.....	15	2.50	1.80	3.50	4.—
Bad Pfäfers.....		100	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Wartenstein.....	Frau Wwe. Bürer.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
PILATUS-KULM						
Bellevue.....	F. X. Furrer, dir.....	115	5.—	2.25	5.—	7.—
Pilatus-Kulm.....	F. X. Furrer, dir.....		6.—	2.50	—	7.—
PIORA						
Kurhaus.....	S. Lombardi.....	75	3.50	2.—	5.—	5.—
PIOTTA						
de la Poste.....	Gobbi frères.....	48	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
PONTRESINA						
Bernina.....	P. Schmidt-Meisser.....	60	3.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Pension Villa Collina...	K. Hitz-Beely.....	35	3.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Engadinerhof.....	J. P. Fopp.....	80	3.—	2.—	4.50	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
PONTRESINA (con.)						
Grand Hotel Kronenhof & Bellavista.....	L. Gredig.....	250	5.50	2.50	7.—	8.—
Languard.....	Gebr. Gredig & Cie.....	80	4.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
Müller.....	J. Müller-Meisser.....	65	3.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Palace.....	C. Saratz Erben.....	130	6.50	2.50	7.—	8.—
Parkhôtel.....	Fam. Enderlin.....	130	5.50	2.25	7.—	8.—
Pontresina.....	H. Beck, dir.....	200	5.50	2.50	7.—	8.—
Rosatch.....	Frau D. Caprez.....	65	4.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Roség.....	A. F. Zambail.....	200	5.50	2.50	7.—	8.—
Saratz.....	Fam. J. Saratz.....	150	5.50	2.50	7.—	8.—
Schlosshôtel Enderlin..	U. Gredig, dir.....	200	6.50	2.50	7.—	8.—
Schweizerhof.....	Fam. Manzinoja.....	120	4.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
Steinbock.....	C. Saratz Erben.....	30	2.75	2.—	4.—	4.50
Weisses Kreuz.....	Fam. Enderlin.....	50	3.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
POSCHIAVO						
Albrici a la Poste.....	Fam. Albrici.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Weisses Kreuz.....	D. Pitschen-Schmidt...	60	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
PRAGELZ-PRELES						
Kurhaus Mon Souhait..	O. Sutter.....	45	3.50	1.80	4.—	5.—
RAGAZ						
Central.....	Frl. M. Rist.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Villa Flora.....	J. Weber.....	90	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
Hof Ragaz.....	L. Loeffler, dir.....	250	6.—	2.25	6.—	8.—
Krone & Villa Louisa...	H. Müller.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Lattmann.....	Gebr. Sprenger.....	130	4.—	1.80	4.50	5.50
Métropole.....	A. Popp.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
National.....	Familie Banz.....	24	3.—	1.75	3.—	3.50
Ochsen.....	J. Kalberer.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.—	3.50
Pension zur Post.....	Geschw. von Wyl.....	15	3.—	1.75	3.—	3.75
Quellenhof.....	J. Kienberger, dir.....	250	7.—	2.25	6.—	8.—
Rosengarten & Terminus	F. Walder.....	30	4.—	1.80	4.—	5.—
St. Gallerhof.....	H. Galliker.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Schweizerhof.....	Frau Wwe. Bürer.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Sternen.....	F. Kempfer.....	16	3.—	1.75	3.—	3.50
Tamina.....		100	5.—	1.75	4.50	5.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
RANDA Weisshorn.....	Edm. von Werra.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.50
RAPPERSWIL du Lac.....	Albert Buchmann.....	40	4.50	2.—	carte	5.—
REICHENBACH Bären.....	J. Mürner.....	25	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
REUTI-HASLIBERG des Alpes & Confiserie..	H. Ulrich.....	60	4.—	1.80	4.—	5.—
Kurhaus Hasliberg.....	Fritz Kohler.....	45	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Kurhaus Victoria.....	K. Lütolf.....	80	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
RHEINFELDEN Bahnhof.....	G. Hochstrasser.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Dietschy & Krone a. Rhein.....	J. V. Dietschy, Jr.....	100	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
Soolbad Drei Könige...	A. Spiegelhalder.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Soolbad Pension Eden...	Fam. Rupprecht.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Soolbad Ochsen.....	F. Schmid-Bütikofer.....	45	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Salinenhôtel im Park...	J. V. Dietschy, Sen.....	250	6.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Schiff.....	E. Hafner.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Soolbad Schützen.....	F. Kottmann.....	100	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
RIEDERALP Riederalp.....	Fam. E. Cathrein.....	60	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Riederfurka.....	Fam. E. Cathrein.....	30	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
RIGI-FIRST Rigi-First.....	A. Bon, A.-G.....	170	7.—	2.25	6.50	7.50
RIGI-KALTBAD Bellevue.....	Al. Dahinden.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Grand Hôtel & Kurhaus	Th. Rageth, dir.....	260	6.—	2.25	7.—	7.50
RIGI-KLOSTERLI Schwert.....	Jos. Fassbind.....	100	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Sonne.....	Jos. Fassbind.....	190	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
RIGI-KULM Rigi-Kulm Hôtels.....	H. Schüpbach, dir.....	500	5.—	2.50	8.—	8.—
RIGI-STAFFEL Pension Rigi-Staffel....	H. Schüpbach, dir.....	150	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
RIGI-STAFFELHOHE Edelweiss.....	Th. Hofmann-Egger....	20	3.—	1.80	3.50	4.50
ROCHERS DE NAYE des Rochers de Naye....	.....	35	5.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
ROMANSHORN Bodan.....	Alb. Engeler.....	35	4.—	1.80	4.50	5.—
RORSCHACH Anker.....	L. Kaiser.....	60	4.—	1.75	carte	5.—
Bodan.....	Wwe. Holzhäuser.....	20	3.50	1.80	3.50	4.—
ROSENLAUI Kurhaus.....	Casper Brog.....	100	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
ROTHENBRUNNEN Bad & Kurhaus.....	Chs. Ammann, dir.....	90	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
ROUGEMONT Valrose.....	David Andrist.....	25	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
ROVIO Pension Monte Generoso	„Lina von Landesén....	20	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
SAANEN Gross. Landhaus & Kranich.....	F. Häsler.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
SAANENMOSER Sporthôtel & Kurhaus..	R. Wehren.....	110	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
SAAS-FEE						
Beau-Site.....	Fam. In-Albon.....	100	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Grand Hôtel.....	Fam. S. Lagger.....	110	5.—	2.25	5.50	6.50
Bellevue.....	Fam. S. Lagger.....	90	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Dom.....	Fam. S. Lagger.....	90	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
SACHSELN						
Kreuz.....	Fam. Britschgi.....	80	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
SALVAN						
Joli-Site.....	L. P. Décaillet.....	25	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
Union.....	C. Revaz.....	30	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
SAMADEN						
des Alpes.....	N. Tarnuzzer.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Bellevue.....	Joh. Liss.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Bernina.....	Th. Fasciati.....	130	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Sporthôtel.....	S. Beretta.....	40	4.50	1.75	5.—	6.—
ST-CERGUE						
Auberson.....	E. Auberson, dir.....	140	3.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
Observatoire.....	E. Auberson, dir.....	190	6.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
STE-CROIX						
d'Espagne.....	F. Stehlé.....	70	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
ST. GALL						
Bahnhof.....	Ch. Wekerle.....	19	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
Gallushof.....	H. Grob-Heiniger.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
Hecht.....	A. Jost-Balzer.....	65	5.—	2.25	5.—	6.—
Neues Hôtel Hirschen..	Karl Butz.....	50	4.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
Ilge.....	Wilh. Spirig.....	25	3.50	1.80	3.50	3.50
Weisses Kreuz.....	Thomas Meyer.....	24	3.50	1.75	3.50	3.50
Hôtel-Pension z. Nest..	Hans Tobler-Kern.....	10	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
Ochsen.....	W. Hoyler.....	20	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
Schiff.....	C. Glinz.....	65	4.—	2.—	carte	5.50
Schwanen.....	W. Waldner.....	15	3.—	1.80	3.50	3.50
Walhalla-Terminus.....	R. Mader, dir.....	120	5.—	2.25	5.—	6.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
ST. GALL-OBERWAID Kurhaus Oberwaid.....	Karl Berger.....	120	4 50	2.—	4.—	5.—
ST. GOTTHARD Monte Prosa.....	G. Lombardi.....	100	3.50	2.—	5.—	5.—
ST-IMIER des XIII Cantons.....	H. Guhl.....	35	4.—	1.75	5.—	4.50
ST-LUC Bela Tola & St-Luc.....	Gabriel Pont.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
du Cervin.....	Fam. B. Antille.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
ST. MARIA (MUNSTERTAL) Schweizerhof.....	C. O. Conradin.....	40	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
ST. MORITZ-BAD Bellevue au Lac.....	.....	100	4.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Central.....	Ch. Bernhard.....	80	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Engadinerhof.....	Hornbacher's Erben.....	200	6.—	2.25	7.—	8.—
Kurh. & Gd. Hôtel des Bains.....	H. Amsler, dir.....	380	8.—	2.50	7.—	9.—
du Lac.....	M. Monsch, dir.....	300	8.—	2.50	7.—	9.—
National.....	Fr. Wissel.....	40	4.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
Neues Stahlbad.....	Rob. Frick, dir.....	350	8.—	2.50	7.—	9.—
Victoria.....	.....	300	8.—	2.50	7.—	9.—
ST. MORITZ-DORF Albana.....	J. De Giacomi.....	100	4.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
Belvédère.....	Joh. Schorn, dir.....	100	6.—	2.50	7.50	8.50
Calonder.....	S. Calonder & Co.....	75	4.50	2.50	6.—	7.—
Carlton.....	C. Manz, dir.....	200	10.—	3.—	12.—	15.—
Caspar Badrutt.....	Caspar Badrutt.....	80	6.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Kuranstalt Chantarella.....	E. Thoma-Badrutt.....	160	10.—	2.50	8.—	10.—
Edelweiss.....	S. Bermann.....	50	4.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
Eden.....	H. Baumann.....	70	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Engadinerkulm & New Kulm.....	Louis J. Bucher, dir.....	380	10.—	2.50	8.—	10.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
ST. MORITZ-DORF (con.)						
Pension Gartmann.....	P. Thöny-Gartmann.....	45	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Grand Hôtel St. Moritz.	F. Devantay, dir.....	400	10.—	2.50	8.—	10.—
La Margna.....	A. Marugg, dir.....	110	4.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
Monopol.....	.....	75	5.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
Palace.....	H. Badrutt.....	220	10.—	3.—	8.—	10.—
Neues Posthôtel.....	E. Matossi, dir.....	110	4.50	2.50	6.—	7.—
Privat-Hôtel.....	Badrutt, Knaus & Co...	40	4.50	2.50	6.—	7.—
Neues Rosatsch.....	G. Gieré.....	65	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
St. Moritzerhof.....	J. Zimmerli.....	40	3.50	2.—	4.75	5.50
Savoy.....	E. Balmer, dir.....	70	6.—	2.50	8.—	10.—
Schweizerhof-Hôtel						
Suisse.....	Ad. Angst, dir.....	120	7.—	2.50	7.50	8.50
Sporthôtel.....	Frau M. Barfuss.....	40	4.—	2.—	4.50	5.—
Steffani.....	P. Steffani.....	100	3.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Suvretta-Haus.....	Gebr. Bon.....	350	10.—	2.50	10.—	12.—
Waldhaus.....	Giorgio Rocco.....	65	5.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
ST. PETERSINSEL						
Kurhaus St. Petersinsel	A. Stettler-Walker.....	20	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
SAN SALVATORE						
Vetta S. Salvatore.....	J. Huhn, Jr.....	14	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
SARNEN						
Obwaldnerhof.....	C. Schnepf.....	25	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
SAVOGNIN						
Kurhaus Piz Michel....	C. Spinas.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
SCHAFFHAUSEN						
Bahnhof & Rüden.....	W. A. Graf.....	40	3.50	1.75	carte	4.50
Müller.....	Familie Hirsch.....	40	4.50	1.75	4.50	carte
National.....	Ch. Schulthess.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
Tanne.....	R. Zimmermann.....	20	3.50	1.80	—	4.—
SCHEIDEGG, KLEINE						
Kurhaus Bellevue.....	Gebr. Seiler.....	145	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—

Place and Hote	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
SCHINZNACH						
Bad Schinznach.....	H. Senn, dir.....	200	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Habsburg.....	H. Senn, dir.....		3.—	1.75	3.—	4.—
SCHONBRUNN BAD						
Wasserheilanstalt.....	Geschw. Hegglin.....	120	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
SCHONECK						
Kuranstalt.....	C. Borsinger, dir.....	200	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
SCHULS-TARASP						
Belvédère.....	M. Liss-Kaiser, dir.....	100	4.50	2.—	5.50	6.50
Bigler.....	E. Bigler.....	40	4.—	2.—	4.50	6.—
Engadinerhof.....	J. Frei & Fam.....	140	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Hohenfels.....	E. Bigler.....	40	5.—	2.—	4.50	6.—
Post.....	M. Liss-Kaiser, dir.....	75	4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Valentin.....	A. Valentin.....	25	3.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
Victoria.....	Fullié & Cie.....	70	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.50
SCHWANDEN						
Schwanderhof.....	J. Schönenberger.....	25	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
SCHWARZWALD-ALP						
Kurhaus Schwarzwald- alp.....	Ulr. Thöni.....	65	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
SEELISBERG						
Löwen.....	Ad. Hunziker.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
Sonnenberg & Kurhaus.	P. Haertl, dir.....	250	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Waldegg.....	Truttmann-Reding.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Waldhaus-Rütli.....	Fam. G. Truttmann....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
SEEWEN						
Badhôtel Rössli.....	Frau C. Beeler.....	48	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
SEEWIS I. PRATTIGAU						
Scesaplana.....	Lietha & Walser.....	45	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
SENT Rhätia.....	V. Denoth, gérant.....	25	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
SERNEUS Bad Serneus.....	.....	120	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
SIERRE Arnold.....	F. Arnold.....	20	3.—	1.80	4.—	4.—
Pension Villa Baur.....	Marie Bauer.....	30	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
Château Bellevue.....	E. Haldi, dir.....	90	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Terminus.....	Louis Oggier.....	30	4.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Victoria.....	J. Zimmermann.....	18	3.50	1.50	4.—	4.50
SIGRISWIL Alpenruhe.....	A. Scholl.....	20	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Bären.....	H. Obrist-Boss.....	55	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
SILS-BASELZIA Pension Chaste.....	P. Godly.....	12	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Margna.....	.....	130	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
SILS-MARIA Alpenrose.....	R. Fonio, dir.....	120	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Barblan.....	E. Christen, dir.....	120	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.50
Edelweiss.....	L. Cadonau, dir.....	150	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Pension Müller.....	F. Hanselmann.....	10	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Silserhof.....	H. Gabriel.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Waldhaus.....	O. Kienberger, dir.....	250	7.—	2.50	6.—	8.—
SILVAPLANA Engadinerhof.....	Th. Plattner, dir.....	70	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
Posthôtel & Riv Alta.....	P. Heinz.....	90	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
Sonne & Julier.....	P. Kieni & Casty.....	90	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
SIMPLON-DORF de la Poste.....	Gentinetta-Kluser.....	30	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
SIMPLON-KULM Bellevue.....	O. Kluser.....	70	5.—	2.25	5.50	6.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
SISIKON						
Rophaien.....	Familie Zwyer.....	35	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
SOLEURE						
Adler.....	Ernst Uebersax.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Krone.....	F. & M. Nussbaum.....	60	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Métropole.....	H. Pauk-von Burg.....	35	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Terminus.....	G. Abel.....	30	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
SOMVIXERTAL						
Tenigerbad.....	St. Caplazi, dir.....	200	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Waldhäuser.....	St. Caplazi, dir.....		4.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
SONNENBERG						
Kurhaus.....	Alb. Riedweg.....	150	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
SPEICHER						
Kurhaus Vögelinsegg...	H. Maurer-Schiess.....	20	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
SPIEZ						
des Alpes.....	E. Stegmann.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Bahnhof-Terminus....	Fam. Mützenberg.....	60	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Bellevue.....	H. Stauffer.....	25	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Strandhôtel Belvédère..	J. Dorer-Baumer.....	70	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Parkhôtel Bubenbergl..	Wwe. S. Barben.....	97	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Erica.....	A. Bandi-Engemann....	36	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Grand Hôtel & Spiezer- hof.....	Gebr. John.....	110	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Kurhaus & Blumlisalp..	F. Zölch.....	74	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Lötschberg.....	M. Barben.....	24	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Niesen.....	H. Rebmann.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Schlössli.....	Fam. Bruckner.....	10	4.—	1.75	—	—
Schlosshôtel Schonegg..	Fam. Mützenberg.....	115	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Pension Villa Seerose..	Geschw. Kupferschmid..	15	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
SPLUGEN						
Bodenhaus & Post.....	Ed. Kopp.....	72	3.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
STAFELALP						
Kurhaus Stafelalp.....	E. Berner.....	46	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
STALDEN Stalden & Bahnhofbuffet	Fam. S. Lagger.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
STANS Stanserhof.....	Fam. Flüeler-Hess.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
STANSERHORN Stanserhorn-Kulm.....	.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
STANSSTAD Winkelried.....	R. Hüsler.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
SUNDLAUENEN Beatushöhle.....	Ad. Glauser.....	35	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
SURLEJ B. SILVAPLANA Pension Waldheim.....	R. Domeny.....	25	—	—	—	—
SURSEE Hirschen.....	Léonard Wüst.....	15	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
SUSTENPASS Steingletscher.....	Fam. O. Jossi.....	50	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
TARASP Kurhaus Tarasp.....	Ch. Binggeli, dir.....	350	6.—	2.50	6.—	7.50
TELLSPATTE Tellsplatte.....	Fam. J. P. Ruosch.....	50	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
TENIGERBAD. See Som- vixertal.						
TERRITET. See Mon- treux.						
TENNA Alpenblick.....	Th. Buchli.....	60	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
TEUFEN						
Linde.....	Emil Lanker.....	20	3.—	1.75	carte	4.50
THOUNE						
Bären.....	Frau Bähler.....	30	4.—	1.80	4.—	4.50
Beau Rivage & Terminus.....	Engel-Gartenmann- Moegle.....	50	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Bellevue & du Parc....	H. Schenck, dir.....	125	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Blaukreuzhof.....	Fr. Zahler, dir.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Falken.....	Sommer & Brupbacher..	60	4.—	1.80	4.—	5.—
Grand Hôtel & Thuner- hof.....	H. Schenck, dir.....	200	7.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Pens. Obere Wart.....	Hans Oesch-Kunz.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Schlosshôtel Freienhof..	Fam. Haase.....	50	4.—	2.—	4.—	5.50
Victoria & Baumgarten.	E. Burkhalter, dir.....	100	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
THUSIS						
Weisses Kreuz.....	A. Schöllkopf.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Posthôtel.....		60	4.50	2.—	4.50	6.—
Splügen.....	C. Graber.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.50
TIEFENKASTEL						
Albula.....	Chr. Schnöller.....	22	3.50	2.—	4.—	7.—
Julier & Post.....	St. Bossi.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.—	6.—
TORRENTALP						
Torrentalp.....	Zen Ruffinen & Willa...	50	4.—	2.25	5.—	5.50
TRIENT						
Grand Hôtel.....	Gay & Frasseren.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Glacier-du-Trient.....	G. Gay-Crosier.....	50	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
TROGEN						
Krone.....	Ernst Böhm.....	15	3.50	1.80	3.50	4.50
TWANNBERG						
Kurhaus.....	Ida Wullschleger.....	35	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50

Place and Hotel	Ptoprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Raes			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
UNTERAGERI						
Seefeld.....	L. Zumbach.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	3.50
Waldheim.....	L. Henggeler.....	40	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
URNERBODEN						
Tell & Post.....	Familie Muheim.....	45	3.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
VALS						
Adula.....	Ph. Schnyder.....	60	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Kur- & Badanstalt Therme.....	Schnyder & Albin.....	60	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
VAL SINISTRA						
Kurhaus Val Sinestra...	P. Pester, dir.....	145	5.—	2.50	6.50	7.—
VERMALA						
Forest-Hôtel.....	.....	60	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
VEVEY						
Beau-Séjour.....	J. Otto Steffen.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
de la Gare.....	A. Meng.....	28	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
du Lac.....	A. Riedel.....	100	5.50	2.—	5.50	7.—
Nuss.....	L. Nuss.....	48	4.50	1.75	5.—	5.50
Trois Couronnes.....	J. F. Küpfer, dir.....	130	7.—	2.25	7.—	8.—
Trois Bois.....	Mlle. M. Maeder.....	20	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
VEVEY-LA TOUR						
des Alpes.....	W. Köehler, dir.....	80	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.—
Pension Comte.....	A. Comte.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Clinique de l'Ermitage..	.....	25	—	—	—	—
Pension Miremont.....	G. Badel.....	20	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
VEVEY-ST-LEGIER						
Richemont.....	Mlle. Nussbaum.....	40	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
du Roc.....	C. Schertenleib.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
VILLARS S/OLLON						
Le Grand Hôtel.....	Oscar Jeanloz.....	180	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Muveran.....	Ch. Genillard, dir.....	160	5.—	2.—	6.50	8.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
VILLARS (con.)						
Villars Palace.....	Ch. Genillard, dir.....	220	7.—	2.25	6.50	8.—
du Parc.....	J. Dumont-Melly.....	115	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
VILLENEUVE						
Byron.....	J Fugner, dir.....	140	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
VIEGE						
de la Poste.....	L. Providoli.....	50	3.50	1.50	3.50	4.50
VISSOYE						
d'Anniviers.....	Louis Jossen.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
VITZNAU						
Alpenrose.....	Albert Lang.....	35	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Pension Handschin.....	Julius Handschin.....	26	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Pension Braun.....	Wwe. Braun.....	20	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
Kreuz.....	J. Zimmermann.....	80	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Park-Hôtel.....	A. Bon A.-G.....	140	7.—	2.25	6.50	8.—
Rigibahn.....	Ad. Huber-Blesi.....	28	3.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Pension Unterwylen.....	Fr. Wittwer-Möri.....	25	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Vitznauerhof.....	A. Bon A.-G.....	90	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
VORDERMEGGEN						
Villa St. Charles.....	.....	44	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
VULPERA-TARASP						
Pension Silvana.....	Schwest. Scheibler.....	40	3.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
Waldhaus & Schweizer- hof.....	G. Pinösch, dir.....	575	6.—	2.50	6.—	7.50
WADENSWIL						
Engel.....	Alfred Müller.....	30	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
WALCHWIL						
Kurhaus.....	A. Schwyter-Wörner....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
WALZENHAUSEN						
Kurhaus.....	Alb. Joos-Pohl.....	60	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
WASSEN						
des Alpes.....	Carl Gerig.....	40	3.50	2.—	4.—	4.—
Kurhaus Wassen.....	Anton Gamma.....	40	3.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
WATTWIL						
Rössli.....	Peter Stefani.....	17	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
WEESEN						
du Lac.....	H. Ziltener.....	80	3.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Rössli.....	A. Böhny.....	60	3.—	2.—	4.50	5.50
Schlosshôtel						
Mariahalden.....	W. Gurtner.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Schwert.....	B. Ziltener.....	40	3.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Speer.....	H. Hoesly.....	49	3.50	2.—	4.50	5.—
WEGGIS						
Albana.....	C. Wolf.....	90	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Alpenblick.....	Chr. Jung-Müller.....	90	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Beau-Rivage & Löwen..	S. Kuchler.....	50	4.—	2.—	4.—	4.—
Bühlegg.....	A. Grossmann.....	42	3.50	2.—	3.50	4.50
Central.....	J. Hofmann.....	50	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Eden.....	Geschw. Spicker.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Felsberg.....	E. R. Hartisch.....	40	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Pension Frohburg.....	A. Isele.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
National.....	J. Stalder.....	52	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Parkhôtel Bellevue.....	E. Egli.....	115	5.—	2.—	5.50	6.—
Poet-Terminus.....	Geschw. Zimmermann..	130	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Rigi.....	Arth. Spicker.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Rössli.....	C. Hofmann.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
St. Gotthard.....	A. Hofmann.....	40	3.50	2.00	3.50	4.50
Schweizerhof.....	Ed. Zimmermann.....	45	4.50	2.—	4.—	5.—
Seehof-du Lac.....	A. Bammert.....	49	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.50
Victoria.....	J. M. Hofmann.....	30	3.—	1.50	3.—	3.50
Pension Zimmermann-						
Schürch.....	Frau Dr. Zehnder.....	25	3.50	2.—	3.50	4.—
WEGGIS-LUTZELAU						
Lützelau.....	K. Dolder.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
WEGGIS-LUTZELAU (con.) Kurh. Bad Hinter- lützelau.....	G. Jsot.....	30	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
WEISSBAD B. APPENZEL Belvédère.....	Fam. Wick-Kurer.....	30	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.50
WEISSENBURG-DORF Weissenburg.....	C. Blaser.....	25	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
WEISSENSTEIN Kurhaus.....	K. Illi.....	85	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
WENGEN						
Alpenrose & Mittaghorn	Feuz & von Allmen....	140	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Alpenruhe.....	A. Graf-Steiner.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
des Alpes.....	U. Lauener.....	67	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Bellevue.....	Frau A. E. Graf.....	50	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Grand Hôtel Belvédère.	F. Olloz-Loosli.....	160	6.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Breithorn.....	Frau L. Emch.....	42	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Bristol.....	Karl Graf.....	45	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Brunner.....	Ulrich Brunner.....	80	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Central.....	Ulrich Gertsch.....	25	3.—	1.80	3.50	4.—
Falken.....	A. von Allmen.....	90	4.50	1.75	4.50	5.50
Grand Hôtel Victoria...	Fam. Schöni.....	120	6.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Jungfraublick.....	R. Abbühl.....	40	1.75	4.—	4.—	4.50
Kreuz.....	Ulrich Brunner.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Kurhaus.....	Ul. Lauener.....	120	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.50
Palace Hôtel & National	F. Borter.....	220	8.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Parkhôtel Beausite....	Ed. Bühlmann.....	90	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
Regina & Blümlisalp...	J. Hügli.....	140	6.—	2.—	5.50	6.50
Schweizerhof.....	Frau M. Prutiger.....	40	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Terminus-Silberhorn...	Hs. Lauener.....	85	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Waldrand.....	Elisabeth Lauener.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
WENGERNALP						
Jungfrau.....	Peter Lauener.....	40	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
WIL						
Bahnhof.....	Paul Bernet.....	20	3.—	1.80	—	4.50
WILDERSWIL						
Alpenrose.....	J. K. Boss.....	60	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
des Alpes.....	Frl. E. & M. Lüthi.....	60	3.50	1.75	3.50	5.—
Pension Berghof.....	M. Hummler.....	49	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Schlosshôtel Unspunnen.....	Ch. Schwyter-Rolaz.....	70	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Kurhaus Wilderswil.....	Fam. Felber.....	54	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
WINTERTHUR						
Krone.....	H. Schellenberg.....	40	4.50	1.80	4.50	4.50
Goldener Löwen.....	R. Bindschedler.....	40	4.—	2.50	4.—	4.—
Ochsen.....	E. Hüni's Erben.....	34	3.50	1.75	3.—	3.50
WORDENBAD BEI LYSS						
Wordenbad.....	F. Trachsel.....	50	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
YVERDON						
des Bains.....	Otto Rohrer, dir.....	100	4.—	1.75	5.—	6.—
La Prairie.....	Otto Rohrer.....	80	3.50	1.75	4.50	4.50
ZERMATT						
Beau-Site.....	Soc. d. Hôtels Seiler....	120	7.—	2.25	6.—	7.—
Mont Cervin.....	Soc. d. Hôtels Seiler....	300	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Mont Rose.....	Soc. d. Hôtels Seiler....	100	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Victoria.....	Soc. d. Hôtels Seiler....	200	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Lac Noir (Schwarzsee).....	Soc. d. Hôtels Seiler....	50	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Riffelalp.....	Soc. d. Hôtels Seiler....	240	6.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
Riffelberg.....	M. Julien.....	50	4.50	1.75	5.50	6.—
Schweizerhof.....	H. Zimmermann, dir.. }	5.—	2.—	5.50	6.50	
National-Terminus.....	H. Zimmermann, dir.. }	200	4.50	2.—	5.—	5.50
Bellevue.....	H. Zimmermann, dir.. }	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—	
Zermatterhof.....	.....	150	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Kulmhôtel Gornergrat.....	.....	50	6.—	2.50	6.—	7.—
Belvédère.....	.....	20	6.—	3.50	7.—	8.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
ZINAL						
Diablons.....	E. Haldi, dir.....	80	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Durand.....	E. Haldi, dir.....	70	4.—	2.—	5.—	5.—
ZUG						
Guggithal.....	Jos. Bossard.....	50	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Schweizerhof.....	A. Grolimund.....	20	3.50	1.75	3.50	4.—
Zugerhof.....	A. R. Custer.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
ZUGERBERG						
Gd. Hôtel & Kurh. Schönfels.....	G. Kuhn, dir.....	150	5.—	2.—	5.—	6.—
ZUOZ						
Pension Alpina.....	H. Hufnagel.....	21	4.—	1.75	4.50	5.—
Kurhaus Castell.....	Herm. Gilli & Co.....	120	7.—	2.50	7.—	8.—
Concordia.....	G. A. Gilli.....	70	4.50	1.75	5.—	6.—
ZURICH						
Bauer au Lac.....	F. & H. Kracht.....	240	8.—	2.50	8.—	9.—
Pension Beau-Site.....	L. Elmer-Morlock.....	22	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Pension Belvoirpark....	Frau M. Dielmann.....	12	5.—	2.—	4.—	5.—
Central.....	P. Elwert.....	100	4.50	2.—	4.50	5.50
City.....	A. Bohrer.....	110	7.50	2.50	7.—	7.—
Pension Delphin.....	L. Maurer.....	25	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Dolder Grand Hôtel.....	O. Keppler, dir.....	170	8.—	2.50	8.—	10.—
Pension Dolderburg....	Frau F. John.....	25	4.50	1.75	5.—	5.—
Eden au Lac.....	Ed. Kleber, dir.....	96	8.—	2.50	7.—	9.—
Elite.....	Hugo E. Prager.....	100	6.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
Pension Florhof.....	Frau L. Michel.....	30	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Pension Fortuna.....	H. Moecklin.....	25	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—
Glockenhof.....	G. Mousson, dir.....	90	4.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Habis-Royal.....	H. Golden-Morlock.....	150	5.50	2.—	6.—	6.—
Jura.....	J. Gugolz.....	30	4.—	2.—	4.—	4.50
Limmathof.....	H. Neithardt.....	90	4.50	1.75	5.—	5.—
Merkur.....	A. Hofmann's Wwe.....	60	4.50	1.75	4.—	5.—
Monopol-Simplon.....	Albert Gruler, dir.....	90	4.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
Mythen.....	Herm. Hasler.....	35	4.—	1.75	4.—	—
National.....	Georges Wild.....	150	6.—	2.—	6.50	8.—

Place and Hotel	Proprietor or Manager	Number of beds	Minimum Rates			
			Room	Breakfast	Lunch or Supper	Dinner
ZURICH (con.)						
Neptun.....	F. Steiger-Nägeli.....	35	4.—	2.50	4.—	4.—
du Parc.....	Frau Bertha Voigt.....	25	5.—	1.75	4.50	4.50
Pfauen.....	K. Herzog.....	12	3.50	1.75	—	—
Fam.-Pens. Ritterhaus..	Dr. Ad. Ritterhaus.....	38	5.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
St. Gotthard.....	Ernst Manz.....	200	5.50	2.—	6.—	6.—
Savoy-Bauer en Ville..	S. H. Gottlieb, dir.....	150	8.—	2.50	7.—	9.—
Sonnenberg.....	Harry Meyer.....	60	4.50	2.—	5.—	6.—
Stadthof.....	Fridolin Vogel.....	57	4.50	1.75	5.—	5.—
Pension Villa Sternwarte	Frau B. Merz.....	30	4.—	1.75	5.—	5.—
Pension Tiefenau.....	Frau G. Franz.....	37	4.—	1.75	4.—	4.—
Victoria.....	A. Kummer-Wenger.....	120	8.—	2.50	7.—	9.—
Waldhaus Dolder.....	O. Keppler, dir.....	90	5.—	2.—	6.—	7.—
ZURICH-RUSCHLIKON						
Belvoir.....	Fam. Brunner.....	35	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.—
ZURICH-UETLIBERG						
Annaburg.....	E. Streicher.....	40	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Gd. Hôtel Kurh. Uetli- berg.....	Hans Käser.....	100	5.—	2.—	6.—	6.—
ZWEISIMMEN						
Krone-Couronne.....	J. Schletti-Abegglen.....	80	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Monbijou.....	H. Kaufmann-Moor.....	25	3.—	1.75	3.50	4.—
de la Poste.....	Familie Kühni.....	25	3.—	1.50	3.50	4.—
Simmenthal.....	B. Imobersteg.....	60	3.50	1.75	4.—	4.50
Terminus.....	J. Hubler.....	60	4.—	1.75	4.—	5.—

RAILROADS

Single tickets are good for one day (day of issue) only. Excursion tickets (both ways) have a validity of ten days. Children from four to twelve years are charged half fare; over twelve full fare. Parties of from sixteen to sixty people, traveling either second or third class, are granted 20 per cent. reduction on the fares and parties numbering from sixty-one to one hundred and twenty people are entitled to 30 per cent. reduction. (See list of fares page 85 to 120.)

Combined tickets at a reduction of 20 per cent. will again be issued from May 1, 1922 on, for journeys of not less than 400 kilometres.

The weight of hand luggage is 10 kilos (22 lbs.) per passenger. Only small packages are allowed, such as can conveniently be placed in the luggage racks.

Travelers should under no circumstances seek to take into the compartments heavy or bulky luggage, but should avail themselves of the easier method of having it registered, the charge on the Swiss Federal Railroads for carrying the same being calculated per 10 kilos (22 lbs.) per kilometre.

As a rule, only personal effects, in trunks, gladstone bags, etc., can be registered. The following objects can also be registered, provided they belong to passengers traveling by the same train: Perambulators, invalid chairs, bicycles and motorcycles for one person (with benzine or petrol tanks properly emptied or electric accumulators removed), skis, ordinary luges and toboggans (bobsleighs excepted); also commercial travelers' sample trunks. The weight of any package must not exceed 100 kilos. Exceptionally, articles which do not come under this heading are conveyed as registered luggage, provided they are not too bulky for conveyance per passenger train and the weight does not exceed 100 kilos.

No luggage is allowed free beyond the prescribed amount of hand luggage.

CUSTOMS

Entering Switzerland the examination of the baggage takes place at the following frontier stations:

Basle	Coming from France, Belgium, Germany, Holland or the Scandinavian countries.
Bouveret	Coming from France (Haute Savoie).
Buchs	Coming from Austria.
Campocologno	Coming from Italy via Sondrio-Tirano, entering the Grisons via the Bernina Railway.
Châtelard	Coming from Chamonix over the Martigny-Châtelard Railway.
Chiasso	Coming from Italy via the Gothard route).
Constance	Coming from southeastern Germany.
Crassier	Coming from France.
Domodossola	Coming from Italy (via Simplon route).
Genève-Cornavin	Coming from France.
Genève-Eaux Vives	Coming from Chamonix via Annemasse.
Luino	Coming from Stresa (Italy).
Porrentruy	Coming from France via Delle.
Romanshorn	Coming from eastern Germany.
Rorschach	Coming from eastern Germany.
Schaffhausen	Coming from northern Germany.
Singen	Coming from northern Germany.

- St. Margrethen Coming from eastern Germany and Austria.
- Vallorbe Coming from France to Lausanne (Simplon route).
- Les Verrières (Suisse).. Coming from France to Neuchâtel.
- Waldshut Coming from Germany.

Should the owners of luggage registered through to Aarau, Berne, Coire, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Montreux, St. Gall, St. Moritz, Vevey or Zürich not be present at the frontier station when the Customs examination takes place, their luggage will be sent on to the Customs Offices at these stations, where it will be examined.

RAILWAY FARES

The Fares given hereafter are for single tickets. An additional charge is made for fast express trains as follows:

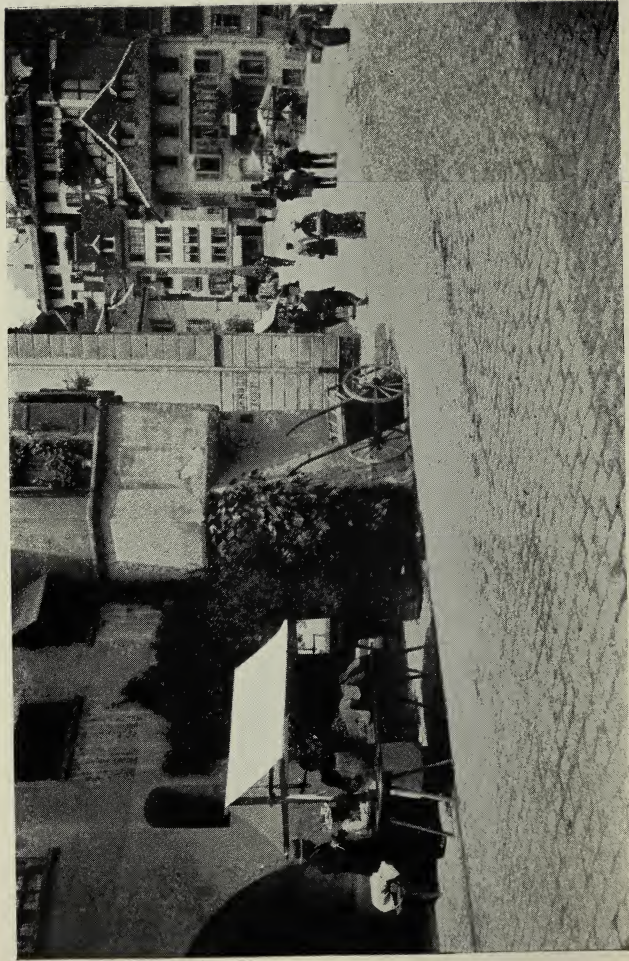
	I. Fr.	II. Fr.	III. Fr.
1—50 km.	1.—	—.75	—.50
51—100 km.	2.—	1.50	1.—
101—150 km.	3.—	2.25	1.50
151—200 km.	4.—	3.—	2.—
201—250 km.	5.—	3.75	2.50
251—300 km.	6.—	4.50	3.—
301—350 km.	7.—	5.25	3.50
OVER 350 km.	8.—	6.—	4.—

From BASLE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau.....	Olten.....	8.75	6.10	4.00
Airolo.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	37.45	26.10	17.05
.....	Zurich-Zug.....	39.30	27.40	17.85
Altdorf.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	24.75	17.25	11.25
.....	Zurich-Zug.....	26.40	18.40	12.00
Appenzell.....	Koblentz-Gossau.....	—	21.40	13.95
.....	Zurich or Koblentz-Gossau.....	—	22.65	14.80
Arth-Goldau.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	20.30	14.15	9.25
.....	Zurich-Zug.....	22.15	15.45	10.05
Baden.....	Stein-Brugg.....	10.90	7.90	4.95
.....	Olten or Brugg.....	13.20	9.20	6.00
Basle.....	Connection fare between SFR sta- tion and Bad. Station.....	1.50	1.05	0.70
Beatenberg.....	Olten-Berne-Thun, then Trolley....	27.85	21.00	15.55
.....	Olten-Berne-Scherzliggen then boat..	29.35	22.40	14.45
Bellinzona.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	52.65	36.70	23.95
.....	Zurich-Zug.....	54.45	37.95	24.75
Berne.....	Olten.....	17.65	12.30	8.05
.....	Grenchen Nord or Olten.....	19.50	13.60	8.85
Bienne.....	Grenchen Nord.....	13.90	9.70	6.30
.....	Olten or Grenchen Nord.....	14.85	10.85	6.75
Brigue.....	Olten-Berne-Kandersteg.....	44.05	30.70	20.05
.....	Grenchen Nord or Olten.....	45.70	31.85	20.80
Brugg.....	Stein-Säckingen.....	9.60	6.70	4.35
Brunnen.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	22.30	15.55	10.15
.....	Zurich-Zug.....	24.10	16.80	10.95
Buchs.....	Stein-Zurich-Sargans.....	32.35	22.55	14.70
Bulle.....	Olten-Berne-Romont.....	—	21.75	14.35
Burgdorf.....	Olten.....	13.90	9.70	6.30
Chiasso.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	63.55	44.30	28.90
.....	Zurich-Zug.....	65.20	45.45	29.65
Chur.....	Stein-Zurich-Sargans.....	34.00	23.70	15.45
Colombier.....	Grenchen-Nord-Bienne.....	20.00	13.95	9.10
.....	Olten-Bienne or Grenchen Nord....	20.95	14.60	9.55
Davos-Platz.....	Brugg-Zurich-Landquart.....	56.45	38.60	22.70
Delémont.....	.....	6.45	4.50	2.95
Engelberg.....	Lucerne.....	25.45	20.65	13.05
Faido.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	42.75	29.80	19.45
.....	Zurich-Zug.....	44.55	31.05	20.25
Fluelen.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	24.25	16.90	11.05
.....	Zurich-Zug.....	25.90	18.05	11.80
Fribourg.....	Olten-Berne.....	22.80	15.90	10.35



The mediaeval Clock Tower in Berne

Phot. Wehrli



Market Place in Thun, Bernese Oberland

From BASLE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Fribourg	Grenchen Nord or Olten-Berne . . .	24.60	17.15	11.20
Frutigen	Olten-Berne.	28.25	19.70	12.85
Geneva	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.	38.80	27.05	17.65
"	Grenchen Nord-Bienne or Olten. . . .	39.80	27.75	18.10
"	Berne or Bienne-Grenchen Nord. . .	43.60	30.40	19.80
Glarus.	Zurich.	26.10	18.20	11.85
Goeschenen. . . .	Olten-Lucerne.	33.35	23.25	15.15
"	Zurich-Zug.	35.15	24.50	16.00
Grindelwald. . . .	Olten-Berne.	36.40	27.35	17.50
"	Lucerne-Brünig.	37.20	27.90	17.25
Gstaad.	Olten-Berne-Münsingen-Zweisimmen	46.00	31.45	19.00
Heiden.	Koblentz.	—	23.45	15.30
"	Zurich or Koblentz.	—	24.70	16.10
Herisau.	Koblentz-Gossau.	—	18.55	12.10
"	Zurich or Koblentz-Gossau.	—	19.80	12.90
Herisau.	Zurich-Meilen-Wattwil.	31.05	21.65	14.10
Interlaken.	Olten-Berne.	29.55	20.60	13.45
"	Grenchen or Olten-Berne.	31.20	21.75	14.20
"	Olten-Lucerne-Brünig.	30.70	21.40	13.35
Kandersteg.	Olten-Berne.	32.70	22.80	14.85
"	Grenchen Nord or Olten-Berne. . . .	34.35	23.95	15.60
Klosters.	Brugg-Zurich-Landquart.	47.15	32.40	19.60
Landquart.	Zurich.	31.85	22.20	14.50
Langnau.	Burgdorf.	—	12.20	7.95
Lausanne.	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.	31.05	21.65	14.10
"	Olten-Berne or Bienne or Gr. N. . . .	33.50	23.35	15.25
"	Grenchen Nord-Bienne or Olten-Berne.	35.50	24.75	16.15
Lenzburg.	Olten.	10.60	7.40	4.80
Leuk.	Olten-Berne-Kandersteg.	48.85	34.05	22.20
"	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.	50.35	35.10	22.90
"	Olten-Berne or Bienne or Grenchen Nord-Lausanne.	52.80	36.80	24.00
Linthal.	Zurich.	28.55	19.90	13.00
Locarno.	Olten-Lucerne.	56.30	39.25	25.60
"	Zurich-Zug.	57.95	40.40	26.35
Lugano.	Olten-Lucerne.	59.25	41.30	26.95
"	Zurich-Zug.	61.05	42.55	27.75
Lungern.	Olten-Lucerne.	22.80	15.90	10.05
Lucerne.	Olten.	15.85	11.05	7.20
Meiringen.	Olten-Lucerne.	29.50	18.05	11.20
Montreux.	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.	39.50	24.40	15.90

From BASLE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Montreux.....	Grenchen Nord or Olten-Bienne....	36.00	25.10	16.35
".....	Olten-Berne or Bienne or Grenchen Nord.....	37.45	26.10	17.05
".....	Berne-Zweisimmen.....	68.35	47.60	28.70
Morges.....	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.....	30.85	21.50	14.05
Morges.....	Olten or Grenchen Nord-Bienne....	31.85	22.20	14.50
".....	Olten-Berne or Bienne or Grenchen Nord.....	35.65	24.85	16.20
Neuchâtel.....	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.....	18.65	13.00	8.50
".....	Olten or Grenchen Nord-Bienne....	19.65	13.70	8.95
Neuhausen.....	Koblentz-Eglisau.....	16.50	11.50	7.50
Olten.....	".....	6.60	4.60	3.00
Palézieux.....	Olten-Berne.....	30.20	21.05	13.75
".....	Grenchen Nord-Bienne or Olten- Berne.....	32.20	22.45	14.65
Ragaz.....	Zurich.....	30.70	21.40	13.95
Rapperswil.....	Zurich.....	20.65	14.40	9.40
Rheinfelden.....	".....	2.80	1.95	1.30
Romanshorn.....	Koblentz.....	26.60	18.55	12.10
".....	Zurich or Koblentz.....	28.40	19.80	12.90
Rorschach.....	Koblentz.....	28.90	20.15	13.15
".....	Zurich or Koblentz.....	30.70	21.40	13.95
St. Gall.....	Koblentz.....	26.75	18.65	12.15
".....	Zurich or Koblentz.....	28.55	19.90	13.00
St. Imier.....	Delémont-Sonceboz.....	14.85	10.35	6.75
St. Margrethen.....	Koblentz.....	30.85	21.50	14.05
".....	Zurich or Koblentz.....	32.70	22.80	14.85
St. Maurice.....	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.....	39.45	27.50	17.95
".....	Olten-Berne or Bienne or Grenchen Nord.....	41.95	29.25	19.05
St. Moritz.....	Brugg-Zurich-Chur.....	75.10	51.10	29.15
Sargans.....	Zurich.....	29.70	20.70	13.50
Sarnen.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	19.15	13.35	8.70
Schaffhausen.....	Koblentz-Eglisau.....	17.00	11.85	7.75
".....	Zurich or Koblentz.....	22.45	15.65	10.20
Schinznach.....	Brugg.....	10.40	7.25	4.75
".....	Olten or Brugg.....	10.90	7.60	4.95
Schwyz.....	Olten-Lucerne.....	21.65	15.10	9.85
".....	Zurich-Zug.....	23.45	16.35	10.65
Sion.....	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.....	46.20	32.20	21.00
".....	Olten or Grenchen Nord-Bienne....	47.20	32.90	21.45

From BASLE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Sion.....	Olten-Berne or Bienne or Grenchen Nord.....	48.70	33.95	22.15
".....	Olten-Berne-Kandersteg.....	53.00	36.95	24.10
Solothurn.....	Olten.....	12.25	8.55	5.55
".....	Delémont-Gänsbrunnen.....	—	9.90	6.45
Spiez.....	Olten-Berne.....	25.45	17.75	11.55
".....	Grenchen Nord or Olten-Berne.....	27.10	18.90	12.30
Thalwil.....	Zurich.....	16.70	11.65	7.60
Thun.....	Olten-Berne.....	22.60	15.75	10.30
".....	Grenchen or Olten-Berne.....	24.45	17.05	11.10
Thusis.....	Zurich.....	44.50	30.70	18.95
Vallorbe.....	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.....	32.20	22.45	14.65
".....	Olten or Grenchen N-Bienne-Neuchatel.....	33.20	23.15	15.10
".....	Olten-Berne or Grenchen N-Bienne.....	41.25	28.75	18.75
Vevey.....	Grenchen Nord-Bienne.....	34.00	23.70	15.45
".....	Berne-Chexbres.....	34.50	24.05	15.70
".....	Olten or Grenchen N-Bienne.....	35.00	24.40	15.90
".....	Berne or Bienne or Grenchen N-Lausanne.....	36.50	25.45	16.60
Visp.....	Olten-Berne-Kandersteg.....	45.55	31.75	20.70
".....	Grenchen N-Bienne.....	53.50	37.30	24.30
".....	Berne or Bienne or Grenchen N-Lausanne.....	55.95	39.00	25.45
Wädenswil.....	Zurich.....	18.65	13.00	8.50
Wallenstad.....	Zurich.....	27.55	19.20	12.55
Weesen.....	Zurich.....	24.60	17.15	11.20
Weissenburg.....	Berne.....	31.45	21.75	13.90
Winterthur.....	Koblentz.....	17.35	12.10	7.90
".....	Zurich or Koblentz.....	19.15	13.35	8.70
Yverdon.....	Grenchen N-Bienne.....	24.75	17.25	11.25
".....	Olten or Grenchen N-Bienne.....	25.60	17.85	11.65
Zermatt.....	Olten-Berne-Kandersteg.....	70.35	56.55	35.20
Zurich.....	Stein-Brugg.....	14.70	10.25	6.70
".....	Olten or Stein.....	17.00	11.85	7.75
Zug.....	Altstetten.....	19.50	13.60	8.85
".....	Lucerne.....	20.50	14.30	9.30
Zweisimmen.....	Olten-Berne-Scherzliggen.....	38.80	26.50	16.10

From BERNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau	Olten	13.40	9.35	6.10
Airolo	Langnau-Lucerne	37.65	26.25	17.10
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	40.95	28.55	18.60
Altdorf	Langnau-Lucerne	24.75	17.25	11.25
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	28.05	19.55	12.75
Appenzell	Olten-Zurich-Gossau	—	27.40	17.85
Arth-Goldau	Langnau-Lucerne	20.50	14.30	9.30
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	23.80	16.60	10.80
Baden	Olten	17.85	12.45	8.10
Basle	Olten	17.65	12.30	8.05
.....	Grenchen or Olten	19.50	13.60	8.85
Beatenberg	Thun, then Trolley	10.40	8.85	7.60
.....	Thun-Scherzligen, then boat	11.70	10.10	7.40
Bellinzona	Langnau-Lucerne	52.80	36.80	24. —
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	56.10	39.10	25.50
Bienne .....	.....	5.65	3.95	2.55
Brigue	Kandersteg	26.40	18.40	12. —
Brugg	Olten	16.35	11.40	7.45
Brunnen	Langnau-Lucerne	22.45	15.65	10.20
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	25.60	17.85	11.65
Buchs	Olten-Zurich or Lucerne-Thalwil	39.10	27.25	17.80
Bulle	Romont	—	9.40	6.35
Burgdorf .....	.....	3.80	2.65	1.75
Chiasso	Langnau-Lucerne	63.55	44.30	28.90
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	66.85	46.60	30.40
Chur	Olten-Zurich or Lucerne-Thalwil	40.75	28.40	18.55
Colombier	Kerzers-Neuchâtel	10.25	7.15	4.65
Davos-Platz	Olten-Zurich or Lucerne Thalwil	63.05	43.20	25.70
Delémont	Bienne-Grenchen	13.20	9.20	6. —
Engelberg	Langnau-Lucerne	25.45	20.65	13.05
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	28.75	22.95	14.55
Faido	Langnau-Lucerne	42.90	29.90	19.50
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	46.05	32.10	20.95
Fluelen	Langnau-Lucerne	24.25	16.90	11.05
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	27.55	19.20	12.55
Fribourg .....	.....	5.30	3.70	2.40
Frutigen	Münsingen or Belp	10.60	7.40	4.80
Genève	Lausanne	26.10	18.20	11.85
Glarus	Lucerne or Zurich Thalwil	32.70	22.80	14.85
Goeschenen	Langnau-Lucerne	33.50	23.35	15.25
.....	Aarburg-Lucerne	36.65	25.55	16.65
Grindelwald	Münsingen or Belp	18.75	15.05	9.45

From BERNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Gstaad	Zweisimmen	28.35	19.15	11.—
Heiden	Olten-Zurich	—	29.40	19.20
Herisau	Olten-Zurich-Gossau	—	24.50	16.—
"	Zurich-Meilen-Wattwil	37.95	26.45	17.25
"	Lucerne-Thalwil-Wattwil	39.10	27.25	17.80
Interlaken	Münsingen or Belp	11.90	8.30	5.40
Kandersteg	Münsingen or Belp	15.05	10.50	6.85
Klosters	Zurich-Thalwil-Landquart	53.75	37.—	22.60
Landquart	Zurich-Thalwil	38.45	26.80	17.50
Langnau	"	6.45	4.50	2.95
Lausanne	Fribourg	16.20	11.30	7.35
Lenzburg	Olten	15.20	10.60	6.90
Leuk	Kandersteg	31.20	21.75	14.20
"	Chexbres-village	33.50	23.35	15.25
"	Lausanne	35.50	24.75	16.15
Linthal	Thalwil	35.35	24.65	16.05
Locarno	Langnau-Lucerne	56.30	39.25	25.60
"	Aarburg-Lucerne	59.60	41.55	27.10
Lugano	Langnau-Lucerne	59.40	41.40	27.00
"	Aarburg-Lucerne	62.55	43.60	28.45
Lungern	Thun-Interlaken	20.15	14.05	8.85
"	Langnau-Lucerne	22.80	15.90	10.15
Lucerne	Langnau	15.85	11.05	7.20
"	Aarburg	19.15	13.35	8.70
"	Interlaken-Brünig	27.25	19.—	11.70
Meiringen	Interlaken	17.—	11.85	7.75
Montreux	Chexbres-village	18.15	12.65	8.25
"	Lausanne	20.15	14.05	9.15
"	Spiez-Zweisimmen	50.70	35.30	20.70
Morges	Lausanne	18.15	12.65	8.25
Neuchâtel	Kerzers	8.95	6.25	4.05
Neuhäusen	Olten-Zurich-Eglisau	28.90	20.15	13.15
Olten	"	11.05	7.70	5.05
Palézieux	"	12.70	8.85	5.80
Ragaz	Thalwil	37.45	26.10	17.05
Rapperswil	Olten-Zurich	27.40	19.10	12.45
Rheinfelden	Olten Pratt	17.65	12.30	8.05
Romanshorn	Olten-Zurich	35.15	25.50	16.—
Rorschach	Olten-Zurich	37.45	26.10	17.05
St. Gallen	Olten-Zurich	35.35	24.65	16.05
St. Imier	Bienne	10.40	7.25	4.75
St. Margrethen	Olten-Zurich	39.45	27.50	17.95

From BERNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
St. Maurice	Chexbres-village	22.60	15.75	10.30
"	Lausanne	24.60	17.15	11.20
St. Moritz	Thalwil	81.85	55.80	32.25
Sargans	Thalwil	36.50	25.45	16.60
Sarnen	Langnau-Lucerne	19.15	13.35	8.70
"	Interlaken-Brüdig	23.80	16.60	10.80
Schaffhausen	Olten-Zurich-Eglisau	29.20	20.35	13.30
Schaffhausen	Olten-Zurich-Winterthur	30.85	21.50	14.—
Schinznach	Olten	15.55	10.85	7.05
Schwyz	Langnau-Lucerne	21.80	15.20	9.90
"	Aarburg-Lucerne	25.10	17.50	11.40
Sion	Chexbres-village	29.40	20.50	13.35
"	Lausanne	31.35	21.85	14.25
"	Spiez-Kandersteg	35.35	24.65	16.05
Solothurn	Fraubrunnen	—	4.60	3.—
"	Burgdorf	—	5.10	3.30
Spiez	"	7.75	5.40	3.55
Thalwil	Zurich or Lucerne	23.45	16.35	10.65
Thun	"	5.15	3.60	2.35
Thuisis	Thalwil	51.25	35.40	22.05
Vallorbe	Fribourg-Payerne	—	14.60	9.55
"	Lausanne	23.80	16.60	10.80
Vevey	Lausanne or Chexbres	19.15	13.35	8.70
"	Chexbres	17.—	11.85	7.75
"	Spiez-Zweisimmen	49.95	35.55	20.85
Visp	Kandersteg	27.90	19.45	12.70
Wädenswil	Thalwil	25.45	17.75	11.55
Wallenstadt	Thalwil	34.35	23.95	15.60
Weesen	Thalwil	31.20	21.75	14.20
Weissenburg	"	13.80	9.45	5.85
Winterthur	Olten-Zurich	25.90	18.05	11.80
Yverdon	Fribourg-Payerne	—	9.45	6.15
"	Neuchâtel	15.05	10.50	6.85
Zermatt	Kandersteg	52.70	44.25	27.20
Zurich	Olten	21.45	14.95	9.75
"	Langnau-Lucerne	25.45	17.75	11.55
Zug	Langnau-Lucerne	20.65	14.40	9.40
"	Olten-Zurich	26.25	18.30	11.95
Zweisimmen	Spiez	21.15	14.20	8.05

From CHIASO to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau.....	Lucerne-Olten.....	59.10	41.20	26.85
Aigle.....	Langnau-Berne-Lausanne.....	86.15	60.05	39.15
.....	Lucerne or Aarburg-Berne or Olten-Bienne-Lausanne.....	90.25	62.90	41.05
Airolo.....	Bellinzona.....	26.10	18.20	11.85
Altdorf.....	Bellinzona.....	38.95	27.15	17.70
Appenzell.....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur-Gossau.....	—	47.75	31.15
.....	Zug-Wattwil.....	—	48.20	31.45
Arth-Goldau.....	Bellinzona-Fluelen.....	43.25	30.15	19.65
Baden.....	Zug-Altstetten.....	54.30	37.85	23.70
Basle.....	Lucerne-Olten.....	63.55	44.30	28.90
Beatenberg.....	Lucerne-Interlaken then Trolley...	67.85	48.70	32.80
.....	Lucerne-Interlaken, then boat.....	69.15	50.—	32.85
Bellinzona.....	.....	10.90	7.60	4.95
Berne.....	Lucerne-Langnau.....	63.55	44.30	28.90
Bienne.....	Lucerne-Olten.....	66.70	46.50	30.30
Brugg (Aargau)...	Rothkreuz-Othmarsingen.....	53.50	37.30	24.30
Brunnen.....	Bellinzona-Fluelen.....	41.25	28.75	18.75
Buchs (St. Gall)...	Thalwil.....	64.35	44.85	29.25
Burgdorf.....	Lucerne-Aarburg.....	63.05	43.95	28.65
Chur.....	Thalwil.....	66.00	46.00	30.00
Colombier.....	Lucerne-Olten-Bienne.....	72.80	50.75	33.10
.....	Lucerne-Berne-Neuchâtel.....	73.75	51.40	33.55
Davos-Platz.....	Thalwil.....	88.30	60.80	37.15
Delémont.....	Lucerne-Olten-Basle.....	69.80	48.65	31.75
Engelberg.....	Lucerne-lake.....	57.45	42.95	27.60
Faido.....	Bellinzona.....	20.80	14.50	9.45
Fluelen.....	Bellinzona.....	39.30	27.40	17.85
Fribourg.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	68.80	47.95	31.30
Frutigen.....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	70.00	48.80	31.20
Geneva.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	89.60	62.45	40.75
.....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne or Bienne..	92.75	64.45	42.15
Glarus.....	Thalwil.....	57.95	40.40	26.35
Goeschenen.....	Bellinzona.....	30.20	21.05	13.75
Grindelwald.....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	69.20	50.20	31.80
Herisau.....	Zug-Thalwil-Uznach.....	64.35	44.85	29.25
Interlaken.....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	62.70	43.70	27.90
Kandersteg.....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	74.45	51.90	33.25
Klosters.....	Thalwil.....	79.00	54.60	34.05
Landquart.....	Thalwil.....	63.70	44.40	28.95
Langnau.....	Lucerne.....	57.25	39.90	26.05
Lausanne.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	79.55	55.45	36.15

From CHIAASO to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Aec- ond Class	Third Class
Lausanne.....	Lucerne-Aarburg or Langnau-Berne.	82.85	57.75	37.65
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne or Bienne..	83.65	58.30	38.05
Lenzburg.....	Rothkreuz.....	52.15	36.35	23.70
Leuk.....	Lucerne-Konolfingen-Kandersteg..	—	61.90	40.35
".....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	90.95	63.40	40.75
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Lausanne..	99.00	69.00	45.00
Linthal.....	Thalwil.....	60.55	42.20	27.55
Locarno.....		13.40	9.35	6.10
Lugano.....		4.30	3.00	1.95
Lungern.....	Lucerne.....	54.80	38.20	24.70
Lucerne.....	Bellinzonal-Fuelen.....	47.85	33.35	21.75
Meiringen.....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	57.95	40.40	25.75
Montreux.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	83.65	58.30	38.05
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne.....	86.95	60.60	39.55
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Bienne.....	87.80	61.20	39.90
Morges.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	81.70	56.95	37.15
Neuchâtel.....	Lucerne-Olten-Bienne.....	71.45	49.80	32.50
Neuhausen.....	Zug-Zurich-Eglisau.....	58.10	40.50	26.40
".....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur.....	59.60	41.55	27.10
Olten.....	Lucerne.....	56.95	39.70	25.90
Palézieux.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	76.25	50.15	34.65
Ragaz.....	Thalwil.....	62.70	43.70	28.50
Rapperswil.....	Thalwil-Pfäffikon.....	53.80	37.50	24.45
".....	Thalwil-Zurich-Meilen.....	56.60	39.45	25.75
Rheinfelden.....	Zug-Altstetten-Brugg.....	62.40	43.50	28.35
".....	Lucerne-Olten-Pratteln.....	63.55	44.30	28.90
Romanshorn.....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur.....	64.35	44.85	29.25
Rorschach.....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur.....	66.70	46.50	30.30
St. Gall.....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur.....	64.55	45.00	29.35
St. Imier.....	Lucerne-Olten-Bienne.....	71.45	49.80	32.50
Sargans.....	Thalwil.....	61.75	43.05	28.05
Sarnen.....	Lucerne.....	51.15	35.65	23.25
Schaffhausen.....	Zug-Zurich-Eglisau.....	58.45	40.75	26.55
".....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur.....	60.60	41.90	27.30
Schinznach.....	Rothkreuz.....	53.95	37.60	24.55
Schwyz.....	Bellinzona-Fuelen.....	41.95	29.25	19.05
Sion.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	94.90	66.15	43.15
".....	Lucerne-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	95.05	66.25	42.60
Solothurn.....	Lucerne-Olten.....	62.55	43.60	28.45
Spiez.....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	67.35	46.95	30.00
Thalwil.....	Zug.....	48.70	33.95	22.15
Thusis.....	Thalwil.....	76.50	53.00	33.50

From CHIASSO to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Vallorbe.....	Lucerne-Olten-Bienne.....	85.00	59.25	38.65
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	86.—	59.95	39.10
Vevey.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	80.35	56.00	36.55
Visp.....	Lucerne-Konolfingen-Kandersteg...	—	59.60	38.85
".....	Lucerne-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	87.65	61.10	39.25
Wädenswil.....	Thalwil.....	50.65	35.30	23.05
Wallenstadt.....	Thalwil.....	59.60	41.55	27.10
Weesen.....	Thalwil.....	56.60	39.45	25.75
Weissenburg.....	Lucerne-Brünig-Spiez.....	73.35	50.95	32.30
Yverdon.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Fribourg...	—	53.70	35.05
".....	Lucerne-Olten-Bienne.....	77.40	53.95	35.20
".....	Lucerne-Berne-Neuchâte l.....	78.55	54.75	35.70
Zurich.....	Zug-Thalwil.....	50.65	35.30	23.05
Zug.....	Fluelen.....	45.90	32.00	20.85
Zweisimmen.....	Lucerne-Brünig-Interlaken.....	80.70	55.70	34.50

From GENEVA to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Thrd Class
Aarau.....	Bienne.....	37.—	25.80	16.80
“.....	Berne.....	39.30	27.40	17.85
Aigle.....	Lausanne.....	16.50	11.50	7.50
Altdorf.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	50.85	35.45	23.10
Appenzell.....	Bienne-Zurich-Gossau.....	—	43.95	28.65
“.....	Berne-Zurich-Gossau.....	—	45.55	29.70
Arth-Goldau.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	46.40	32.35	21.10
Baden.....	Bienne.....	41.45	28.90	18.85
“.....	Berne.....	43.75	30.50	19.90
Basle.....	Grenchen-Nord.....	38.80	27.05	17.65
“.....	Bienne-Olten.....	39.80	27.75	18.10
“.....	Berne-Olten.....	43.60	30.40	19.80
Bellinzona.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	78.70	54.85	35.80
“.....	Berne or Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	82.—	57.15	37.30
Berne.....	Lausanne.....	26.10	18.20	11.85
Bex.....	Lausanne.....	17.85	12.45	8.10
Bienne.....	Lausanne.....	24.95	17.40	11.35
Brig.....	Lausanne.....	34.—	23.70	15.45
Brugg.....	Bienne-Olten.....	39.95	27.85	18.15
“.....	Berne-Olten.....	42.25	29.45	19.20
Brunnen.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	48.35	33.70	22.—
“.....	Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	51.65	36.—	23.50
Buchs.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	62.90	43.85	28.60
“.....	Berne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	65.05	45.35	29.55
Bulle.....	Romont.....	—	14.50	9.65
Burgdorf.....	Berne.....	29.90	20.85	13.60
Château-d'Oex.....	Lausanne-Montreux.....	30.85	22.25	13.85
Chiasso.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	89.60	62.45	40.75
“.....	Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	92.75	64.65	42.15
Chur.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	64.55	45.—	29.35
“.....	Berne-Zurich or Langnau-Lucerne.....	66.70	46.50	30.30
Colombier.....	Lausanne.....	19.—	13.25	8.65
Davos Platz.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	86.80	59.75	36.50
“.....	Berne-Zurich or Lucerne-Thalwil.....	89.15	61.40	37.55
Delemont.....	Grenchen-Nord.....	32.50	22.65	14.80
Engelberg.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	51.35	38.70	24.85
“.....	Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	54.65	41.—	26.35
Faido.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	68.80	47.95	31.30
Fluelen.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	50.35	35.10	22.90
Frauenfeld.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	52.15	36.35	23.70
“.....	Berne-Zurich.....	54.45	37.95	24.75
Fribourg.....	Lausanne.....	20.95	14.60	9.55

From GENEVA to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Frutigen.....	Berne-Thun.....	36.35	25.55	16.65
".....	Lausanne-Brigue.....	50.20	35.—	22.80
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen-Spiez.....	59.80	41.65	24.85
Glarus.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	56.45	39.35	25.65
".....	Berne-Lucerne or Zurich.....	58.60	40.85	26.65
Goeschenen.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	59.40	41.40	27.—
Grindelwald.....	Berne-Thun-Interlaken.....	44.80	33.20	21.30
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen-Spiez.....	68.10	49.40	29.55
Gstaad.....	Lausanne-Montreux.....	36.35	26.—	16.10
Heiden.....	Bienne-Zurich-Rorschach.....	—	46.—	30.—
".....	Berne-Zurich-Rorschach.....	—	47.60	31.05
Herisau.....	Bienne-Zurich-Gossau.....	—	41.05	26.80
".....	Berne-Zurich-Gossau.....	—	42.70	27.85
Interlaken.....	Berne-Thun.....	37.95	26.45	17.25
".....	Lausanne-Brig-Kandersteg.....	56.95	39.70	25.90
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	61.10	42.55	25.45
Kandersteg.....	Lausanne-Berne.....	41.10	28.65	18.70
".....	Lausanne-Brig.....	45.70	31.85	20.80
Klosters.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	77.50	53.55	33.40
".....	Berne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	79.85	55.20	34.45
Landquart.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	62.20	43.35	28.30
".....	Berne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	64.55	45.—	29.35
Langnau.....	Berne.....	32.35	22.55	14.70
Lausanne.....	.....	10.10	7.05	4.60
Lenzberg.....	Bienne.....	38.80	27.05	17.65
".....	Berne.....	41.10	28.65	18.70
Leuk.....	Lausanne.....	29.40	20.50	13.35
Linthal.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	59.10	41.20	26.95
".....	Berne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	61.25	42.70	27.85
Locarno.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	82.20	57.30	37.35
".....	Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	85.50	59.60	38.85
Lugano.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	85.30	59.45	38.80
".....	Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	88.60	61.75	40.30
Lungern.....	Berne-Brienz.....	46.20	32.20	20.70
Lucerne.....	Berne-Langnau.....	41.75	29.10	19.—
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen-Interlaken.....	76.60	53.35	31.80
Meiringen.....	Berne-Brienz.....	43.10	30.05	19.60
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen-Interlaken.....	66.35	46.20	27.80
Montreux.....	Lausanne.....	14.05	9.80	6.40
Morges.....	.....	7.95	5.55	3.60
Neuchâtel.....	Lausanne.....	20.15	14.05	9.15
Neuhausen.....	Bienne-Zurich-Eglisau.....	52.50	36.60	23.85

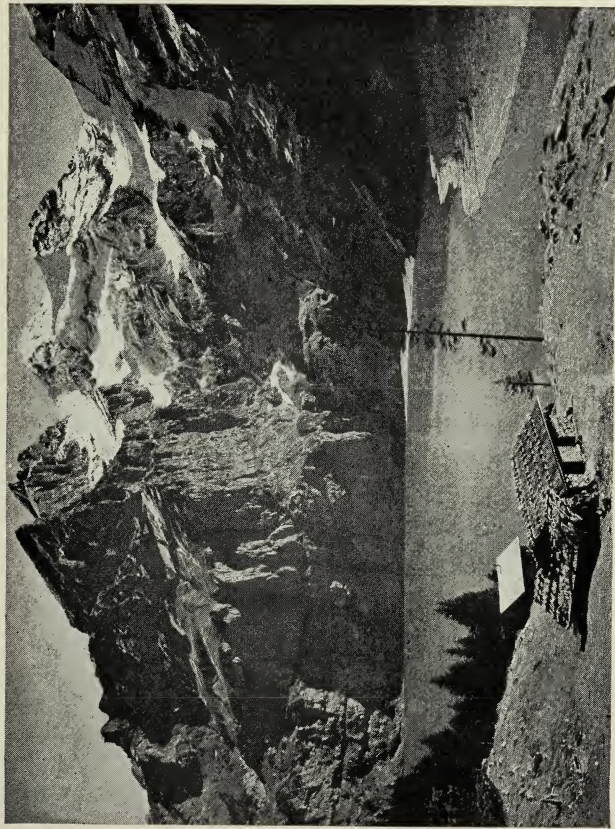
From GENEVA to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Neuhausen.....	Berne-Zurich-Eglisau	54.80	38.20	24.90
Olten.....	Bienne.....	34.85	24.30	15.85
	Berne.....	37.15	25.90	16.90
Palezieux.....	Lausanne.....	13.40	9.35	6.10
Ragaz.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	61.25	42.70	27.85
	Berne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	63.40	44.20	28.80
Rapperswil.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	51.15	35.65	23.25
	Berne-Zurich.....	53.30	37.15	24.25
Rheinfelden.....	Berne or Bienne-Grenchen.....	43.60	30.40	19.80
Romanshorn.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	61.05	42.55	27.75
Rorschach.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	63.55	44.30	28.90
St. Gall.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	61.40	42.80	27.90
St. Imier.....	Neuchâtel-Chaux de Fonds.....	29.20	20.35	13.30
	Bienne.....	29.70	20.70	13.50
St. Margrethen.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	65.50	45.65	29.80
St. Maurice.....	Lausanne.....	18.50	12.90	8.40
St. Moritz.....	Berne or Biel Zurich or Lucerne.....	107.80	73.90	44.—
Sargens.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	62.40	43.50	28.35
Sarnen.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	45.05	31.40	20.50
	Lausanne-Montreux-Zweisimmen- Spiez.....	73.15	50.95	30.30
Schaffhausen.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich-Eglisau.....	55.30	38.55	25.15
	Berne or Bienne-Zurich- Winterthur.....	56.60	39.45	25.75
Schinznach.....	Berne or Bienne-Olten.....	41.45	28.90	18.85
Schwyz.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	47.70	33.25	21.70
	Berne or Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	51.—	35.55	23.20
Sierre.....	Lausanne.....	27.90	19.45	12.70
Sion.....	Lausanne.....	25.25	17.60	11.50
Solothurn.....	Bienne.....	29.05	20.25	13.20
Spiez.....	Berne.....	33.85	23.60	15.40
	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	57.—	39.70	23.55
	Lausanne-Brig-Kandersteg.....	53.—	36.95	24.10
Thalwil.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	49.20	34.30	22.35
Thun.....	Berne.....	31.20	21.75	14.20
	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	59.75	41.60	24.80
Thuisis.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	77.20	53.50	33.80
Vallorbe.....	Lausanne.....	15.55	10.85	7.05
Vevey.....	Lausanne.....	13.05	9.10	5.95
Visp.....	Lausanne.....	32.50	22.65	14.80
Waedenswil.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	51.35	35.80	23.35
Wallenstadt.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	60.25	42.—	27.40

From GENEVA to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Weesen.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	54.95	38.30	25.—
Weissenburg.....	Berne-Spiez.....	39.85	27.60	17.70
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	51.40	35.95	21.40
Winterthur.....	Bienne-Zurich.....	49.50	34.50	22.50
".....	Berne-Zurich.....	51.85	36.15	23.55
Yverdon.....	Lausanne.....	14.20	9.90	6.45
Zermatt.....	Lausanne-Visp.....	57.30	47.45	29.30
Zurich.....	Berne or Bienne.....	47.35	33.—	21.55
Zug.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	46.40	32.35	21.10
".....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	52.30	36.45	23.80
Zweisimmen.....	Lausanne-Montreux.....	43.60	30.90	19.05

From INTERLAKEN to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau.....	Berne-Olten.....	25.25	17.60	11.50
Aigle.....	Berne.....	34.50	24.05	15.70
".....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	40.60	28.30	18.45
".....	Zweisimmen-Montreux.....	49.55	34.50	20.20
Airolo.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	36.65	25.55	16.05
".....	Thun-Konolfingen-Lucerne.....	—	30.40	19.80
Altdorf.....	Brunig-Lucerne.....	23.95	16.70	10.30
Arth-Goldau.....	Brunig-Lucerne.....	19.50	13.60	8.25
Baden.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Zurich.....	28.25	19.70	12.25
".....	Berne-Olten.....	29.70	20.70	13.50
Basle.....	Berne-Olten.....	29.55	20.60	13.45
".....	Brünig-Olten.....	30.70	21.40	13.35
".....	Berne-Bienne-Grenchen.....	31.20	21.75	14.20
Beatenberg.....	By boat.....	—	—	4.70
".....	By trolley.....	—	—	4.65
Bellinzona.....	Brunig-Lucerne.....	51.85	36.15	22.95
Berne.....	.....	11.90	8.30	5.40
Bex.....	Berne-Lausanne.....	35.80	24.95	16.30
".....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	39.10	27.25	18.40
".....	Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux.....	51.05	35.55	20.85
Bienne.....	Berne.....	17.50	12.20	7.95
Brig.....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	22.95	16.—	10.45
Brugg.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Muri.....	25.45	17.75	10.95
".....	Berne-Olten.....	28.25	19.70	12.85
Brunnen.....	Brunig-Lucerne.....	21.45	14.95	9.15
".....	Thun-Konolfingen-Lucerne.....	—	19.80	12.90
Buchs.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	38.15	26.60	16.75
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	51.—	35.55	23.20
Burgdorf.....	Steffisburg.....	—	9.55	6.25
".....	Berne.....	15.70	10.95	7.15
Chateau-d'Oex.....	Spiez-Zweisimmen.....	30.25	20.35	11.65
Chiasso.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	62.70	43.70	27.90
Chur.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	39.80	27.75	17.50
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	52.65	36.70	23.95
Colombier.....	Berne-Neuchatel.....	22.15	15.45	10.05
Davos-Platz.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	62.25	42.65	24.70
Delémont.....	Bienne-Grenchen-Nord.....	24.95	17.40	11.35
Engelberg.....	Brünig-Alpnachstad.....	21.55	17.65	10.50
Faido.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	41.95	29.25	18.45
Fluelen.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	23.45	16.35	10.05
Frauenfeld.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Zurich.....	31.55	22.—	13.75
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	40.45	28.20	18.40

From INTERLAKEN to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Pribourg.....	Berne.....	17.20	12.—	7.80
Prutigen.....	Spiez.....	6.80	4.75	3.10
Geneva.....	Berne.....	37.95	26.45	17.25
".....	Spiez-Kandersteg-Brigue.....	56.95	39.70	25.90
".....	Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux.....	61.10	42.55	25.45
Glarus.....	Brunig-Thalwil.....	31.85	22.20	13.80
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	44.75	31.20	20.35
Goeschenen.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	32.50	22.65	14.20
Grindelwald.....	".....	—	6.50	3.90
Gstaad.....	Spiez-Zweisimmen.....	24.70	16.60	9.35
Kandersteg.....	Spiez.....	11.25	7.85	5.10
Klosters.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	52.95	36.45	21.60
Landquart.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	37.65	26.25	16.50
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	50.50	35.20	22.95
Langnau.....	Thun-Konolfingen.....	—	8.55	5.55
Lausanne.....	Berne.....	28.05	19.55	12.75
Leuk.....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	27.75	19.35	12.60
Linthal.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	34.35	23.95	15.—
Locarno.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	55.45	38.65	24.55
Lugano.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	58.45	40.75	25.95
Lucerne.....	Brünig.....	15.05	10.50	6.15
Meiringen.....	Brienz.....	4.80	3.35	2.20
Montreux.....	Berne.....	32.05	22.35	14.55
".....	Spiez-Zweisimmen.....	47.05	32.75	19.05
".....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	43.10	30.05	19.60
Morges.....	Berne.....	30.05	20.95	13.65
".....	Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux.....	53.35	37.15	21.90
".....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	49.20	34.30	22.35
Neuchâtel.....	Berne-Kerzers.....	20.80	14.50	9.45
Neuhausen.....	Brünig-Zurich-Eglisau.....	31.85	22.20	13.90
Olten.....	Berne.....	22.95	16.—	10.45
".....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	24.10	16.80	10.35
Palézieux.....	Berne.....	24.60	17.15	11.20
Ragaz.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	36.50	25.45	16.—
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	49.35	34.40	22.45
Rapperswil.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	27.55	19.20	11.95
Rheinfelden.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Olten.....	30.70	21.40	13.35
Rorschach.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Zurich.....	40.45	28.20	17.80
St. Gallen.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Zurich.....	38.30	26.70	16.80
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	47.20	32.90	21.45
St. Margrethen..	Brünig-Lucerne-Zurich.....	42.40	29.55	18.70
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	51.35	35.80	23.35

From INTERLAKEN to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
St. Maurice.....	Berne-Lausanne.....	36.50	25.45	16.60
".....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	38.65	26.95	17.55
".....	Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux.....	51.70	36.—	21.15
St. Moritz.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	80.90	55.15	31.20
Sargans.....	Brünig-Thalwil.....	35.50	24.75	15.55
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	48.35	33.70	22.—
Sarnen.....	Brienzi.....	11.55	8.05	4.65
Schaffhausen.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Zurich-Eglisau.....	32.20	22.45	14.05
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich-Eglisau.....	41.10	28.65	18.70
Schwyz.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	20.80	14.50	8.85
Sierre.....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	29.20	20.35	13.30
Sion.....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	31.85	22.20	14.50
Solothurn.....	Thun-Steffisburg.....	—	15.—	7.80
".....	Berne-Fraubrunnen.....	—	12.90	8.40
Spiez.....	.....	4.15	2.90	1.90
Thalwil.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	22.45	15.65	9.60
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	35.35	24.65	16.05
Thun.....	.....	6.95	4.85	3.15
Thuisi.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	50.30	34.75	21.—
Vallorbe.....	Berne-Neuchâtel.....	34.35	23.95	15.60
".....	Berne-Lausanne.....	35.50	24.75	16.15
Vevey.....	Berne-Chexbres.....	28.75	20.05	13.05
".....	Spiez-Kandersteg-Brigue.....	44.05	30.70	20.05
".....	Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux.....	48.20	33.55	19.60
Visp.....	Spiez-Kandersteg.....	24.45	17.05	11.10
Waedenswil.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	24.45	17.05	10.50
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	37.30	26.—	16.95
Wallenstadt.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	33.35	23.25	14.55
".....	Berne-Olten-Zurich.....	46.20	32.20	21.—
Weesen.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	30.40	21.20	13.20
Weissenburg.....	Spiez.....	10.15	6.10	4.20
Winterthur.....	Brünig-Lucerne-Thalwil.....	28.90	20.15	12.55
Yverdon.....	Berne-Neuchâtel.....	26.90	18.75	12.25
Zermatt.....	Kandersteg.....	49.25	41.85	25.65
Zurich.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	24.45	17.05	10.50
".....	Berne-Olten.....	33.35	23.25	15.15
Zug.....	Brünig-Lucerne.....	19.65	13.70	8.35
Zweisimmen.....	Spiez.....	17.50	11.65	6.40



The Oeschinensee above Kandersteg, Bernese Oberland

Phot. Gyger



Grindelwald—the Upper Glacier—Bernese Oberland

Phot. Nikles

From LAUSANNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau.....	Berne or Bienne.....	29.20	20.35	13.50
Aigle.....	.....	6.60	4.60	3.—
Airolo.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	53.65	37.40	24.40
".....	Bienne-Aargurg-Lucerne.....	57.75	40.25	26.25
Altdorf.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	40.75	28.40	18.55
Appenzell.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich-Gossau.....	—	38.45	25.05
Arth-Goldau.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	36.50	25.45	16.60
Baden.....	Berne or Bienne-Olten.....	33.50	23.35	15.25
Basle.....	Bienne-Grenchen-Nord.....	31.05	21.65	14.10
".....	Bienne-Olten.....	31.85	22.20	14.50
".....	Berne-Olten.....	33.50	23.35	15.25
Beatenberg.....	Berne-Thun, then trolley.....	26.40	20.—	14.85
".....	Berne-Thun-Scherzligen, then boat	27.85	21.35	14.75
Bellinzona.....	Berne-Aargurg-Lucerne.....	72.95	50.85	33.15
Berne.....	.....	16.20	11.30	7.35
Bienne.....	Neuchâtel.....	17.20	12.—	7.80
".....	Berne-Lyss.....	21.65	15.10	9.85
Brigue.....	.....	24.10	16.80	10.95
Brugg.....	Berne or Bienne-Olten.....	32.20	22.45	14.65
Brunnen.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	38.45	26.80	17.50
".....	Berne or Bienne Aargurg-Lucerne..	42.60	29.70	19.35
Buchs.....	Berne-Lucerne or Zurich.....	55.15	38.45	25.05
Bulle.....	Romont.....	—	7.60	5.15
Burgdorf.....	Berne.....	19.80	13.80	9.—
Château-d'Oex....	Montreux.....	20.95	15.35	9.35
Chiasso.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	79.55	55.45	36.15
".....	Berne or Bienne-Aargurg-Lucerne..	83.65	58.30	38.05
Chur.....	Berne-Zurich or Lucerne.....	56.80	39.60	25.80
Colombier.....	.....	11.05	7.70	5.05
Davos-Platz.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	79.05	54.35	32.95
Delémont.....	Bienne-Grenchen.....	24.75	17.25	11.25
Engelberg.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	41.45	31.80	20.35
Faido.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	58.90	41.05	26.80
".....	Bienne-Aargurg-Lucerne.....	63.05	43.95	28.65
Fluelen.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	40.30	28.10	18.30
".....	Bienne-Aargurg-Lucerne.....	44.40	30.95	20.20
Frauenfeld.....	Berne or Bienne-Olten-Zurich.....	44.40	30.95	20.20
Fribourg.....	Romont.....	10.90	7.60	4.95
Frutigen.....	Berne.....	26.75	18.65	12.15
".....	Brigue-Kandersteg.....	40.30	28.10	18.30
Geneva.....	.....	10.10	7.05	4.60
Glarus.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	48.70	33.95	22.15

From LAUSANNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Goeschenen.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	49.50	34.50	22.50
".....	Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	53.65	37.40	24.40
Grindelwald.....	Berne-Thun.....	34.90	26.30	16.80
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	58.20	42.50	25.05
Gstaad.....	Montreux.....	26.45	19.10	11.60
Heiden.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich-Rorschach..	—	40.45	26.40
Herisau.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich-Gossau.....	—	35.55	23.20
Interlaken.....	Berne.....	28.05	19.55	12.75
".....	Brigue-Kandersteg.....	47.05	32.80	21.40
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	51.20	35.65	20.95
Kandersteg.....	Berne-Thun.....	31.20	21.75	14.20
".....	Brigue.....	35.80	24.95	16.30
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen-Spiez.....	54.35	37.85	22.35
Klosters.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	69.75	48.15	29.85
Landquart.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	54.45	37.95	24.75
Langnau.....	Berne.....	22.45	15.65	10.20
Leuk.....	".....	19.50	13.60	8.85
Locarno.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	72.30	50.40	32.85
".....	Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	76.40	53.25	34.75
Lugano.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	75.40	52.55	34.30
".....	Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne.....	79.55	55.45	36.15
Lungern.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	38.80	27.05	17.40
".....	Berne-Interlaken-Brienz.....	36.30	25.30	16.20
Lucerne.....	Berne-Langnau.....	31.85	22.20	14.50
".....	Berne-Interlaken-Brünig.....	43.40	30.25	19.25
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen-Brünig.....	66.70	46.45	27.30
Martigny.....	".....	11.05	7.70	5.05
Meiringen.....	Berne-Brienz.....	33.20	23.15	15.10
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen-Interlaken..	56.45	39.30	23.30
Montreux.....	".....	4.15	2.90	1.90
Morges.....	".....	2.15	1.50	1.—
Neuchâtel.....	".....	12.40	8.65	5.65
Neuhausen.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	44.75	31.20	20.35
Olten.....	Berne or Bienne.....	26.90	18.75	12.25
Palezieux.....	".....	3.50	2.45	1.60
Ragaz.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	53.50	37.30	24.30
Rapperswil.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	43.25	30.15	19.65
Rheinfelden.....	Berne or Bienne-Olten.....	33.50	23.35	15.25
".....	Bienne-Grenchen Nord-Basle.....	33.85	23.60	15.40
Rigi Kulm.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne-Vitznau.....	43.60	33.95	24.80
Rorschach.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	53.30	37.15	24.25
St. Gall.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	51.15	35.65	23.25

From LAUSANNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
St. Margrethen...	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	55.30	38.55	25.15
St. Maurice.....	.....	8.60	6.—	3.90
St. Moritz.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne..	97.90	67.—	39.50
Sargans.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne..	52.50	36.60	23.85
Sarnen.....	Berne-Interlaken-Brünig.....	39.95	27.85	17.55
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	63.25	44.05	25.80
Schaffhausen.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich-Eglisau...	45.05	31.40	20.50
".....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich-Winterthur.	46.70	32.55	21.25
Schwyz.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	37.80	26.35	17.20
".....	Berne or Bienne-Aarburg-Lucerne..	41.95	29.25	19.05
Sierre.....	.....	18.—	12.55	8.20
Sion.....	.....	15.35	10.70	7.—
Solothurn.....	Bienne.....	21.30	14.85	9.70
Spiez.....	Berne.....	23.95	16.70	10.90
".....	Brigue-Kandersteg.....	43.10	30.05	19.60
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	47.10	32.80	19.05
Stans.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	34.70	25.05	16.05
Thalwil.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne	39.30	27.40	17.85
Thun.....	Berne.....	21.15	14.75	9.60
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen-Spiez.....	49.85	34.70	20.30
Thusis.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne	67.30	46.60	29.30
Vallorbe.....	.....	7.75	5.40	3.55
Vevey.....	.....	3.15	2.20	1.45
Visp.....	.....	22.60	15.75	10.30
Wadenswil.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne	41.45	28.90	18.85
Weissenburg.....	Berne.....	29.95	20.70	13.20
".....	Montreux-Zweisimmen.....	41.50	29.05	16.90
Winterthur.....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich.....	41.75	29.10	19.—
Yverdon.....	.....	6.45	4.50	2.95
Zermatt.....	Visp.....	47.40	40.55	24.80
Zurich.....	Berne or Bienne.....	37.30	26.—	16.95
Zug.....	Berne-Langnau-Lucerne.....	36.50	25.45	16.60
".....	Berne or Bienne-Zurich or Lucerne..	41.10	29.35	19.15
Zweisimmen.....	Montreux.....	33.70	24.—	14.55

From LUCERNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau.....	Hochdorf-Lenzburg.....	—	7.50	4.90
.....	Olten.....	11.40	7.95	5.20
Aigle.....	Langnau-Berne.....	38.45	26.80	17.50
.....	Aarburg-Berne or Bienne.....	42.40	29.55	19.30
Airolo.....	.....	21.80	15.20	9.90
Altdorf.....	.....	9.10	6.35	4.15
Appenzell.....	Zurich.....	—	19.10	12.45
.....	Thalwil-Uznach.....	—	19.55	12.75
Arth-Goldau.....	Meggen.....	4.65	3.25	2.10
Baden.....	Hochdorf-Lenzburg.....	—	8.40	5.50
.....	Altstetten.....	13.40	9.35	6.10
Basle.....	Olten.....	15.85	11.05	7.20
Beatenberg.....	Konolfingen-Scherzligen, then boat..	—	17.—	15.90
“.....	Brünig-Interlaken, then trolley.....	20.20	15.50	11.05
“.....	Brünig-Interlaken, then boat.....	21.50	16.80	11.10
Berne.....	Langnau.....	15.85	11.05	7.20
.....	Aarburg.....	19.15	13.35	8.70
Bienne.....	Olten.....	19.—	13.25	8.65
“.....	Langnau-Berne.....	21.45	14.95	9.75
Brihue.....	Brünig-Interlaken-Kandersteg.....	38.45	26.80	16.80
Brugg.....	Hochdorf-Wildegg.....	—	7.40	4.80
.....	Olten.....	14.35	10.—	6.55
Brunnen.....	.....	6.60	4.60	3.—
Buchs.....	Thalwil.....	23.30	16.25	10.60
Bulle.....	Langnau-Berne.....	—	20.45	13.55
“.....	Aarburg-Berne.....	—	22.75	15.05
Burgdorf.....	Langnau.....	—	9.20	6.—
.....	Aarburg.....	15.35	10.70	7.—
Chateau-d'Oex....	Brünig-Interlaken-Spiez.....	45.75	31.15	18.—
Chiasso.....	.....	47.85	33.35	21.75
Chur.....	Thalwil.....	24.95	17.40	11.35
Colombier.....	Olten-Bienne.....	25.10	17.50	11.40
“.....	Langnau-Berne-Kerzers.....	26.10	18.20	11.85
Davos-Platz.....	Thalwil.....	47.40	32.30	18.55
Delémont.....	Olten-Basle.....	22.15	15.45	10.05
Engelberg.....	Stansstad.....	—	9.60	5.85
Faido.....	.....	27.10	18.90	12.30
Fluelen.....	.....	8.60	6.—	3.90
Frauenfeld.....	Zurich.....	16.70	11.65	7.60
Fribourg.....	Langnau-Berne.....	20.95	14.60	9.55
“.....	Aarburg-Berne.....	24.25	16.90	11.05
Frutigen.....	Brünig-Interlaken.....	22.30	15.55	9.45

From LUCERNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Geneva.....	Langnau-Berne.....	41.75	29.10	19.—
".....	Brünig-Interlaken-Berne.....	53.30	37.15	23.55
".....	Brünig-Interlaken-Zweisimmen- Montreux.....	76.60	53.35	31.80
Glarus.....	Thalwil.....	17.—	11.85	7.75
Goeschenen.....	.....	17.65	12.30	8.05
Grindelwald.....	Brünig-Interlaken.....	21.65	17.—	10.05
Gstaad.....	Brünig-Interlaken-Zweisimmen.....	40.20	27.40	15.70
Heiden.....	Thalwil-Zürich-Winterthur.....	—	21.51	13.80
Herisau.....	Thalwil-Uznach.....	23.30	16.25	10.60
".....	Zürich-Gossau.....	—	16.25	10.60
Interlaken.....	Brünig.....	15.05	10.50	6.15
Kandersteg.....	Brünig-Interlaken.....	26.75	18.65	11.50
Klosters.....	Thalwil.....	38.10	26.10	15.45
Landquart.....	Thalwil.....	22.80	15.90	10.35
Langnau.....	.....	9.60	6.70	4.35
Lausanne.....	Langnau-Berne.....	31.85	22.20	14.50
Lausanne.....	Brünig-Interlaken-Berne.....	43.40	30.25	19.05
".....	Brünig-Interlaken-Zweisimmen.....	66.70	46.45	27.30
Leuk.....	Brünig-Kandersteg.....	43.25	30.15	19.—
".....	Langnau-Berne-Lausanne.....	51.15	35.65	23.25
Locarno.....	.....	40.45	28.20	18.40
Lugano.....	.....	43.60	30.40	19.80
Lungern.....	Brünig.....	7.10	4.95	2.95
Martigny.....	Langnau-Berne-Lausanne.....	42.90	29.90	19.50
".....	Aarburg-Berne-Bienne.....	47.05	32.80	21.40
Meiringen.....	Brünig.....	10.25	7.15	4.05
Montreux.....	Langnau-Berne-Lausanne.....	36.—	25.10	16.35
".....	Aarburg-Berne.....	40.10	27.95	18.25
".....	Brünig-Spiez-Zweisimmen.....	62.55	43.55	25.40
Morges.....	Langnau-Berne.....	34.—	23.70	15.45
".....	Aarburg-Berne or Bienne.....	37.15	25.90	16.90
Neuchâtel.....	Olten-Bienne.....	23.80	16.60	10.80
".....	Langnau-Berne-Kerzers.....	24.75	17.25	11.25
Neuhausen.....	Zürich-Eglisau.....	17.—	11.85	7.75
".....	Zürich-Winterthur.....	18.65	13.—	8.50
Olten.....	.....	9.25	6.45	4.20
Palézieux.....	Langnau-Berne.....	28.55	19.90	13.—
".....	Aarburg-Berne.....	31.70	22.10	14.40
Ragaz.....	Thalwil.....	21.65	15.10	9.85
Rapperswil.....	Thalwil-Pfäffikon.....	12.70	8.85	5.80
".....	Thalwil-Zürich-Meilen.....	15.55	10.85	7.05

From LUCERNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Rheinfelden.....	Olten-Pratteln.....	15.85	11.05	7.20
Rigi-Kulm.....	Vitznau.....	—	11.75	10.30
Romanshorn.....	Zurich.....	29.30	16.25	10.60
Rorschach.....	Zurich.....	25.60	17.85	11.65
St. Gall.....	Zurich.....	23.45	16.35	10.65
St. Margrethen.....	Zurich.....	27.55	19.20	12.55
St. Maurice.....	Langnau-Berne-Lausanne.....	40.45	28.20	18.40
".....	Aarburg-Berne-Lausanne.....	44.55	31.05	20.25
St. Moritz.....	Thalwil.....	66.05	44.80	25.05
Sargans.....	Thalwil.....	20.65	14.40	9.40
Sarnen.....	.....	3.50	2.45	1.60
Schaffhausen.....	Zurich-Eglisau.....	17.35	12.10	7.90
".....	Zurich-Winterthur.....	19.—	13.25	8.65
Schwyz.....	.....	5.95	4.15	2.70
Sierre.....	Konolfingen-Kandersteg.....	—	29.70	19.35
".....	Brünig-Kandersteg.....	44.75	31.20	19.65
".....	Langnau-Berne-Lausanne.....	49.70	34.65	22.60
Sion.....	Konolfingen-Kandersteg.....	—	31.55	20.55
".....	Brünig-Kandersteg.....	47.35	33.—	20.85
".....	Langnau-Berne-Lausanne.....	47.20	32.90	21.45
".....	Aarburg-Berne-Lausanne.....	51.35	35.80	23.35
Solothurn.....	Olten.....	14.85	10.85	6.75
Spiez.....	Konolfingen-Thun.....	—	12.30	8.05
".....	Brunig-Interlaken.....	19.65	13.70	8.25
Stans.....	.....	—	2.85	1.55
Thalwil.....	.....	7.60	5.30	3.45
Thun.....	Konolfingen-Steffisburg.....	—	10.35	6.75
".....	Brünig.....	22.30	15.55	9.45
Thusis.....	Thalwil.....	35.45	24.40	14.85
Vallorbe.....	Olten-Bienne.....	37.15	25.90	16.90
".....	Langnau-Berne-Neuchâtel.....	38.30	26.70	17.40
Vevey.....	Langnau-Berne-Chexbres.....	32.70	22.80	14.85
".....	Langnau-Berne-Lausanne.....	35.—	24.40	15.90
".....	Aarburg-Berne-Chexbres.....	36.—	25.10	16.35
Vevey.....	Aarburg-Bienne-Chexbres.....	39.10	27.25	17.80
".....	Brünig-Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux.....	63.75	44.40	25.95
Wädenswil.....	Thalwil.....	9.60	6.70	4.35
".....	Biberbrücke.....	12.05	8.40	5.50
Weissenburg.....	Konolfingen-Thun.....	—	16.35	10.35
".....	Brünig-Spiez.....	25.70	17.75	10.55
Winterthur.....	Zurich.....	14.05	9.80	6.40

From LUCERNE to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Yverdon.....	Olten-Bienne.....	29.70	20.70	13.50
".....	Langnau-Berne-Neuchatel.....	30.85	21.50	14.05
Zermatt.....	Brünig-Kandersteg.....	64.75	52.65	32.—
Zurich.....	Thalwil.....	9.60	6.70	4.35
Zug.....	".....	4.80	3.35	2.20
Zweisimmen.....	Konolfingen-Thun-Spiez.....	—	2.110	12.55
".....	Brünig-Interlaken-Spiez.....	33.05	22.50	12.75

From LUGANO to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau.....	Zug-Zurich	54.45	37.95	24.75
".....	Lucerne-Olten.....	54.95	38.30	25.—
Aigle.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	81.85	57.05	37.20
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne.....	86.—	59.95	39.10
Airolo.....	.....	21.80	15.20	9.90
Altdorf.....	.....	34.65	24.15	15.75
Appenzell.....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur-Gossau.....	—	44.75	29.20
".....	Zug-Thalwil-Uznach.....	—	45.20	29.50
Arth-Goldau.....	.....	38.95	27.15	17.70
Baden.....	Zug-Altstetten.....	50.20	35.—	22.80
Basle.....	Lucerne-Olten.....	59.25	41.30	26.95
".....	Zug-Zurich.....	61.05	42.55	27.75
Beatenberg.....	Lucerne-Konolfingen-Scherzl, boat.....	—	47.35	31.70
".....	Lucerne-Interlaken, then by trolley.....	63.60	45.75	30.85
".....	Lucerne-Interlaken, then by boat.....	64.90	47.05	30.90
Berne.....	Lucerne-Langnau.....	59.40	41.40	27.—
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg.....	62.55	43.60	28.35
Bienne.....	Lucerne-Olten.....	62.40	43.50	28.35
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	64.85	45.20	29.50
Brigue.....	Lucerne-Brünig-Interlaken.....	81.85	57.05	36.60
Brugg.....	Immensee-Muri.....	49.20	34.30	22.35
".....	Zug-Thalwil.....	51.50	35.90	23.40
Brunnen.....	.....	37.15	25.90	16.90
Buchs.....	.....	60.10	41.90	27.30
Chiasso.....	.....	4.30	3.—	1.95
Chur.....	Thalwil.....	61.75	43.05	28.05
Colombier.....	Lucerne-Olten-Bienne.....	68.50	47.75	31.15
".....	Lucerne-Berne-Kerzers.....	69.65	48.55	31.65
Davos-Platz.....	Thalwil-Landquart.....	84.20	57.95	35.30
Delémont.....	Lucerne-Olten-Basle.....	65.50	45.65	29.80
Engelberg.....	Lucerne-Stans.....	53.20	40.—	25.60
Faido.....	.....	16.50	11.50	7.50
Fluelen.....	.....	35.15	24.50	16.—
Frauenfeld.....	Zug-Zurich.....	53.50	37.30	24.30
Fribourg.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	64.55	45.—	29.35
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne.....	67.85	47.30	30.85
Frutigen.....	Lucerne-Brünig-Interlaken.....	65.70	45.80	29.85
Geneva.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	85.30	59.45	38.80
".....	Lucerne-Olten.....	87.30	60.85	39.70
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne or Bienne.....	88.60	61.75	40.30
Glarus.....	Thalwil.....	53.80	37.50	24.45
Goeschenen.....	.....	25.90	18.05	11.80

From LUGANO to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Grindelwald.....	Lucerne-Brünig-Interlaken.....	64.95	47.25	29.85
Herisau.....	Zug-Thalwil-Uznach.....	60.10	41.90	27.30
".....	Lucerne-Thalwil-Zurich-Gossau....	—	41.90	27.30
Interlaken.....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	58.45	40.75	26.55
Kandersteg.....	Lucerne-Brünig-Interlaken.....	70.15	48.90	31.30
Klosters.....	Lucerne-Thalwil-Landquart.....	74.90	51.75	32.20
Landquart.....	Thalwil.....	59.60	41.55	27.10
Langnau.....	Lucerne.....	53.15	37.05	24.15
Lausanne.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	75.40	52.55	34.30
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne.....	78.55	54.75	35.70
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Bienne.....	79.55	55.45	36.15
Leuk.....	Lucerne-Steffisburg-Kandersteg....	—	59.—	38.50
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Lausanne..	94.75	66.05	43.05
Locarno.....	.....	9.10	6.35	4.15
Lungern.....	Lucerne.....	50.50	35.20	22.75
Lucerne.....	.....	43.60	30.40	19.80
Martigny.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Lausanne..	86.30	60.15	39.25
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne or Bienne..	90.45	63.05	41.10
Meiringen.....	Lucerne.....	53.65	37.40	23.80
Montreux.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	79.40	55.35	36.10
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne.....	82.70	57.65	37.60
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Bienne or Berne..	83.50	58.20	37.95
Morges.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	77.40	53.95	35.20
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne or Bienne..	80.70	56.25	36.70
Neuchâtel.....	Lausanne-Olten-Bienne.....	67.15	46.80	30.55
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	68.35	47.65	31.05
Neuhausen.....	Zug-Zurich-Eglisau.....	53.80	37.50	24.45
".....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur.....	55.45	38.65	25.20
Olten.....	Lucerne.....	52.80	36.80	24.—
Palézieux.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	71.95	50.15	32.70
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne.....	75.25	52.45	34.20
Ragaz.....	Thalwil.....	58.45	40.75	26.55
Rapperswil.....	Thalwil-Pfäffikon.....	49.50	34.50	22.50
".....	Zug-Thalwil-Meilen.....	52.30	36.45	23.80
Rheinfelden.....	Zug-Alstetten-Brugg.....	58.25	40.60	26.50
".....	Lucerne-Olten-Pratteln.....	59.25	41.30	26.95
Rigi-Kulm.....	Fluelen-Vitznau.....	46.90	36.25	26.30
Romanshorn.....	Zug-Zurich.....	60.10	41.90	27.30
Rorschach.....	Zug-Zurich.....	62.40	43.50	28.35
St. Gall.....	Zug-Zurich.....	60.25	42.—	27.40
St. Margrethen.....	Zug-Zurich.....	64.35	44.85	29.25
St. Maurice.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne.....	83.85	58.45	38.10

From LUGANO to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
St. Maurice.....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne.....	87.95	61.30	40.—
St. Moritz.....	Thalwil.....	102.85	70.45	41.75
Sargans.....	Zug-Thalwil.....	57.45	40.05	26.10
Sarnen.....	Lucerne.....	46.90	32.70	21.30
Schaffhausen.....	Zug-Zurich-Eglisau.....	54.15	37.75	24.60
".....	Zug-Zurich-Winterthur.....	55.80	38.90	25.35
Schwyz.....		37.65	26.25	17.10
Sierre.....	Lucerne-Steffisburg-Kandersteg.....	—	60.05	39.15
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Lausanne..	93.25	65.—	42.40
Sion.....	Lucerne-Steffisburg-Kandersteg.....	—	61.90	40.35
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Lausanne..	90.60	63.15	41.20
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne-Lausanne..	94.75	66.05	43.05
Solothurn.....	Lucerne-Olten.....	58.25	40.60	26.50
Spiez.....	Lucerne-Konolfingen-Thun.....	—	42.70	27.85
".....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	63.05	43.95	28.05
Stans.....	Lucerne.....	46.45	33.25	21.35
Thalwil.....	Zug.....	44.40	30.95	20.20
Thun.....	Lucerne-Konolfingen.....	—	40.75	26.55
Thusis.....	Thalwil.....	72.25	50.05	31.55
Vallorbe.....	Lucerne-Olten-Bienne.....	80.70	56.25	36.70
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Neuchâtel..	81.85	57.05	37.20
Vevey.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Chexbres..	76.25	53.15	43.65
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Lausanne..	78.40	54.65	35.65
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Berne-Chexbres..	79.40	55.35	36.10
".....	Lucerne-Aarburg-Bienne.....	82.50	57.50	37.50
Visp.....	Lucerne-Konolfingen-Kandersteg.....	—	56.70	37.—
".....	Lucerne-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	83.85	58.10	37.30
Waedenswil.....	Thalwil.....	46.40	32.35	21.10
".....	Biberbrücke.....	46.40	32.35	21.10
Weissenburg.....	Lucerne-Konolfingen-Thun.....	—	46.70	30.15
".....	Lucerne-Brünig.....	69.10	48.—	30.35
Winterthur.....	Zug-Zurich.....	50.85	35.45	23.10
Yverdon.....	Lucerne-Langnau-Fribourg.....	—	50.75	33.10
".....	Lucerne-Olten-Bienne.....	73.30	51.10	33.30
".....	Lucerne-Langnau-Berne-Neuchâtel..	74.45	51.90	33.85
Zurich.....	Zug-Thalwil.....	46.40	32.35	21.10
Zug.....	Goldau.....	41.60	29.—	18.90
Zweisimmen.....	Lucerne-Konolfingen-Spiez.....	—	51.45	32.35
".....	Lucerne-Brünig-Spiez.....	76.45	52.75	32.55

From SCHAFFHAUSEN to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	16.—	11.15	7.30
Airolo.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Zug.....	32.50	22.65	14.80
Altdorf.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Zug.....	19.65	13.70	8.95
Appenzell.....	Winterthur-Goldau.....	—	12.90	8.40
Arth-Goldau.....	Konstanz-Romanshorn-Herisau.....	—	14.85	9.70
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Thalwil.....	15.20	10.60	6.90
Baden.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Zug.....	16.85	11.75	7.65
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	11.55	8.05	5.25
Basle.....	Winterthur-Eglisau-Zurich.....	13.20	9.20	6.—
“.....	Koblentz-Stein.....	17.—	11.85	7.75
Beatenberg.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brugg.....	22.45	15.65	10.20
“.....	Zurich-Brünig-Interlaken, then trolley.....	37.35	22.45	18.95
“.....	Zurich-Brünig-Interlaken, then boat.....	38.65	28.75	19.—
“.....	Olten-Berne-Thun; then trolley.....	39.60	29.20	20.85
Bellinzona.....	Olten-Berne-Scherzigen; then boat.....	40.90	30.46	20.70
“.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Zug.....	47.70	33.25	21.70
Berne.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Zug.....	49.20	34.30	22.35
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten.....	29.20	20.35	13.30
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Olten.....	30.85	21.50	14.05
Bienne.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	28.05	19.55	12.75
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich.....	29.55	20.60	13.45
Brigue.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	55.60	38.75	24.70
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Kandersteg.....	55.60	38.75	25.30
Brugg.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	13.05	9.10	5.95
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich.....	14.70	10.25	6.70
Brunnen.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Zug.....	17.20	12.—	7.80
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Zug.....	18.85	13.15	8.55
Buchs.....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	21.45	14.95	9.75
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Thalwil.....	25.60	17.85	11.65
Bulle.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Berne.....	—	29.80	19.60
Burgdorf.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten.....	25.45	17.75	11.55
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Olten.....	27.10	18.90	12.30
Chiasso.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Zug.....	58.45	40.75	26.55
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Zug.....	60.10	41.90	27.30
Chur.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	27.25	19.—	12.40
“.....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	28.25	19.70	12.85
Colombier.....	Eglisau-Olten-Bienne.....	31.15	23.80	15.55
Davos-Platz.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	49.55	33.80	19.55
“.....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	50.70	34.60	20.05
Delémont.....	Koblentz-Stein-Basle.....	23.30	16.25	10.60
Engelberg.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Lucerne.....	26.95	21.70	13.75

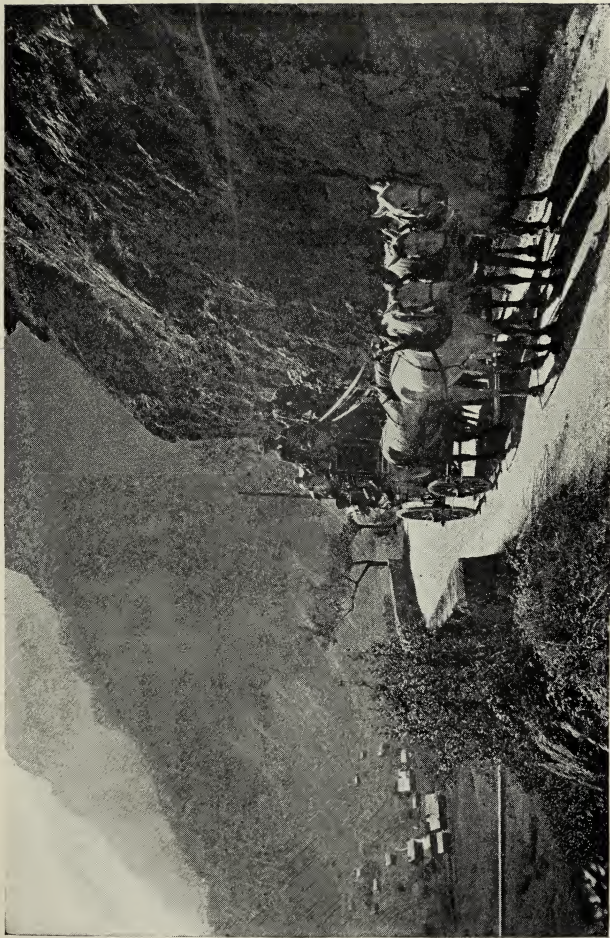
From SCHAFFHAUSEN to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Engelberg.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Lucerne.....	28.60	22.85	14.50
Faudo.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Thalwil.....	37.65	26.25	17.10
.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Zug.....	39.30	27.40	17.85
Fluelen.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Zug.....	19.15	13.35	8.70
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Thalwil-Zug.....	20.80	14.50	9.45
Fribourg.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne.....	34.50	24.05	15.70
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Berne.....	36.—	25.10	16.35
Frutigen.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Spiez.....	39.45	27.50	17.35
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Spiez.....	39.80	27.75	18.10
Geneva.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Bienne.....	53.—	36.95	24.10
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Berne.....	55.30	38.55	25.75
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Berne or Bienne.....	56.60	39.45	25.75
Glarus.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Thalwil.....	19.15	13.35	8.70
Goeschenen.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Zug.....	28.25	19.70	12.85
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Zug.....	29.90	20.85	13.60
Grindelwald.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Interlaken.....	38.70	28.95	17.95
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Interlaken.....	47.95	35.40	20.75
Heiden.....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	—	12.15	8.15
“.....	Rorschach-St. Gallen.....	—	14.95	9.75
Herisau.....	Winterthur-Gossau.....	—	10.—	6.55
“.....	Etzwil-Konstanz.....	16.50	11.50	7.50
Interlaken.....	Thalwil-Brünig.....	32.20	22.45	14.05
“.....	Olten-Berne.....	41.10	28.65	18.70
Kandersteg.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Spiez.....	43.90	30.60	19.35
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Spiez.....	44.25	30.85	20.10
Klosters.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	40.25	27.60	16.45
“.....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	41.40	28.40	16.95
Landquart.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	24.95	17.40	11.35
“.....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	26.10	18.20	11.85
Langnau.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Lucerne.....	26.90	18.75	12.25
Lausanne.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne or Bienne.....	45.05	31.40	20.50
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Berne or Bienne.....	46.70	32.55	21.25
Lenzburg.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Wettingen.....	14.05	9.80	6.40
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Wettingen.....	15.70	10.90	7.15
Leuk.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	60.40	42.10	26.85
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Kandersteg.....	60.40	42.10	27.45
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Lausanne.....	64.55	45.—	29.35
Linthal.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	21.80	15.20	9.90
Locarno.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Zug.....	51.15	35.65	23.25
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Zug.....	52.65	36.70	23.95
Lungern.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Lucerne.....	24.25	16.90	10.80
Lucerne.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Thalwil.....	17.35	12.10	7.90

From SCHAFFHAUSEN to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Lucerne.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Thalwil.....	19.—	13.25	8.65
Martigny.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Lausanne.....	56.10	39.10	25.50
Meiringen.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Lucerne.....	27.55	19.20	11.95
Montreux.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Lausanne.....	49.20	34.30	22.35
".....	Winterthur-Zurich-Lausanne.....	50.65	35.30	23.05
Morges.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Bienne.....	45.05	31.40	20.50
".....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Berne.....	47.35	33.—	21.55
".....	Winterthur-Zurich-Olten-Bienne.....	49.—	34.15	22.30
Neuchâtel.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Bienne.....	32.85	22.90	14.95
".....	Winterthur-Zurich-Olten-Bienne.....	34.50	24.05	15.70
Neuhausen.....	".....	—,50	—,35	—,25
Olten.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	18.15	12.65	8.25
".....	Winterthur-Zurich.....	19.80	13.80	9.—
Palézieux.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Berne.....	41.95	29.25	19.05
Ragaz.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	23.95	16.70	10.90
".....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	24.95	17.40	11.35
Rheinfelden.....	Koblentz.....	14.20	9.90	6.45
Rigi-Kulm.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Lucerne-Vitznau.....	29.10	23.85	18.20
".....	Winterthur-Zurich-Lucerne-Vitznau.....	30.75	25.—	18.95
Romanshorn.....	Konstanz.....	10.75	7.50	4.90
Rorschach.....	Konstanz.....	13.20	9.20	6.00
".....	Winterthur.....	16.70	11.65	7.60
St. Gall.....	Konstanz-Romanshorn.....	14.85	10.35	6.75
".....	Etzwil-Konstanz.....	15.85	11.05	7.20
".....	Eglisau-Bulach-Winterthur.....	16.50	11.50	7.50
St. Margrethen.....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	15.20	10.60	6.90
St. Maurice.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne or Bienne- Lausanne.....	53.65	37.40	24.40
".....	Winterthur-Zurich-Lausanne.....	55.15	38.45	25.05
St. Moritz.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	68.35	46.40	26.10
".....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	69.35	47.10	26.55
Sargans.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	22.95	16.—	10.45
".....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	24.10	16.80	10.95
Schwyz.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Thalwil-Zug.....	16.70	11.65	7.60
".....	Winterthur-Zurich-Zug.....	18.15	12.65	8.25
Sierre.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	61.90	43.15	27.55
".....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Kandersteg.....	61.90	43.15	28.15
".....	Eglisau-Zurich-Lausanne.....	62.90	43.85	28.60
Sion.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Lausanne.....	60.40	42.10	27.45
".....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	64.55	45.—	28.75
".....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Kandersteg.....	64.55	45.—	29.35
Solothurn.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten.....	23.95	16.70	10.90

From SCHAFFHAUSEN to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Solothurn.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Olten.....	25.60	17.85	11.65
Spiez.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig.....	36.80	25.65	16.15
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne.....	37.—	25.80	16.80
Stans.....	Eglisau-Thalwil-Lucerne.....	20.20	14.95	9.45
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Lucerne.....	21.85	16.10	10.20
Thalwil.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	9.90	6.90	4.50
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich.....	11.40	7.95	5.20
Thun.....	Eglisau-Olten-Berne.....	34.35	23.95	15.60
Thusis.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	37.75	26.—	15.90
“.....	Konstanz-Rorschach.....	38.75	26.70	16.35
Vallorbe.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Bienne.....	46.20	32.20	21.—
Vevey.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Chexbres.....	46.05	32.10	20.95
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Lausanne.....	48.05	33.50	21.85
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Lausanne.....	49.70	34.65	22.60
Visp.....	Eglisau-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	57.10	39.80	25.35
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Kandersteg.....	57.10	39.80	25.95
Wallenstadt.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	20.65	14.40	9.40
Weesen.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	17.65	12.30	8.05
Weissenburg.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Spiez.....	42.85	29.70	18.45
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Spiez.....	43.—	29.80	19.15
Winterthur.....	.....	4.95	3.45	2.25
Yverdon.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Olten-Bienne.....	38.80	27.05	17.65
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich-Olten-Bienne.....	40.45	28.20	18.40
Zurich.....	Eglisau.....	7.95	5.55	3.60
“.....	Winterthur.....	9.40	6.55	4.30
Zug.....	Eglisau-Zurich.....	12.70	8.85	5.80
“.....	Winterthur-Zurich.....	14.20	9.90	6.45
Zweisimmen.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Brünig-Spiez.....	50.20	34.45	20.65
“.....	Eglisau-Zurich-Berne-Spiez.....	50.35	34.55	21.35

From ZURICH to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Aarau		8.25	5.75	3.75
Airolo	Thalwil-Zug	24.75	17.25	11.25
Altdorf	Thalwil-Zug	11.90	8.30	5.40
Appenzell	Gossau	—	12.55	8.20
"	St. Gallen-Gais	—	14.40	9.40
"	Meilen-Wattwil	—	14.85	9.70
Arth-Goldau	Thalwil-Zug	7.45	5.20	3.40
Baden		3.80	2.65	1.75
Basle	Brugg-Stein	14.70	10.25	6.70
"	Olten	17.—	11.85	7.75
"	Bulach-Koblentz	18.—	12.55	8.20
Beatenberg	Thalwil-Brünig-Interlaken, then trolley	29.60	22.05	15.40
"	Thalwil-Brünig-Interlaken, then boat	30.90	23.35	15.45
"	Olten-Berne-Thun, then trolley	31.85	23.80	17.35
"	Olten-Berne-Scherzigen, then boat	33.15	25.05	17.15
Bellinzona	Thalwil-Zug	39.95	27.85	18.15
Berne	Olten	21.45	14.95	9.75
"	Lucerne	25.45	17.75	11.55
Bienne	Olten	20.30	14.15	9.25
Brigue	Thalwil-Brünig-Kandersteg	47.85	33.35	21.15
"	Olten-Berne-Kandersteg	47.85	33.35	21.75
Brugg		5.30	3.70	2.40
Brunnen	Thalwil-Zug	9.40	6.55	4.30
Buchs	Sargans	17.85	12.45	8.10
Burgdorf	Olten	17.65	12.30	8.05
Chiasso	Thalwil-Zug	50.65	35.30	23.05
Chur	Sargans	19.50	13.60	8.85
Colombier	Olten-Bienne	26.25	18.30	11.95
Davos-Platz	Sargans	41.80	28.40	16.—
Delémont	Stein-Basle	21.15	14.75	9.60
"	Olten-Solothurn-Gänsbrunnen	—	16.80	10.95
Engelberg	Thalwil-Lucerne	19.20	16.30	10.20
"	Affoltern or Thalwil	20.65	17.30	10.90
Faido	Thalwil-Zug	29.90	20.85	13.60
Fluelen	Thalwil-Zug	11.40	7.95	5.20
Fribourg	Olten-Berne	26.60	18.55	12.10
Frutigen	Thalwil-Brünig-Spiez	31.70	22.10	13.80
"	Olten-Berne-Spiez	32.05	22.35	14.55
Geneva	Olten-Bienne	45.25	31.55	20.55
"	Olten-Berne	47.35	33.—	21.55
Glarus	Thalwil or Meilen	11.40	7.95	5.20

From ZURICH to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Goeschenen.....	Thalwil-Zug.....	21.50	14.30	9.30
Grindelwald.....	Thalwil-Brünig-Interlaken.....	30.95	23.55	14.40
".....	Olten-Berne-Interlaken.....	40.20	30.—	19.20
Gstaad.....	Lucerne-Brünig-Spiez.....	49.65	34.—	20.05
".....	Olten-Berne-Spiez.....	49.80	34.10	20.75
Heiden.....	Rorschach.....	—	14.60	9.50
Herisau.....	Gossau.....	—	9.70	6.30
".....	Degersheim-Wattwil.....	16.50	11.50	7.50
Interlaken.....	Thalwil-Brünig.....	24.45	17.05	10.50
".....	Olten-Berne.....	33.35	23.25	15.15
Kandersteg.....	Thalwil-Brünig-Spiez.....	36.15	25.20	15.85
".....	Olten-Berne-Spiez.....	36.50	25.45	16.60
Klosters.....	Thalwil-Meilen.....	32.50	22.20	12.90
Landquart.....	Thalwil-Meilen.....	17.20	12.—	7.80
Langnau.....	Thalwil.....	19.15	13.35	8.70
".....	Olten-Burgdorf.....	—	14.85	9.70
Lausanne.....	Berne or Bienne.....	37.30	26.—	16.95
Lenzburg.....	Wettingen.....	6.30	4.40	2.85
".....	Dietikon-Bremgarten-Wohlen.....	—	4.65	3.75
".....	Brünig-Kandersteg.....	52.65	36.70	23.35
Leuk.....	Brünig-Kandersteg.....	52.65	36.70	23.35
".....	Olten-Berne-Kandersteg.....	52.65	36.70	23.95
".....	Berne or Bienne-Lausanne.....	56.80	39.60	25.80
Linthal.....	Thalwil or Meilen.....	14.05	9.80	6.40
Locarno.....	Thalwil-Zug.....	43.40	30.25	19.75
Lugano.....	Thalwil-Zug.....	46.40	32.35	21.10
Lungern.....	Thalwil-Lucerne.....	16.50	11.50	7.30
Lucerne.....	Thalwil.....	9.60	6.70	4.35
Lucerne.....	Affoltern.....	11.05	7.70	5.05
Martigny.....	Berne or Bienne-Lausanne.....	48.20	33.60	21.90
Meiringen.....	Thalwil-Lucerne.....	19.80	13.80	8.35
Montreux.....	Berne or Bienne-Lausanne.....	41.45	28.90	18.85
".....	Thalwil-Brünig-Spiez.....	72.—	50.15	29.75
".....	Olten-Berne-Zweisimmen.....	72.15	50.25	30.45
Morges.....	Olten-Bienne.....	37.30	26.—	16.95
".....	Olten-Berne.....	39.60	27.60	18.—
Neuchâtel.....	Olten-Bienne.....	25.10	17.50	11.40
".....	Olten-Berne-Kerzers.....	30.40	21.20	13.80
Neuhausen.....	Eglisau.....	7.45	5.20	3.40
".....	Winterthur.....	9.10	6.35	4.15
Olten.....	10.40	7.25	4.75
Palézieux.....	Olten-Berne.....	34.15	23.80	15.55



An Alpine Diligence

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Post-Automobiles at Gletsch

From ZURICH to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Ragaz.....	Thalwil or Meilen.....	16.20	11.30	7.35
Rheinfelden.....	Brugg.....	11.90	8.30	5.40
".....	Koblentz.....	13.40	9.35	6.10
Rigi-Kulm.....	Thalwil-Zug-Goldau.....	20.45	18.20	12.05
".....	Thalwil-Lucerne-Vitznau.....	21.35	18.45	14.65
Romanshorn.....	Winterthur.....	13.70	9.55	6.25
Rorschach.....	Winterthur.....	16.20	11.30	7.35
".....	Meilen-Uznach-St. Gallen.....	21.15	14.75	9.60
St. Gallen.....	Winterthur.....	14.05	9.80	6.40
".....	Uznach-Degersheim.....	18.35	12.80	8.35
St. Margrethen.....	Rorschach.....	18.15	12.65	8.25
".....	Meilen-Uznach-Degersheim.....	22.80	15.90	10.25
St. Maurice.....	Berne or Bienne-Lausanne.....	45.90	32.—	20.85
St. Moritz.....	Thalwil or Meilen.....	60.60	41.—	22.55
Sargans.....	Thalwil or Meilen.....	15.20	10.60	6.90
Schaffhausen.....	Eglisau.....	7.95	5.55	3.60
".....	Winterthur.....	9.40	6.55	4.30
Schwyz.....	Thalwil-Zug.....	8.95	6.25	4.05
Sierre.....	Thalwil-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	54.15	37.75	24.—
".....	Berne-Kandersteg.....	54.15	37.75	24.60
".....	Berne or Bienne-Lausanne.....	55.15	38.45	25.05
Sion.....	Berne or Bienne-Lausanne.....	52.50	36.60	23.85
".....	Thalwil-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	56.80	39.60	25.20
".....	Thalwil-Berne-Kandersteg.....	56.80	39.60	25.80
Solothurn.....	Olten.....	16.20	11.30	7.35
Spiez.....	Thalwil-Brünig-Interlaken.....	29.05	20.25	12.60
".....	Olten-Berne.....	29.20	20.35	13.30
Stans.....	Thalwil-Lucerne.....	12.45	9.55	5.90
".....	Affoltern-Lucerne.....	13.90	10.55	6.60
Thalwil.....	.....	2.15	1.50	1.—
Thun.....	Olten-Berne.....	26.60	18.55	12.10
".....	Thalwil-Lucerne-Konolfingen.....	—	17.05	11.10
Thusis.....	Thalwil.....	30.—	20.60	12.35
Vallorbe.....	Olten-Bienne.....	38.65	26.95	17.55
".....	Berne-Lausanne.....	45.25	31.55	20.55
Vevey.....	Berne-Chexbres.....	38.30	26.70	17.40
".....	Lausanne.....	40.30	28.10	18.30
Visp.....	Thalwil-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	49.35	34.40	21.85
".....	Olten-Berne-Kandersteg.....	49.35	34.40	22.45
Wallenstadt.....	Thalwil or Meilen.....	12.90	9.—	5.85
Weesen.....	Thalwil or Meilen.....	9.90	6.90	4.50
Weissenburg.....	Thalwil-Brünig-Spiez.....	35.10	24.30	14.90

From ZURICH to	Via	Swiss Francs		
		First Class	Sec- ond Class	Third Class
Weissenburg.....	Olten-Berne-Spiez.....	35.25	24.40	15.60
Winterthur.....	.....	4.45	3.10	2.05
Yverdon.....	Olten-Bienne.....	31.05	21.65	14.10
Zermatt.....	Olten-Brünig-Kandersteg.....	74.15	59.20	36.95
Zug.....	Thalwil.....	4.95	3.45	2.25
.....	Affoltern.....	6.45	4.50	2.95
Zweisimmen.....	Thalwil-Brünig-Spiez.....	42.45	29.05	17.10
.....	Olten-Berne-Spiez.....	42.60	29.15	17.80

Railway	Starting Point	Terminal	Steepest Gradient 0/00	Fares Second Class or One Class		
				Single, Ascent	Single, Descent	Excursion
Aigle-Diablerets.....	Aigle.....	Les Diablerets.....	60	11.35	11.35	18.10
Arth-Rigi.....	Arth-Goldau.....	Rigi-Kulm.....	200	14.05	7.05	18.95
Beatenberg.....	Beatenbucht.....	Beatenberg.....	400	3.25	1.30	3.90
Bex-Villars-Chesières.....	Bex.....	Chesières.....	200	7.50	6.30	11.05
Bernina.....	St. Moritz.....	Tirano (Italy).....	70	30.60	30.60	53.40
Bürgenstock.....	Kehrsiten.....	Bürgenstock.....	580	1.50	1.—	2.50
Furka.....	Brigue.....	Gletsch.....	110	23.35	23.35	46.70
Generoso.....	Capolago.....	Generoso-Kulm.....	220	9.75	9.75	13.—
Gornegrat.....	Zermatt.....	Gornegrat.....	200	14.—	14.—	22.—
Interlaken-Harder.....	Interlaken.....	Harder.....	640	3.75	1.90	4.50
Jungfrau.....	Scheidegg.....	Jungfraujoch.....	250	28.—	28.—	40.—
Lauterbrunnen-Mürren.....	Lauterbrunnen.....	Mürren.....	606	5.—	2.50	7.50
Leuk-Leukerbad.....	Leuk.....	Leukerbad.....	160	9.25	7.70	13.65
Martigny-Châtelard.....	Martigny.....	Vallorcine.....	200	16.10	16.10	25.80
Montreux or Territet-Glion-Rochers-de-Naye	Montreux or Territet	Rochers de Naye.....	570	10.80	8.50	18.45
Muottas-Muraigi.....	Punt Muraigi.....	Muottas.....	538	4.70	3.15	6.30
Niesen.....	Mülenen.....	Niesen-Kulm.....	680	6.—	4.—	7.—
Pilatus.....	Alpnachstad.....	Pilatus-Kulm.....	480	12.—	8.—	20.—
Rigi.....	Vitznau.....	Rigi-Kulm.....	250	9.40	4.70	14.—
Schynige Platte.....	Wilderswil.....	Schynige Platte.....	250	6.40	3.20	8.—
Stanserhorn.....	Stans.....	Stanserhorn-Kulm.....	630	7.20	4.80	12.—
Stansstad-Engelberg.....	Stansstad.....	Engelberg.....	250	7.50	6.10	12.20
San Salvatore.....	Lugano-Paradiso.....	San Salvatore.....	600	3.—	2.—	4.—
Yverdon-Ste. Croix.....	Yverdon.....	Ste. Croix.....	4	5.90	5.90	8.85
Viege (Visp)-Zermatt.....	Viege.....	Zermatt.....	125	24.80	24.80	44.65
Wengernalp.....	Lauterbrunnen	Scheidegg.....	9	11.—	11.—	22.—
	Grindelwald.....	".....	250	9.—	9.—	18.—

MONEY

Coins having legal circulation in Switzerland are:

Gold—5, 10, 20, 40, 50 and 100 franc pieces of the Latin Union (France, Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland), French 5 and 10 franc pieces struck since 1856 only are accepted.

Silver—Only Swiss silver coins are accepted.

Nickel—Swiss 5, 10 and 20 centime pieces (Head).

Bronze—Swiss 1 and 2 centime pieces (Shield).

(*Travelers checks* are, of course, accepted everywhere.)

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH RATES

Letters—DOMESTIC: Up to 250 grammes, 20 centimes. If within local radius 10 cts.

FOREIGN: 40 cts. up to 20 gr.; 20 cts. for every 20 gr. above.

Unless prepaid, letters are charged double postage.

Post Cards—DOMESTIC: Ordinary post cards 10 cts. Reply post cards 20 cts.

FOREIGN: Ordinary post cards 25 cts. Reply post cards 50 cts.

Printed Matter—DOMESTIC: Up to 50 gr. 5 cts.; 50-250 gr. 10 cts.; 250-500 gr. 20 cts.

FOREIGN: Per 50 gr. 10 cts. Maximum weight 2 kg.

Samples—DOMESTIC: Up to 250 gr. 10 cts.; 250-500 gr. 20 cts.

FOREIGN: Per 50 gr. 10 cts. Maximum weight 350 gr. Minimum charge 20 cts.

Commercial Papers—DOMESTIC: Letter rates.

FOREIGN: Per 50 gr. 10 cts. Maximum weight 2 kg. Minimum charge 40 cts.

Registration Fee—DOMESTIC: 20 cts.

FOREIGN: 40 cts.

Parcel Post—DOMESTIC: Prepaid. Up to 500 gr. 30 cts.; 500 gr., 2½ kg., 50 cts.; 2½-5 kg. 80 cts.; 5-10 kg. 1 fr. 50 cts.; 10-15 kg. 2 frs.; above 15 kg. according to weight and distance. Parcels not prepaid 10 cts. in addition to ordinary fees. Parcels with value declared 5 cts. per 300 frs. in addition to the ordinary fees.

FOREIGN: See postal tariff.

Money Orders—DOMESTIC: Amounts up to 20 frs. 20 cts.; from 20 to 50 frs. 25 cts.; from 50 to 100 frs. 30 cts.; for every 100 frs. above, 10 cts. Maximum issued: ordinary and telegraphic money orders 1000 frs. (cost of wire charged extra).

FOREIGN: See postal tariff.

Telegrams—DOMESTIC: Fixed rates 50 cts. plus 5 cts. per word.

FOREIGN: Fixed rate 50 cts. plus per word as follows: To Belgium 16.5 cts.; France 12.5 cts.; Great Britain 24.5 cts.; Italy 12.5 cts.; Netherlands 16.5 cts. To the U. S. A. a single fee of from Fr. 1.50 upward per word is charged.

DILIGENCE, AUTO-BUS SERVICES AND CARRIAGES

While the old fashioned horse-drawn diligence still travels over a number of the famous Swiss Alpine roads, the modern auto-bus has been introduced by the postal authorities on many of the best known mountain passes. Owing to the great patronage enjoyed by these services, reservations for seats should always be made in advance.

Carriages for private drives can be hired anywhere.

LIST OF POST AUTO-BUS AND DILIGENCE SERVICES OVER SOME
OF THE PRINCIPAL ALPINE ROADS

ROAD	BETWEEN
Simplon Pass	Brigue-Iselle
Grimsel Pass	Meiringen-Gletsch (Rhône Glacier)
Great St. Bernard.....	Orsières-St. Bernard Hospice
Klausen Pass	Altdorf-Linthal
Furkapass	Andermatt-Gletsch (Rhône Glacier)
Lukmanier Pass	Disentis-Olivone-Acquarossa
Oberalp Pass	Disentis-Andermatt
Umbrail Pass	Sta. Maria-Stilfserjoch (Suspended)
Maloja Pass	St. Moritz-Chiavenna
Splügen Pass	Thusis-Splügen-Chiavenna
St. Bernardino Pass...	Splügen-Mesocco
Ofen Pass	Zernez-Münster
Col de Pillon	Gstaad-Les Diablerets
Val d'Hérens	Sion-Evolène-Haudères
Lenzerheide	Chur-Lenzerheide-Tiefenkastel

WALKING AND MOUNTAINEERING

In a beautiful country like Switzerland one cannot and should not resist the lure of tramping and climbing. Mountaineering is greatly aided by the efforts of the Swiss Alpine Club (S. A. C.) which has erected club huts in all important positions, and keeps them in admirable condition. Trained and experienced guides are to be had wherever necessary. Some of the most important points for starting high Alpine tours are: Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, Meiringen, Engelberg, Kandersteg, Evolène, Zinal, Zermatt, Pontresina, etc.

Difficult high Alpine tours should not be undertaken without guides and not at all by travelers who have not had any previous training for this strenuous task. Inexperienced persons desirous of exploring the mountain regions should avail

themselves of the fine and comparatively easy, but most attractive walking tours over the bridle paths and Alpine highways leading from beauteous pasture land to many unique points of view.

AUTOMOBILING

A few years ago it became more and more the custom among travelers bound for Europe to take their cars along, but whoever wanted to tour Switzerland in those days by the same means of transportation had to first carefully ascertain on which roads he was allowed to travel and which were barred to automobiles. As these latter routes just included some of the most famous Alpine passes, automobiling in the land of the Alps had to a great extent to be confined to the lower sections—a state of things which was only appreciated and enjoyed by pedestrians.

Lately, however, the majority of the Swiss population decided that special and even unusual efforts had to be made to revive the tourist industry and many of the cantons which are situated in the mountain districts consequently voted to open their hitherto closed Alpine thoroughfares to automobiles.

In the Canton of Valais, where the Simplon Pass only was accessible in addition to the general highway skirting the River Rhone, these new rules opened the following additional roads to automobiles:

The *Furka Pass*, connecting *Brig* with *Gletsch* and *Gletsch* with *Andermatt* on the *Gothard* route, in the Canton of Uri.

The road from *Leuk* to the *Baths of Leuk*.

The road from *Sion* to the *Mayens de Sion* and the road from *Sion* to *Evolène* and *Haudères*, in the beauteous *Val d'Hérens*.

The *Great St. Bernard Pass* from *Martigny* in the *Rhone Valley* to the time-honored *Hospice*.

The road into the *Val d'Illiez* to *Champéry*.

In the Bernese Oberland, to form a connection from Meiringen with the Furka Pass from the Rhone Glacier, the "forbidden" sign was removed from the *Grimsel Pass* and the *Klausen Pass*, known as one of the best constructed and most beautiful roads, from a scenic point of view, was opened by the respective Cantons of *Uri* and *Glarus*.

In connection with the previously open Alpine routes, the *Brünig* road from the Bernese Oberland to Lucerne and the *Gothard* road from Lucerne to the Canton of Ticino, Italian Switzerland, it is possible to tour the little Alpine Republic in every direction, with the only exclusion of the very mountainous Canton of the Grisons, where strenuous efforts are being made to also lift the ban. One section, *St. Moritz-Maloja-Chiavenna*, has actually been opened as a beginning and others are expected to follow suit.

Of course, Switzerland does not allow "speeding." The law provides for 18 kilometres in towns and 40 kilometres in the open country, with special limitations for the high Alpine roads. But considering the nature of some of the mountain passes, with their frequent curves, as well as the short distances between the towns and the presence of herds of cattle in certain Alpine districts, the reasonable automobilist is glad to conform to these regulations, inasmuch as the manifold charms of the country can only be truly enjoyed and engraved into the mind when a party travels at comparatively slow speed.

The Federal Department of the Interior gives to each foreign motorist entering Switzerland a booklet printed in four languages, containing the automobile regulations of each canton, and all particulars about customs, responsibility, traffic and itineraries are furnished by the General Secretary of the Swiss Automobile Club, Geneva, or the respective secretaries of the sections Lucerne, Zürich and St. Gall.

Like her neighbors, Switzerland belongs to the Association

of International triptyques, permitting the motorist to pass the frontier of any country which is a member thereof without payment of duty. One part of the triptyque is retained by the frontier customs house when the car enters a foreign country, another is retained at the frontier place where the car leaves a country and the third part must be duly stamped and signed by the customs officials at the place of entry and exit and is retained by the motorist as evidence that the car has left the country in question. The triptyque represents a cash bond which the association puts up for its members. The money deposited may be collected upon presentation of the third part of the triptyque.

Motorists can enter northwestern Switzerland from France, for instance, and proceed gradually from the lower valleys to the region of the Alps in one continuous route, without retracing their steps.

A Tentative Itinerary

Enter at Basle, follow the Rhine to Neuhausen (Falls of the Rhine) and Schaffhausen, Zürich, make a tour around the lake, Zug, Lucerne, skirt the lake, including the famous Axenstrasse, and proceed to Göschenen, Furka road to Gletsch (Rhône Glacier), Grimsel Pass to Meiringen, Lake of Brienz, Interlaken, Lake of Thun, Berne, side trips to Fribourg, Neuchâtel, Soleure and Jura districts in general, Spiez, Zweisimmen, Montreux, Vevey, Lausanne, Geneva, follow the lake to Bouveret, Monthey, side trip to Champéry, Martigny, visit the Great St. Bernard Hospice, Sion, Leuk, side trip to the Baths of Leuk, Brigue, Simplon Pass, Domodossola, Locarno and Lugano, in the Swiss-Italian lake district. Proceed to Italy or return into Central Switzerland over the St. Gothard Pass.

The above would be a tour which would afford the tourist an opportunity to make several cities and mountain resorts

his headquarters for a prolonged sojourn. From these various centers an endless variety of delightful excursions can be made to the romantic nooks and corners off the beaten path—each with an individuality of its own—and, however sequestered the village may be, there is invariably one of those well known comfortable inns perfectly capable of catering to unexpected guests.

TENNIS

This has become so favorite a sport in Switzerland that visitors can enjoy a game in whichever part of the country they may make a sojourn. International tournaments are arranged regularly.

FISHING

Devotees of this ever fascinating sport can tour the land of the Alps in all directions without ever having to deprive themselves of the companionship of a rod. While fishing is free in many parts of the country, the licenses and fishing tickets sold in the restricted sections are issued at ridiculously modest rates.

BOATING

Water sports in this land of lakes and rivers are, of course, at their best and the Swiss rowing and sailing clubs welcome foreign visitors as temporary members. International regattas are a special feature on many of the big lakes and Venetian night festivals are another attraction which are always enjoyed by the summer guests

GOLFING

List of Links

(a) 18-hole courses:

AIGLE, in the Rhone Valley, southeast of the Lake of Geneva. Links of the Montreux Golf Club.

MONTANA, in the Rhone Valley.

SAMADEN, in the Grisons.

(b) *9-hole courses:*

AXEN-FELS, on the Lake of Lucerne, private links of the
Palace Hotel, Axen-Fels.

FLIMS-WALDHAUS, in the Grisons

LAUSANNE, at the Ferme des Autels, in the vicinity of
the city.

LES RASSES, in the Jura.

LUCERNE on the Dietschyberg.

MALOJA in the Upper Engadine, Grisons.

RAGAZ in Eastern Switzerland.

ST. MORITZ in the Upper Engadine, Grisons.

ZÜRICH, on the Zürichberg.

INFORMATION OFFICES

At almost every resort of note an Official Inquiry Office can be found, where tourists may obtain free information and literature about the country. Before starting on a tour it is advisable to take advantage of this gratuitous information service. Below is a list of the places maintaining such offices:

Aarau, Adelboden, Aeschi, Altdorf, Andermatt, Appenzell, Arosa, Baden, Basle, Beatenberg, Beckenried, Bellinzona, Berne, Brigue, Brunnen, Bienne, Brissago, Burgdorf, Cevio, Champéry, Château-d'Oex, Chaux-de-Fonds, Chexbres, Coire, Davos, Delémont, Diablerets, Ebnat-Kappel, Einsiedeln, Engelberg, Faido, Fischenthal, Flims-Waldhaus, Flüelen, Fribourg, Geneva, Gersau, Glarus, Glion, Grindelwald, Grünen, Gstaad, Heiden, Hochdorf, Ilanz, Interlaken, Kandersteg, Klosters, Kreuzlingen, Langnau, Lausanne, Lichtensteig, Locarno, Locle, Lucerne, Lugano, Lungern, Martigny, Meggen, Meiringen, Montreux, Morges, Morschach, Nessler, Neuchâtel, Neuhausen, Neuveville, Olten, Pontresina, Porrentruy, Ragaz, Rapperswil, Rheinfelden, Richterswil, Rorschach, Samaden, Ste-Croix, St. Gall, St. Imier, St. Moritz, Sarnen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Silvaplana, Soleure, Speicher, Spiez, Tarasp, Territet, Teufen, Thun, Thuisis, Trogen, Vevey, Vitznau, Wädenswil, Wallenstadt, Wattwil, Weesen, Weggis, Wengen, Winterthur, Yverdon, Zermatt, Zug, Zürich, Zweisimmen.

WINTER IN SWITZERLAND

To the uninitiated the land of the Alps means merely the embodiment of a summer fairyland, a bewildering vision of glorious color combinations from the luxuriant valleys to the realm of snow-crowned peaks; that it offers equal and altogether unique possibilities in winter is not so generally known.

When the glories of autumn have faded away in the November mists and when the trees and pastures begin to look cold and bare, then all of a sudden over night arrives Jack Frost and with his fairy wand he silences the babbling mountain streams and closes the turquoise eyes of the Alpine lakes. Villages and mountains are now reflected in the smooth expanse of ice, as in a mirror. The frequently half a yard thick sheet of ice is so glass-like and transparent, that one can see through it, not only the bed of the lake, in delicate tones of gray and green, but shoals of fish swimming between the rotted trees which project like skeletons from the bottom. Who will be the first to risk himself on that ice which does not hide the terrors of the deep! The daring youngsters, of course, and then in time everyone.

And while all rejoice over this initial phase of the season of white, another event follows closely the first—a myriad of snowflakes suddenly decide on their opening ball. How swiftly they dance, how merrily they chase each other! Like ever so many butterflies they descend on the ground and when the morning sun rises above the clearly outlined silhouettes of the mountains we behold a new world, a fairyland of resplendent magnificence.

The tiny sunburnt villages are almost sunk in snow; on the roofs it is piled like gigantic cushions; lakes and rivers sleep contentedly under a thick, spotless cover and trees and bushes are proudly wearing the decoration of winter. The mountains even have undergone a change in their shapes, the snow allowing no angles. Infinitely white and soft lies hill and vale under the canopy of the bluest of skies and in the embrace of the most glorious sunshine. The atmosphere is so clear and dry and the rays of the sun which fall through the vast ocean of pure air have such a power that outdoor life becomes the order of the day.

With toboggans and skates the children open the season of mirth and toboggans and skates also find favor with their elders who promptly cast away all prejudice and rigid rules of etiquette. "Play" becomes the order of the day with all, and every newcomer joins the happy throng. The rejuvenating atmosphere of the winter season in the Alps has already started its magic work. Faces which yesterday yet appeared appallingly tired and weary begin to look young and gay and before the day is over all customs and conditions of life seem to be turned topsy-turvy.

Skating is the oldest recognized form of ice sport in that part of Europe and time has developed it into an art which charms the onlooker by the gracefulness of its movements and astonishes by the cool daring of the swift rushes. A thorough proficiency in the same is essential for the many other diversions which are now offered on the ice. The lover of the favorite summer game of tennis finds a substitute right on the polished rink—in hockey, and those who are on the look-out for another beneficial muscular exercise will certainly enjoy the exciting and sociable game of curling. In addition there is an almost unlimited variety of comical gymkhana stunts, and fancy dress carnivals on the brightly illuminated rinks at night are another lure of the ice.

Then there are the snow sports, with tobogganing, of course, as their Mentor. But the toboggan, which enjoys the greatest popularity to-day is a mighty different vehicle from the simple wooden sleigh of olden times. It is now described as a "skeleton" and consists of light, but exceptionally strong steel framework with a yard long padded seat on which the rider lies flat, steering the craft with hands and feet. Like an arrow it shoots up the ice walls of the curves and at that moment in which the onlooker expects an accident it makes the turn into the furrow and up the following ice wall, and so on, until it reaches its destination.

The social form of tobogganing is bobsleighing, so called from the movements which the participants make during the ride. A bobsleigh is composed of two pairs of steel runners, one behind the other, on which rests a wooden seat, about ten feet long and about a foot from the ground. As a sport bobsleighing is no doubt most interesting to the captain and the brakeman, they being responsible for the party, with the rest of the crew coming near to being just passengers. Yet much depends upon the prompt obedience of the crew to the steersman's orders, for it is easily possible that a corner might have been safely coasted round if they had obeyed his call to lean inward.

"Tailing" expeditions have also become very popular. A long row of toboggans are hitched tail-like to horse-drawn sleighs and the occasional rushes around corners and unexpected hills cause such laughter that everybody in the neighborhood knows that a tailing party is winding its way through the wintry world.

Ski-ing, when introduced in Switzerland some years ago, became an immediate favorite, as it affords unlimited possibilities. Boys and girls coming to school from every side of the valley on skis—even if they are only made of a couple of

barrel staves—and the postman delivering mail with their aid, are characteristic sights of the mountain valleys.

To the skier belong the valley, the slopes, the forests and mountains—the whole vast stretch of untrodden snow. Skiing affords a means of enjoying nature in her glorious winter beauty and brings one into contact with those remote huts and farms which are almost buried under the tremendous quantities of snow.

A very remarkable development of skiing is ski-jumping. At the present time almost every Swiss winter-sports center has its own "jumping hill" and the Swiss have become so expert in this sport that good jumping can be seen almost anywhere in the mountains. Amongst stay-at-homes ski-jumping is very little understood, and photographers usually make the mistake of taking their pictures from under the jump, being anxious to make the jumper appear high in the air. Such photographs lead invariably to the question, "How high do they jump?" while it is really the distance traveled through the air that counts.

The skier starts at the top of a steep incline, he gathers pace until he reaches the take-off, where at great speed and with a spring he leaves the ground and flies through the air, touching the earth again any distance from thirty to forty-eight metres below the take-off, according to the skill of the individual.

In ski competitions the "slalom" runs are being included more and more. This is a kind of obstacle race in which it is necessary to go between tree trunks and marked obstacles in fine curves and swings. Next to the actual jumping the slalom run makes the greatest demands on the knowledge and skill of the ski-runner.

Ski-kjöring, *i. e.*, ski-running behind a harnessed horse, is a much favored variation of ski-sport. For the exercise of the same one requires even roads, meadows or frozen, snow-

covered lakes. Necessarily one must be a good ski-runner and horse driver as well in order to enjoy this phase of winter sport.

Winter sport is greatly facilitated by the numerous mountain railways which run toboggan trains during the season. One can travel a couple of stations upwards and arrive at the starting point on a mountain road without exertion and delay. Then comes the glorious, thrilling descent to the valley on toboggan, bobsleigh or ski; or vice versa, go down first and return by train to winter quarters.

Races, competitions, sleigh drives, ski excursions, ice carnivals and indoor entertainments in the evening are daily occurrences during the season of white. Age vies with youth in the merrymaking and the wonderful sunshine and delicious air implant a sort of reckless happiness into every heart.

A few decades ago it used to be Santa Claus whom the children hailed as the mystic donor of their various presents, consisting of rosy-cheeked apples, dried fruit, nuts and home-made cookies. They were simple, sensible little gifts, but nevertheless highly appreciated by the juvenile recipients. Later on the "Christkindli," a lovely angel with wings, gradually started to take old Santa's place in many districts of Switzerland. Christkindli brought a wonderful, brilliantly lit Christmas tree, decorated with glittering threads of silver and gold and heavily laden with manifold gifts.

An ancient legend trying to explain the origin of the Christmas tree relates that it was about the year 800 A.D. when there was a certain St. Winfried who went to preach Christianity to the people of Northern Europe. One Christmas Eve these people were gathered round a huge oak to offer a human sacrifice, according to the teaching of the Druid priests, but St. Winfried hewed down the great tree, and as it fell there appeared in its place a tall young fir. When St. Winfried saw it, he cried to the people that here was come



Figure Skating at Davos, Grisons

Phot. Meerkämper



Bobsleighing at St. Moritz, Grisons

Phot. Rutz

a new tree, unstained by blood, that in pointing to the sky showed them what they were to worship.

"It is the tree of the Christ Child," he said, "carry it to the castle of your chief and in future, instead of the bloody rites of the Druids held in the forest glades, your worship shall be in your own homes, with ceremonies that speak the message of peace and good will to all. The day will come when there shall not be a house wherein on the birthday of Christ the whole family shall not gather round the fir tree in memory of this day and to the glory of the Only God."

Gradually the pretty custom of the Christmas tree, born in the north, was also adopted in other countries. Candles were added to give it a still more festive appearance and in this connection it is explained that the Romans already burned candles at the feast of Saturn as a sign of good cheer, while the Jews burned candles during the feast of the Dedication, which happened to fall about the same time as that of Saturn in the Roman calendar. It is quite possible that for this reason there would have been many candles burning all over Palestine about the time of the birth of Christ, and from this comes the term of "Feast of Lights," which is the name used in the Greek Church for Christmas Day.

Many old and quaint customs are still prevalent in Switzerland during this period of the year.

If you want for instance to find out how the weather will be during the next year, just cut an onion into half; peel off twelve layers, one for each month and fill the same with salt. Those peelings which contain damp salt the next morning predict rainy weather for the respective month.

To the unmarried folk Christmas holds that magic key to the unknown future. On Christmas eve, when the bells are calling to worship in the village church, you must drink three times from nine different fountains and you will then behold your husband or wife-to-be standing at the church door.

Miraculous powers are attributed to Christmas. Children born on that day can see ghosts and are able to tell your future. Water can be changed into wine and, if you are some sort of an adept in the mysterious art of magic, you are at that time able to safeguard yourself against all bodily injuries. Farmers in certain parts of the country believe that if they fertilize the soil, or tie a band of straw around the trunk of their fruit trees during Christmas week, the same will bear especial quantities of fruit.

On Christmas night, for one brief hour the dumb beasts are said to be able to converse in human language. Misfortune, however, befalls the inquisitive who takes it upon himself to listen.

Thus Yule days in Switzerland have a particular fascination. Into the brilliant atmosphere of jolly winter sports and pastimes and a supremely happy crowd of humanity penetrates the delicate perfume of days gone by, of ancient legends and sayings still held in reverence by a 20th Century generation, and the most modern-minded of humans becomes a willing victim of the indescribable charm of a real old-fashioned Christmas.

SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN WINTER SPORT CENTERS

	Feet a/s		Feet a/s
Adelboden	4,447	Les Rasses	3,950
Airolo	3,755	Leuk	4,625
Andeer	3,212	Leysin	4,150
Andermatt	4,738	Maloja	5,960
Arosa	5,710	Montana	5,120
Beatenberg	3,766	Montbovon	2,608
Bergün	4,475	Mont Pélerin	2,952
Bervers	5,618	Mont Soleil	4,100
Campfer	6,000	Morgins	4,405
Caux	3,677	Mürren	5,385
Celerina	5,656	Parpan	4,956
Chamby	2,460	Pontresina	5,915
Champéry	3,423	Rigi-Kaltbad	4,700
Champex	4,821	Rigi-Klösterli	4,262
Château d'Oex	3,181	Saanen	3,382
Chesières	3,970	Salvan	3,035
Corbeyrier	3,280	Samaden	5,670
Davos	5,115	St. Antonien	4,655
Diablerets	3,963	St. Cergue	3,432
Disentis	3,773	Ste. Croix	3,635
Engelberg	3,315	St. Moritz	6,055
Göschenen	3,640	Sils-Maria	5,940
Grindelwald	3,468	Silvaplana	5,958
Gryon	3,716	Tiefenkastel	2,811
Gstaad	3,452	Villars	4,120
Heiden	2,657	Waldhaus-Flims	3,621
Kanderstag	3,840	Weissbad	2,680
Klosters	3,965	Weissenstein	3,920
Lauterbrunnen	2,615	Wengen	4,243
Lenk	3,527	Zermatt	5,315
Lenzerheide	4,844	Zuoz	5,615
Le Pont	3,313	Zugerberg	3,070
Les Avants	3,230	Zweisimmen	3,215
Les Plans	3,612		

CLIMATE OF SWITZERLAND

HEALTH RESORTS AND WATERING PLACES

The crowning feature of Switzerland is its wonderful climate, which has a beneficial effect on all visitors and especially those who visit the land of the Alps in quest of health. The marvelous invigorating and curative effects of the dry and pure atmosphere which distinguishes the Alpine regions have become a such well-known factor that the country is not only hailed as "The Playground of Europe," but as "A World Sanatorium."

When primarily in search of a health resort, a person will do well—in order to secure immediate benefit—to consult a physician as to the altitude he should choose in his particular case. Health resorts, offering, however, at the same time every opportunity for sport and social diversions, can be found in altitudes from 1300-6500 feet and higher.

Still another most valuable curative factor in Switzerland is to be found in the great wealth of mineral springs. In 108 health resorts run springs which have been chemically analyzed and put to medical use, and a further number of springs, long known or only recently discovered, are awaiting analysis and use. These health springs are scattered all over the country, the Alpine districts leading with 70. Primitive man was already guided by his instinct to the beneficial waters emerging here and there from the earth and Switzerland, being of ancient culture, has a traditional knowledge of her mineral springs from prehistoric times onward. When the pipes of the springs of St. Moritz in the Engadine were

re-laid, an ancient enclosure of the spring was discovered in the shape of three larch-trees. In the hollows of these were found various objects dating back to the bronze period, and similar prehistoric finds were also made at Baden (Argovie), Löeche (Valais) and Yverdon (Vaud). While many of the watering places are situated in districts which are rarely frequented by foreign visitors, others, at the same time, famous for their exquisite natural beauty, have been developed to a degree of perfection, vieing with the finest spas of the world.

THE MINERAL SPRINGS AND SPAS OF SWITZERLAND

1. SIMPLE ALKALINE SPRINGS

Indications: Chronic and subacute catarrh of the stomach and intestines, gall-stones, liver and bladder complaints, stones in the kidneys, diabetes, obesity, gout, arterio-sclerosis.

Fideris-Bad (see page 218). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

Tarasp-Schuls (see page 216). Season: May to September.

2. MURIATED ALKALINE SPRINGS

Indications: As above.

Passugg (see page 210). Season: May to October.

Val Sinestra (see page 217). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

3. ALKALINE SALINE OR SULPHATED SPRINGS

Indications: Chronic catarrh of the digestive organs, atony of the stomach and intestines, constipation, nervous dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, hyperaemia of the liver, catarrhal and chronic inflammatory conditions of the bile-ducts, metabolic and renal disorders, obesity, its concomitant and consequent conditions, uric acid diathesis, stones in the kidneys, rheumatism, after-effects of tropical diseases.

Tarasp-Schuls (see page 216). Season: May to September.

4. ARSENICAL SPRINGS

Indications: Anaemia, chlorosis, chronic articular and muscular rheumatism, gout, hysteric and neurasthenic conditions, general weakness, chronic cutaneous diseases (eczema, psoriasis), chorea, scrofulosis, Basedow's disease.

Acquarossa (see page 221). Season: July to end of September.

Val Sinestra (see page 217). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

5. IRON OR CHALYBEATE SPRINGS

Indications: Anaemia, chlorosis, hysteric and neurasthenic conditions, general weakness, Basedow's disease, disorders of the menstrual flux, convalescence, recreation, sexual anomalies.

Acquarossa (see page 221). Season: July to end of September.

Rothenbrunnen (see page 210). Season: Beginning of May to end of September.

Gimel-Les Bains (see page 165). Season: 1st June to 30th September.

Passugg (see page 210). Season: May to October.

Andeer (see page 211). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

Fideris-Bad (see page 218). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

Gurnigel (see page 180). Season: June to end of September.

Disentis (see page 219). Season: 1st June to 30th September.

Tarasp-Schuls (see page 216). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

Grimmialp (see page 189). Season: June to 15th September.

Tenigerbad (see page 219). Season: 1st June to 20th September.

Morgins (see page 167). Season: Middle of June to middle of September.

Bergün (see page 211). Hydropathic treatment from 15th May to 1st October.

Val Sinestra (see page 217). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

San Bernardino (see page 221). Season: 15th June to 15th September.

Rigi-Scheidegg (see page 196). Season: June to September.

St. Moritz-Bad (see page 212). Season: June to September.

6. CALCAREOUS SPRINGS (cold)

Indications: Anaemia, chlorosis, convalescence, chronic muscular and articular rheumatism, general weakness, gout, sciatica, female diseases, atony of the stomach and intestines, nervous dyspepsia, chronic pharyngeal and laryngeal catarrh.

Montreux (see page 166). Season: Spring, Autumn and Winter.

Aigle (see page 167). Season: 15th April to 15th October.

Yverdon (see page 155). Season: May to October.

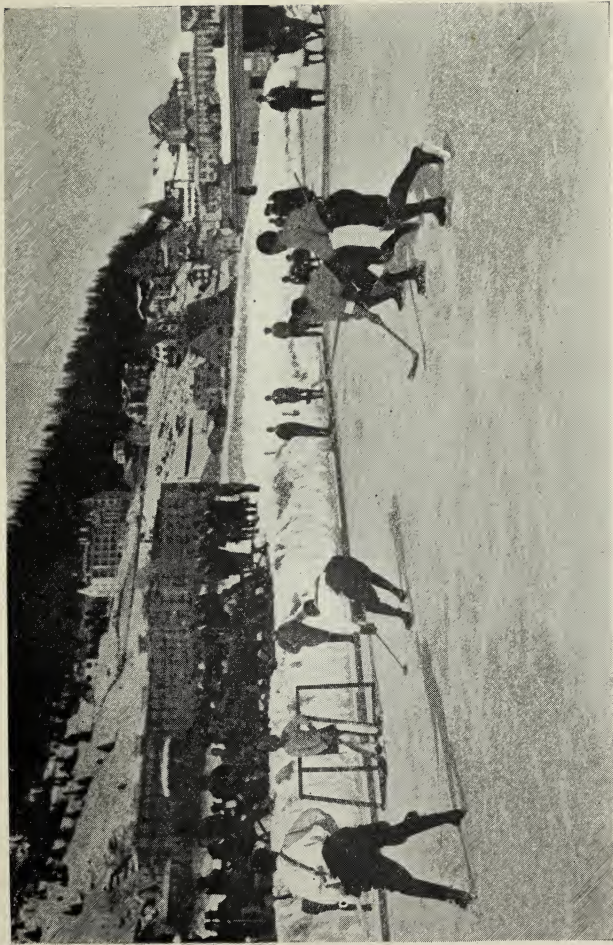
Ander (see page 211). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

Tenigerbad and Waldhäuser (see page 219). Season: 1st June to 20th September.

San Bernardino (see page 221). Season: 15th June to 15th September.

7. CALCAREOUS SPRINGS (warm)

Indications: Rheumatism, arthritis deformans, gout in all its forms, contractions of the joints, stiffness, chronic



A Hockey-Match at Davos, Grisons

Phot. Meerkämper



The Cresta Run, St. Moritz

Phot. Steiner

sciatica, chronic cutaneous diseases, eczema, prurigo, lichen, psoriasis, acne, furuncles, phlebitis, venous congestions, chronic tumors of the leg, hemorrhoids, chronic inflammation of the female sexual organs, scrofulosis of the respiratory organs.

Loèche-Les-Bains (see page 172). Season: 1st June to 30th September.

8. SALINE SPRINGS

Indications: Convalescence, prophylaxis of weak children who have a predisposition to tuberculosis, diseases of the blood, anomalies of constitution and chronic intoxication, complaints of women, diseases of the heart (treatment as at Nauheim), affections of the bones and joints (tuberculosis and non-tuberculosis); after-treatment after traumatism and surgical operations; residual exudates in serous membranes, neuralgia, sciatica, paresis, hemiplegia, tabes dorsalis, catarrh of the upper respiratory organs, cutaneous diseases.

Rheinfelden (see page 149). Season: March to November. Cures during the winter also.

Aigle (see page 167). Season: 15th April to 31st October.

Bex (see page 168). Season: 1st April to end of October.

Lavey-Les-Bains (see page 168). Season: 15th May to 30th September.

9. THERMAL BATHS

(Ordinary mineralized waters with no special properties)

Indications: Chronic rheumatism, gout, diseases of the bones, joints and muscles, neuralgia, chronic sciatica, neuritis, nervous dyspepsia, diseases of the female sexual organs.

Ragaz (see page 204). Season: 15th May to 15th October.

Pfäfers-Bad (see page 204). Season: End of May to September.

10. MURIATED SPRINGS WITH IODIDES

Indications: Scrofulosis, diseases of the glands, exudates, sclerosis of the vessels, chronic myocarditis, chronic nephritis, complaints of women, metabolic diseases, cutaneous diseases.

Rothenbrunnen (see page 210). Season: May to end of September.

Passugg (see page 210). Season: May to October.

11. PEAT, MUD AND SAND BATHS

Indications: Rheumatism, gout, exudates, arthritis deformans, diseases of the bones and joints, arthralgia.

Lavey-Les-Bains (see page 168). Season: 15th May to 30th September.

Acquarossa (see page 221). Season: July to September.

Andeer (see page 211). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

12. SULPHUR SPRINGS (cold)

Indications: Chronic affections of the upper respiratory organs and bronchi, chronic catarrh of the stomach and intestines, furuncles, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, diseases of the lymphatic system.

Heustrich (see page 188). Season: June to September.

Alvaneubad (see page 211). Season: 1st June to 15th September.

Le Prese (see page 215). Season: June to September.

Champéry (see page 167). Season: 15th May to end of September.

Lenk (see page 189). Season: 10th June to 20th September.

Gurnigel (see page 180). Season: June to September.

13. SULPHUR SPRINGS (warm)

Indications: Muscular and articular rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia, chronic sciatica, catarrhal affections of the upper respiratory organs, metallic intoxications.

Schinznach (see page 151). Season: 1st May to end of September.

Baden (see page 150). Season: All the year round.

Lavey-Les-Bains (see page 168). Season: 15th May to 30th September.

Yverdon (see page 155). Season: May to October.

Loèche-Les-Bains (see page 172). Season: 1st June to 30th September.

THE TOUR

At least six weeks are required for a visit to Switzerland's chief places of scenic interest, but glimpses of the most beautiful and most characteristic features of the country may be enjoyed in a more limited period, provided a careful program is made in advance. A little forethought and study will materially add to the enjoyment of such a tour, which should be planned so as to take in several of the typical sections. Thus, whenever possible, the itinerary should include a trip on one of the lakes, a coaching or automobile tour over one of the passes, an ascension of one of the mountains by railroad, a visit to one of the famous ravines or gorges and a walk through both an old and modern town. In this manner the tourist will gain impressions of Switzerland and the Swiss which will forever remain pleasant memories.

Entering the country at Basle, the gate of Switzerland, as it is frequently described, where many of the principal railway lines of Europe meet, the following route may be considered as the most beneficial to see the country on an initial visit to the land of the Alps and can serve as a basis for journeys of shorter or longer periods.

NORTHWESTERN SWITZERLAND AND THE JURA

Basle, 860 feet a/s, the old Basilea of the Romans, is safely enthroned upon the stately banks of the Rhine, where that majestic river, dividing the town into two sections, known as Klein-Basle and Gross-Basle, dashes in a sweeping curve towards the north.

After gaining its independence in the early Middle Ages,

the city acquired international fame after the Council of Basle (1431-1448), one of the consequences of which was the foundation of the university in 1460. The city then became the residence of the most learned scholars and celebrated artists of that period. In order to better protect herself against the covetous Austrian nobility of the neighboring Alsace and Breisgau, Basle joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501 and ever since has remained a Swiss city.

Basle's characteristic landmark is the Cathedral, since the Reformation known as the Münster. Like its sister temples on the banks of the Rhine it is a truly magnificent building and altogether unique in its lines and coloring. The material used is a brilliant red sandstone and the roof is covered with green, white and red tiles that look like enamel. Emperor Henry II founded the Münster in 1010 A.D., and the original structure was in the Byzantine style; in 1356, a fire, resulting from an earthquake, did great damage and the church was consequently rebuilt in Gothic and consecrated anew. The northern portal, known as St. Gallus Gateway, remains of the original Romanesque construction, its statues, reliefs and ornamentations being well preserved. The choir is also of that period, while the western front, towers and other parts are of the later Gothic.

To the east, adjoining the Cathedral, is a beautiful old cloister, wonderful in its solemn effect, with some of the richest and most varied tablets in Renaissance and Baroque style.

The Cathedral terrace, shaded by fine old chestnut trees and known as the Pfalz, overlooks the Rhine Valley and the Black Forest.

Nearby on the Market Square, is the Town Hall, an imposing Gothic structure with a remarkable, delicately carved front. Its iron gate is like a great window shade, embroidered in open-work. All over there are statues, doors of carved

wood and in a prominent position, the coat-of-arms of Basle, held on one side by the Holy Virgin and on the other side by Henry II.

As an ancient seat of culture and learning, Basle possesses a most noteworthy Historical Museum in the old Barfüsser Church. Among the many priceless treasures shown therein are relics of the Basle "Death Dance," the Cathedral plate, tankards, bowls and jewels of the various Guilds; the carved altar of St. Mary Calanca; war trophies and weapons; heir-looms of Erasmus of Rotterdam, etc. A curiosity with a rather humorous touch is a quaint piece of mechanism, known as the Lällenkönig. This figure used to stand on the bridge tower, facing Klein-Basle, and pulled out its tongue every quarter of an hour with absolute regularity. At one time the figure was taken to be an insult to Klein-Basle, on the other side of the Rhine; this, however, is now denied and it is said that the Lällenkönig was meant to be an expression of cordial contempt for all outsiders in general. At all events it was removed in 1839.

Opposite the entrance to the museum is a handsome fountain with exquisite figures representing Samson and Delilah. Basle, like other mediaeval cities in Switzerland, prides itself with several handsome fountain statues. Of these, the Fischmarktbrunnen, a 15th Century Gothic piece of work, the Spalenbrunnen, with bagpipe players and peasants' dance, after Dürrer and Holbein, and the Rebhausbrunnen, in German Renaissance, are the most noteworthy.

In the Augustinergasse is the Museum with a picture gallery interesting for its paintings and drawings by the two great artists Hans Holbein and Arnold Böcklin, both natives of Basle.

Basle is a veritable gem for well-preserved mediaeval architecture. Besides the Cathedral, 10 churches dating from the Middle Ages are still existing; among these St. Alban's

with early Romanesque cloisters; the Dominican Church with a graceful vane on the roof, and the Barfüsser Church—now containing the Historical Museum—with an exceedingly high chancel. Among the public buildings of the Middle Ages, there are some richly decorated guild houses, also imposing City Gates of real artistic value. The Spalengate, built at the beginning of the 15th Century and which, in 1473 was decorated by a front structure and graceful statues, the work of Sarbach, is declared to be the most beautiful specimen, but the St. Johangate and the St. Albangate are also interesting mediaeval reliques.

A noble monument portraying Helvetia presenting the crown of victory to the heroes of St. Jakob an der Birs, commemorates that glorious battle, which was fought in the environs of Basle on August 26, 1444. "Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy" was the war cry of the gallant 1300 confederates who opposed an army of 40,000 barbaric Armagnac invaders, led by the Dauphin Louis (afterwards Louis XI).

Another exquisite monument, the Strassburger Denkmal, presented to Basle in 1895, by Baron Hervé de Gruyer, commemorates the assistance given in 1870 to the besieged City of Strassburg, when delegates from Basle and Zürich took the women, children and aged people of that city into Switzerland.

The neighboring village of *Augst* "Augusta Rauracorum" boasts of remains of a Roman settlement with a spacious amphitheatre.

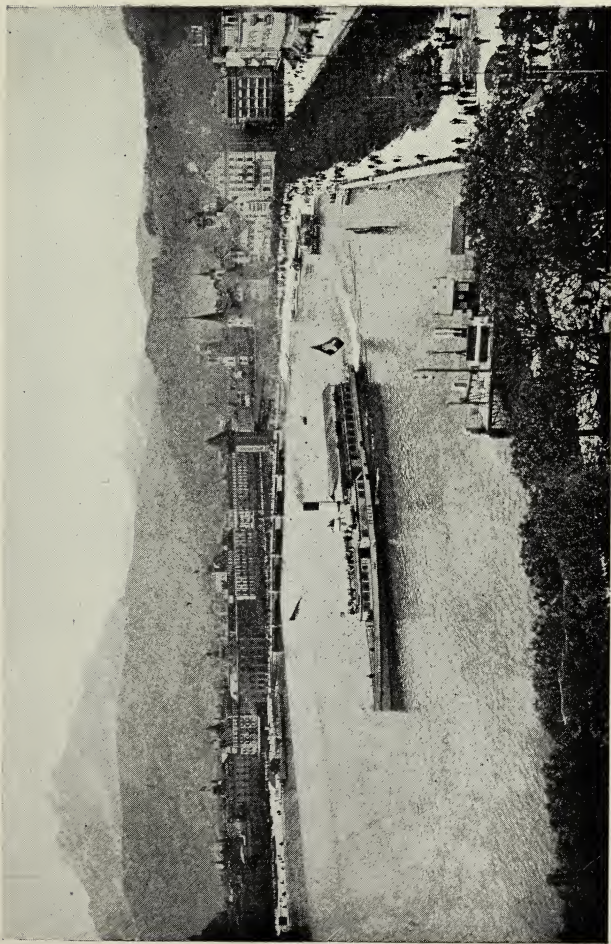
Rheinfelden (940 feet a/s), is renowned as a delightful Spa with excellent saline springs, the strongest of the kind on the European continent. It is a quaint old town with walls and towers dating back to the feudal days of the Middle Ages.

Stein-Säckingen, the latter sung in Scheffel's immortal poem, and Brugg are passed en route to

Baden (1256 feet a/s), the *Aquae Helvetiae* of the Romans. It is an acknowledged fact that in Roman times the principal military road of Helvetia led through Baden, connecting the watering-place with Vindonissa, the great Helvetian fortress, six miles away. In the year 1872, beyond the Roman road in Baden, in the direction of Vindonissa, there were discovered, in a fine state of preservation, the foundations of a large connected block of buildings, which, when fully excavated, revealed fourteen apartments of various sizes, from 10 to 88 feet in length. The peculiar architecture of the same, the numerous medical and surgical instruments and utensils found there, the proximity of the before-mentioned fortress, where Roman soldiers were stationed, the thermal springs and the excellent arrangement already existing for their use, all these facts make it clear that the building in question served as a Roman military hospital.

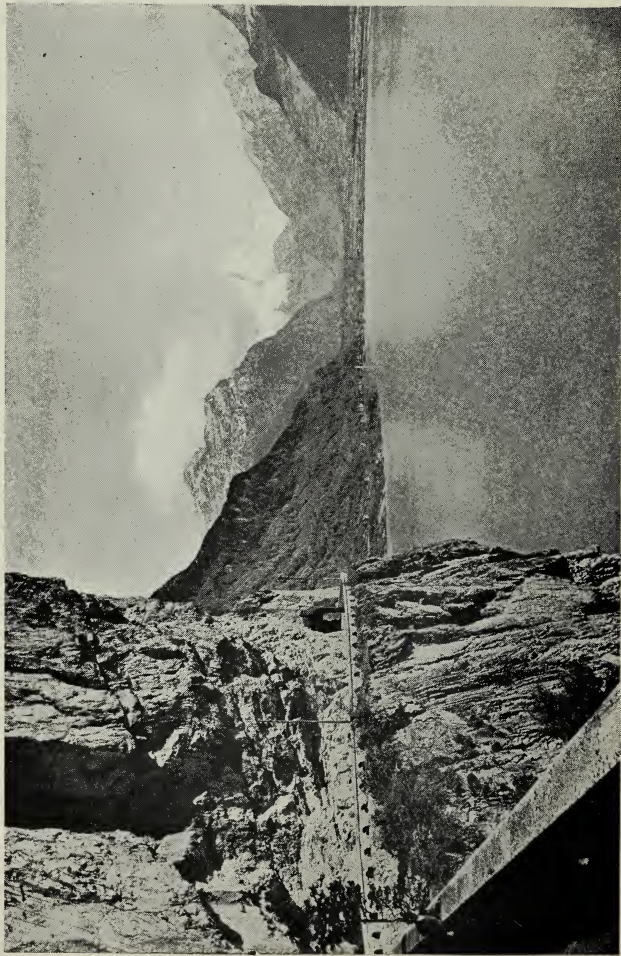
Later on in the Middle Age, the little watering-place, which is picturesquely situated on the River Limmat, was a fortress, and down to the 15th Century often the residence of the Counts of Hapsburg. With these ancient historic connections the town possesses an Old World charm of its own and inasmuch as its equipments as a spa are faultless, this Swiss Baden is constantly gaining in favor. Nearby beckons

Windisch, the one-time Roman town of Vindonissa—with an amphitheatre and ruins of the Castle of Hapsburg, the cradle of the former Austrian Imperial family. The Castle of Hapsburg dates back to the year 1020. The tower, with walls eight feet thick, is the only part now standing which belonged to the original structure; in it, the room said to have been occupied by Rudolph of Hapsburg is still shown. The Government of the Canton of Argovie, which is the owner of the ancient stronghold, has had the same renovated a few years ago. The adjoining dwelling house, where refreshments are sold, is rented to a farmer. Further on is



Phot. Wehrli

Lucerne with the Pilatus



The Axenstrasse skirting the Lake of Lucerne

Phot. Wehrli

Wildegg, with another stately feudal residence dating back to the 12th Century.

Schinznach (1046 feet a/s), is another well-known watering place with hot sulphur springs of highly curative qualities.

Aarau (1171 feet a/s), a busy, intellectually inclined town at the foot of the Jura, presents a captivating combination of the mediaeval and modern.

Olten (1220 feet a/s), is important as one of the busiest railway junctions in the country.

Pursuing our course along the foot of the Jura, we presently reach

Soleure or Solothurn (1298 feet a/s). In the years 272 A.D., when the Allemans threatened the Romans, a fortification was erected on the river Aar, where the present city stands and remnants of walls of the same are still visible in the Löwengasse and on the cemetery. A legend relates that Ursus and Victor, two of the early Christians who had fled to Soleure from Agaunum, the present Saint Maurice in the Rhone Valley, in the year 303, had been tortured and put to death in Soleure by the Romans on account of their faith. The Cathedral is dedicated to their memory and their sufferings are immortalized by three reliefs on the facade.

The Cathedral of St. Ursus at Soleure, built by Pisoni in 1762-73 on a site, which, according to tradition, was formerly occupied by a Roman temple to Apollo, is considered to be the finest specimen of late Italian Renaissance in Switzerland.

Two interesting fountains, bearing statues of Moses and Gideon, stand at each side of the imposing marble stairs which lead in three times eleven steps to the entrance. Eleven marble altars of exquisite design, individual masterpieces of as many artists, add to the beauty of the interior, which has been conceived in the shape of a Latin cross. The church treasury in the sacristy contains a very ancient collection of artistic work in metal and textile fabrics.

While the bustle of modern commercial life has transformed the placid mediaeval quarters of Soleure—the city now being recognized as one of the leading Swiss watch-making centers—there still exists in the vicinity a little oasis of absolute worldly peace, the Hermitage in the romantic gorge of St. Verena.

Rocks and grottoes, clad with a verdure and foliage of the most refreshing green, form the entrance to this appealingly lovely shrine; a brook saunters merrily along the little road and a choir of golden-voiced, feathered songsters offer their never-ending anthems.

Then comes a burst of golden sunlight, an opening into a tiny, but luxuriant patch of land, the hermit's domain. To the right stands his dwelling house—a little gem in a setting of rocks, shrubbery and flowers—to the left are two chapels of diminutive dimension, but altogether ideal for quiet meditation. A goat and a few chickens contribute to the hermit's support and help to enliven this picturesque retreat.

Weissenstein (3920 feet a/s), with Kurhaus in close proximity, is frequented as a summer resort and for winter sports. It is one of the favorite points of view in Western Switzerland, affording an unobstructed outlook on the whole Alpine chain, from the Eastern Alps to the peaks of Savoy. A little farther on is

Bienne or Biel (1332 feet a/s), situated on the lake of the same name and dating back to those early days of the lake-dwellers, is a thriving place with important watch factories. Many delightful excursions can be made in this district, among which the "Taubenloch" Gorge and the heights of *Macolin* are particular favorites.

One railway line branches off to *Moutier*, *Delémont* and *Porrentruy* and at *Glovelier*, a station just before reaching Porrentruy, another branches off to *Saignelégier*, *Noiremont* and *La Chaux-de-Fonds*.

Still another line serves the industrial towns of **Sonceboz** and **St. Imier** (2670 feet a/s) whence a cable railway climbs to **Mont Soleil**, (4100 feet a/s), a favorite summer resort and winter sport place. From **St. Imier** the **Mount Chasseral** (5280 feet a/s) can be easily reached.

La Chaux-de-Fonds (3267 feet a/s) and **Le Locle** (3109 feet a/s), just a little farther on, are world known for their watch-making industry.

Neuchâtel or **Neuenburg** (1433 feet a/s), is a prosperous town charmingly situated on the lake of the same name and is particularly well known as an educational center, with a university, a commercial college and a number of private day and boarding schools.

The charm of the **Lake of Neuchâtel** lies in its wide expanse of pale green waters, in the uninterrupted view to be enjoyed, especially from the **Jura** side, and in the gentle loveliness of the vine-clad shores.

Besides trading vessels, a whole fleet of pretty passenger steamers keep the traffic open on the **Lake of Neuchâtel** as far as **Estavayer** in the south, and from **Neuchâtel** through the **Broye** to the **Lake of Morat**.

The **Lake of Morat** or **Murten**, as well as the **Lake of Neuchâtel** have many relics of the lake-dwellers. **Morat**, with its proud old **Castle** (1522 feet a/s) is an ancient little town on the right bank of the lake named after it. It is dear to all the Swiss, in memory of the great battle in which the troops of the **Confederation** repulsed **Charles the Bold** of **Burgundy** and his army. An electric railway connects **Morat** with

Fribourg or **Freiburg** (2073 feet a/s), the capital of the **Canton of Fribourg**, the ancient **Uechtland**.

The palm for artistic beauty should, with little doubt, be awarded to this city, of which **Ruskin** writes: "No other town has so faithfully preserved its mediaeval character."

This time-honored city was founded in 1178 by Berthold IV of Zähringen and occupies a rocky height almost surrounded by the River Sarine. Fribourg, a pronounced Roman Catholic center, is the seat of the Bishop of Lausanne and a Roman Catholic University. The city's most revered place of worship is the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, a marvelous work of Gothic art, towering above all the roofs.

On June 8, 1182, Roger, Bishop of Lausanne, consecrated the first place of worship at Fribourg. A century later, in 1283, the foundation was laid to the present edifice, of which the Gothic nave was completed in 1343, the handsome tower, with a winding staircase of 365 steps and 250 feet high, in 1492, and the choir in 1631. In 1512 the church received the collegiate degree under Pope Julius II.

The main portal represents "The Last Judgment" in a most impressive and dramatic scene. The lofty interior, with no less than twelve side chapels, distinguishes itself by its impressive spaciousness and harmony. To the right is the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, dating back to 1433. The figure of Christ, stretched out on the tomb, and the various emotion-filled personages surrounding Him—all cut in sandstone, form a noteworthy group. Stained glass windows from the ancient abbey of Hauterive, near Fribourg, decorate the choir and modern stained glass is seen in the nave.

Of universal fame is undoubtedly the organ of the Fribourg Cathedral and those who love music must hear this wonderful instrument themselves, to appreciate the various effects it can be made to produce. Built in 1824-34 by Al. Mooser, whose bust has been placed to the left of the entrance, it has 74 stops and 7,800 pipes, some of them 32 feet in length. There may be more powerful organs in Europe, but none surpasses this one in its marvelous purity of tone. The ringing peals of praise that fall, refined and rarefied, from the vaulted ceiling, the golden, angelic arpeggios that are whispered through the

carved stalls, or the plaintive tones of prayer that penetrate to the very altars of the side chapels, leave a perpetual echo in the human soul.

With its university, its technical college and numerous other public and private educational establishments, Fribourg is one of the leading Swiss Roman Catholic centers of education.

The Lac Noir, Schwarzsee (3365 feet a/s), a health resort situated amidst Alpine scenery 25 kilometres south of Fribourg, is much frequented.

From **Lyss**, on the line between Berne and Bienne, a branch line runs via Morat up the valley of the Broye to **Avenches** (Aventicum, the capital of Roman Helvetia) with a beautiful mediaeval castle on a height, and then to **Payerne**. The church and Benedictine Abbey at **Payerne** were erected in the 10th Century by Queen Bertha of Swabia, the wife of Rudolf II. Passing **Moudon**, a little town with a noteworthy Gothic church, and the Châteaux of Carouge and Rochefort the branch line joins the main line from Berne to Lausanne at **Palézieux**.

Payerne is the junction for the railway connecting Fribourg with the Lake of Neuchâtel. The lake is reached at **Estavayer**, where there is a picturesque château dating from the 12th and 13th Century. The line ends at **Yverdon**, a junction with the line coming from Neuchâtel, which follows the much admired shores of the lake of this name all the way to

Yverdon (1433 feet a/s), a watering place with hot sulphur springs, renowned as very beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism and arthritism. There the traveler may board a narrow gauge railway, which, rapidly ascending the verdant and well-wooded slopes of the Jura, will at the end of one hour bring him to

Ste. Croix (3510 feet a/s), which, together with its neighbor **Les Rasses** (3950 feet a/s), is privileged as far as climate is concerned. In summer, the burning and oppressive

heat of the sun is always tempered by light breezes which, combined with the bracing air of these altitudes, restore to the visitor health, strength and energy.

Lovely walks and excursions can be made in all directions, along good roads or paths, through beautiful forests of fir.

In winter the many slopes provide splendid surfaces for ski-ing and tobogganing and Ste. Croix as well as Les Rasses have in latter years gained fame as ideal winter sport centers.

LAKE GENEVA AND THE RHONE VALLEY

Coming from Yverdon we reach the region of Lake Lemman. This largest lake of Switzerland is at the same time considered to be one of the most beautiful, and as its shores have always been a favorite abode of the world's greatest writers and artists, its history and associations are truly of a classical nature.

Lake Lemman or Lake of Geneva, under which latter name this glorious expanse of water is generally known, presents in all seasons a picture of unique and captivating charm. During the summer months the dazzling sunshine sheds silvery streaks on the sluggish ripples which spend themselves on the beach. Then in the evening, when the mountains fade in the mist and the stars twinkle in mischievous merriment above the slumbering waves, when the white-sailed barques glide gracefully and silently hither and thither, the spectator is spellbound by the lake's enchanting loveliness.

In winter, when the entire country has donned its spotless garments of ermine, the lake reposes like a precious sapphire in a jewel case lined with white, and we too feel compelled to echo the poet's appreciation:

"O blue Lemman, ever great, ever beautiful!
Would that my grave at least were on thy borders!"

To visit the different towns and villages which line the

Swiss border of Lake Lemman is like looking at a string of carefully matched pearls.

Geneva (1243 feet a/s), the western gateway of Switzerland, at the southern end of the glorious lake, combines beauty, wealth and intellect and as the seat of the League of Nations it surely deserves special attention.

Geneva was occupied by a settlement long ago, but there is no exact record when the colony began. Caesar found here a town of the Allobroges that he called Geneva and he actually cut the bridge over the Rhone which connected it with the right bank of the river, in order to prevent the passage of the Helvetes. When Gaul was organized under Roman administration, Geneva was included in the province of Gallia Narbonensis. The city adopted Christianity in the 4th Century and quickly became the religious capital of a great diocese. Occupied in the 5th Century by the Burgundians, Geneva formed part of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and fell along with it, in 534, into the hands of the Franks.

In 888 the second Burgundian kingdom, east of the Jura, was founded on the ruins of the Carlovingian Empire and Geneva became one of its chief towns. The last king, Rudolf III, left his crown to the Emperor Conrad the Salic in the year 1032 and Geneva thus became an imperial city and the local government, at that time administered by a Bishop, was permitted to develop with considerable freedom. The prelate was at the same time temporal ruler of the city and spiritual head of a diocese partly occupied by nobles as powerful as himself, and in the end even more powerful. One of these, the Count of Savoy, succeeded, after having destroyed the power of the Counts of Geneva, his rivals, in possessing himself of the episcopal castle and of the dignity of the vidomnat, or temporal function of the Church (in 1290).

From this moment the pretended claims of the House of Savoy to sovereignty over Geneva took more and more the

character of veritable encroachments. It required all the zeal of the citizens—municipal government had been instituted at the close of the 13th Century—to prevent the same from transforming themselves into possessions by force, which was for some centuries the principal object of the Savoyard princes.

The beginning of the 16th Century was marked by the breaking out of the final struggle between the people of Geneva and the Duke of Savoy, when the citizens were divided into two parties, the Mamelukes, or followers of the House of Savoy, and the Huguenots (from Eidgenossen—Confederates). After having seen two of its patriotic chiefs perish—Berthelier in 1519, and Lévrier in 1524—the latter party finally won the day. Treaties of fellow-citizenship, made with the various Swiss Cantons, assured to Geneva a security which only became definite and final after the adoption of the doctrine of the Reformation, as preached by Farel, in 1535. The episcopal authority was then abolished; Geneva became a Republic governed by syndics and councils elected by the people.

On the fifth day of August, 1536, there arrived in Geneva the man whose name lives still in the town itself and in the system of theology which is called after him—Jean Calvin. He was a native of Noyon in Picardy, who espoused the new religious belief and had gone to the French capital, but found it necessary to seek an asylum abroad.

Calvin attached himself to the new party in Geneva and soon acquired immense influence in that city as well as in the whole of Europe. He established not only the Reformed Church, but also the State; he developed public instruction, at that time already in a flourishing condition, founded the Geneva Academy which became in those days the leading school of Protestant theology with the gentle Beza, Calvin's devoted friend, as its first rector. He worked out civil and

sumptuary laws, investing old institutions with a simplicity and austerity which attracted the attention and obtained the support of reformers in all countries. Geneva thus became the stronghold of the Reformed Faith and a refuge for persecuted Protestants of all nationalities, especially Frenchmen. The refugees soon assimilated themselves in their new home and they and their descendants have greatly contributed to the importance of Geneva, which was also visited by John Knox when he was exiled from Great Britain.

The final emancipation of Geneva from Savoy occurred in the year 1602, when the army of the latter, in the night of December 11, in the midst of peace, treacherously strove to surprise the sleeping city by climbing the ramparts. This attempt, called "escalade," was a failure, and from that time on to the French Revolution Geneva was able to develop its own fortunes.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, son of a watchmaker, born in Geneva in the year 1712, is one of Geneva's best known literary celebrities. He disapproved of the unjust distinction then made between the aristocracy and the poorer classes and as champion of the latter he exposed his convictions in the "Contrat Social," which, together with his "Emile," were committed to the flames by the public executioner. But the very descendants of his fierce opponents erected a statue in his honor on the tiny island he—as an almost pious devotee to Nature—loved so much and which is now known as Rousseau's Isle.

Rousseau gave the first impulse to modern mountain worship. He especially loved wild and gloomy scenes and tells us in his "Confessions" that he required "torrents, rocks, dark forest, mountains and precipices." His description of the retreat at Meillerie, given in the "Nouvelle Héloïse," was especially famous and among others deeply affected Goethe, Byron and Shelley.

Gradually Geneva and its lake became the Mecca of leaders in science and literature. Voltaire, Mme. de Stäel, Georges Sand, Dumas, Daudet and Byron, Gibbon, Dickens, Ruskin, Frances Havergal, Sismondi, De Saussure, Amiel—a veritable parade of illustrious poets, novelists, essayists, philosophers and scientists—whose intimate connections with that fair and intellectual city and its environs are forever interwoven in its history.

After the French Revolution, Geneva was the capital of a French Department, but in 1815, it became the 22d Canton of the Swiss Confederation. Since that time, the history of this city, as regards its foreign policy, has been identical with that of the Confederation.

The actual founder of the Red Cross Society was Jean Henri Dunant, a philanthropic citizen of Geneva. On June 14, 1859, he chanced to be present at the battle of Solferino and was an eye-witness to the vast amount of unnecessary suffering that resulted from the inability of the regular surgical corps for the thousands of wounded who lay upon the field.

Three years later he published a book on his experiences and advocated an international convention to provide for the aiding of the wounded in war. This convention, which took place at Geneva and which was concluded and signed on August 22, 1864, neutralized the surgical corps of hostile armies and volunteer societies caring for the wounded. As a compliment to Switzerland, the Swiss flag in reversed colors, *i. e.*, a red cross on a white field, was to be adopted universally and worn on arm bands by all members of the neutral staffs.

Geneva has since that time been the headquarters of the International Red Cross Society, which distinguished itself during the World War with its gigantic activity on behalf of suffering mankind.

Its agency for the prisoners of war, established in the spacious Musée Rath, proved itself a wonderful intermediary between the prisoners of war and their families and friends.

Like all the Swiss cities on the route of that endless passage of évacués and grands blessés, the population of Geneva, as true Samaritans, opened their hearts and purses wide to those most unfortunate of all war victims; and that splendid charitable spirit has been manifested in undiminished fervor from the very beginning until the end. And when in June, 1918, the American Red Cross expressed a desire to establish a branch in Geneva the municipal authorities of that city voted immediately that the handsome Palais Eynard should be placed at its disposal.

In the year 1864 the Alabama room in the City Hall, which was formerly used for marriage ceremonies, was placed at the disposal of the First International Red Cross Convention which was signed on August 22 of that year. In memory thereof a marble tablet with the following inscription was affixed to one of the walls:

"In this room on August 22, 1864, was concluded and signed the Geneva convention for the betterment of the lot of wounded soldiers of armies in the field."

A large oil painting shows the representatives of the different powers on the point of signing the document.

This same room, in which the noblest sentiments of universal charity and fraternity have been displayed, was the place of meeting of the famous Alabama Claims Commission from December 15, 1871,—September 14, 1872, which on the occasion of the 32d conference ended the disputes between England and the United States after the Secession war. Great Britain was then obliged to pay \$15,500,000 damages in favor of the United States.

Here was a first demonstration of the value of inter-

national arbitrage to avoid wars and at that time already the two powers in question chose as their meeting place the City of Geneva in neutral Switzerland, where foreign influence did not prevail. A marble tablet also commemorates this historic event in this chamber, which then became officially known as the "Alabama Room."

The revised text of the Geneva Convention was furthermore also signed in the Alabama room.

In the year 1876 the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia celebrated the foundation of the United States of America and the tenth anniversary of its own existence. The officers present at that meeting were overcome by a profound consciousness of prevailing peace and offered their swords to be converted into agricultural implements. One of the members present, Thomas Atkinson, offered ten dollars for the first cart which would be cast from the metal of these weapons.

This cart figured first as a symbol of peace in the 1878 Paris Exposition and was then, by a unanimous decision of the Universal Peace Union and through the intermediary of Charles Lemonnier, President of the International League for Peace and Freedom, offered to the city and people of Geneva to be placed in the "Alabama Room" and to remain there as a token of universal accord and peace.

In the Alabama room we find, moreover, a small facsimile of the gigantic Liberty Bell, which was cast in the United States from the metal of swords and cannon on the occasion of the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence. This little bell coming from the bell foundry at Baltimore has now taken the character of a bell of peace destined to announce to the whole world "Peace on earth and goodwill among men," and it bears the inscription:

"May this emblem of Peace engender the spirit which should reign over the whole world."

Whether it be a stroll along the imposing promenades skirting the lake, where the distant Alpine Chain with Mont Blanc beckons alluringly, or whether it be through the old and new quarters of the city, one encounters constantly vivid proof of Geneva's dominant leadership throughout the ages.

The very names of the streets, the rue Calvin, the rue Necker, the rue de la Croix Rouge, the rue Voltaire, the rue Farel, the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, where Rousseau's father lived, the Grand' Rue, where Rousseau himself was born, are perpetual reminders of the city's glorious past. During the war, as a compliment to the United States of America, the rue d'Allemagne became the rue Wilson.

Old Geneva prides itself of St. Peter's Cathedral, that dignified memorial to its spiritual leader Calvin. The construction of this edifice was started in the 10th Century, on the site of an ancient pagan temple, and completed in the 13th Century. Begun at a time when the round-arched Romanesque architecture was at its height, the structure was finished when the Gothic period had attained its full glory. The interior, with fine stained-glass choir windows, is of rare, dignified beauty and the magnificent Cathedral organ has for centuries been the delight of all music lovers.

In close vicinity to the Cathedral is the ancient City Hall with the before-mentioned historic Alabama room and opposite is the Arsenal, containing Geneva's Museum of History.

The College St. Antoine, founded by Calvin in 1559 and restored in 1888, is a further testimonial to the great Reformer, same as the University whose history dates back to Calvin's Academy, also founded in 1559. The University has acquired world fame and the numerous public and private educational institutions, contributing to the industrial, intellectual and artistic phases of life, are largely frequented.

Quite recently Geneva has been enriched by the Monument

of the Reformation which has been planned on the most comprehensive lines, so as to epitomize the history of the Reformation throughout the world, and not merely that part of it which took place in Geneva.

It is a great mural monument on the Promenade des Bas-tions, where a remainder is left of one of the former city walls, bearing the inscription "Post Tenebras Lux" (Light after Darkness). The four figures of Calvin, Farel, Beza and Knox stand in alto-relievo and heroic size in the center. Eight panels, crowded with figures, are cut in bas-relief, with appropriate inscriptions. The signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower is also pictured. This is an international monument and France, Germany, Switzerland, Scotland, Holland, England and the United States are represented.

In addition to the before-indicated intimate historic and spiritual connections with the leading nations of the world, this remarkable monument forms another lasting and universal bond of mutual appreciation and understanding. And last but not least Geneva as the Capital of the League of Nations is more than ever interesting.

Coppet (1300 feet a/s), with its fine old castle reminds of Jacques Necker, a Genevese, who became finance minister to Louis XVI, and his brilliant daughter, Madame de Stäel.

Nyon (1322 feet a/s), so much admired by Voltaire, is a charming spot indeed, with ancient buildings and remarkable 14th Century Castle. Nearby is **Prangins** with its extensive buildings and parks where ex-Emperor Charles of Austria, after the war, took up his first residence in exile. From Nyon a railroad leads to the summer and winter resort of **St. Cergue** (3432 feet a/s). Thence an ascent may be made of **The Dôle** (5595 feet a/s) the highest point of the Swiss Jura.

Rolle (1325 feet a/s), with the charming health resort **Gimel** (2395 feet a/s) and

Morges (1240 feet a/s) with its interesting old château are delightfully restful spots and great favorites in the artists' world. The well-preserved mediaeval Castle of Vufflens, in close proximity, is well worth seeing. This ancient stronghold is said to have been erected by Queen Bertha of Swabia, wife of Rudolf II, 912-937.

Ouchy (1246 feet a/s), where Byron composed in 1817 his "Prisoner of Chillon" is the port of

Lausanne (1714 feet a/s), the city where Gibbon wrote the last three volumes of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Proudly seated on the lower slope of the Mount Jorat and crowned by its ancient cathedral and castle, the beautiful capital of Canton Vaud is as fascinating as it is picturesque—with its steep streets, its high-pointed roofs and its fine terraces overlooking beautiful Lake Lemman and the Savoy Alps.

On the Place Montbenon is the Federal Palace of Justice, a beautiful building in the Italian Renaissance style, site of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority in Switzerland.

Lausanne has an enviable reputation as an extremely healthy and pleasant residential town, enjoying a mild and equable winter climate. It is a suitable place of residence not only for the strong and healthy but also for the delicate.

As an educational center Lausanne is equally well known. It possesses numerous public and private schools for both sexes, headed by the university, which is attended by students of all nationalities.

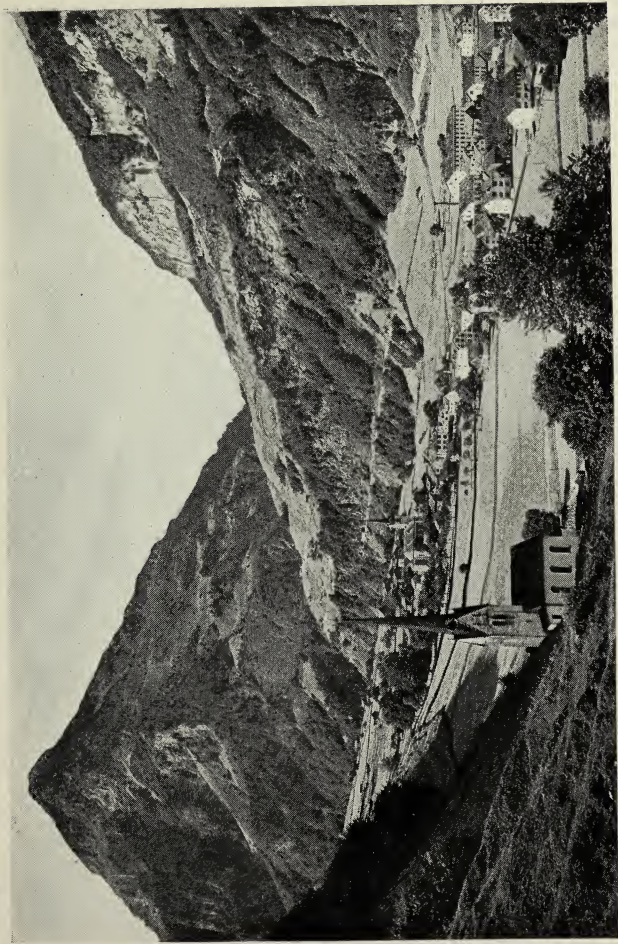
The social amenities of Lausanne are very great and there are many excellent entertainments at the theatre, Kursaal, Casino, etc. The rendezvous of the Anglo-American colony

is at the English and American Assembly Rooms, close to the English church. Sports of every kind flourish in this fair city and the skating-rinks and toboggan-runs at Sauvabelin and at Ste. Catherine, within easy reach of the town, are scenes of constant animation during the season of white.

Vevey (1263 feet a/s) has often been called the "Pearl of the Lemman." And well it deserves that name. The visitor never tires of the magnificent panorama of mountains, lake and open country which spreads before him in this beautiful spot. Vevey is a center for agreeable walks and excursions of great variety. A funicular climbs the **Mont Pélérin** (2952 feet a/s), an all-year health and pleasure resort. An electric line runs to the charming villages of the vineyard section: **St. Léger** (1760 feet a/s), **Blonay** (2000 feet a/s) and **Chamby** (2461 feet a/s), and a rack and pinion railway makes the ascent from Chamby to the favorite point of view of **Les Pleiades** (4542 feet a/s). Another memorable excursion can be made into the picturesque Gruyères district, via **Châtel St. Denis-Bulle-Gruyères-Monthoven**, returning via **Chexbres**.

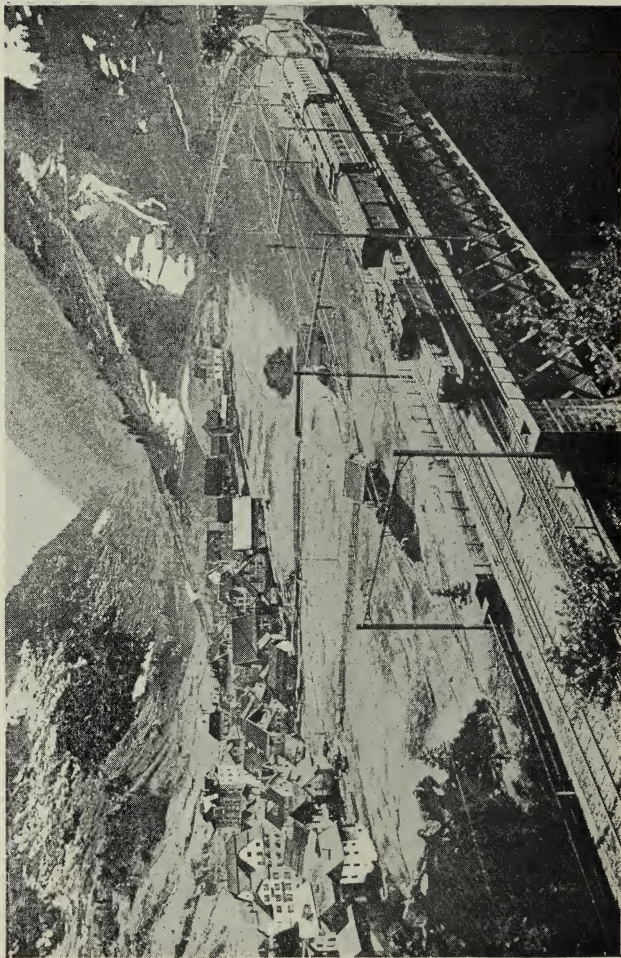
Montreux (1310 feet a/s) with **Clarens** and **Territet** forms undoubtedly one of the stellar features of Lake Lemman. Besides being endowed with an extremely mild climate Montreux is also known for its excellent mineral springs. The nearby resorts of

Glion (2270 feet a/s) and **Caux** (3610 feet a/s) are conveniently reached by mountain railways, same as the **Rochers-de-Naye** (6710 feet a/s), the "Rigi" of this region. A sojourn at Montreux would, of course, be incomplete without a visit to the **Castle of Chillon**. It has an unusually impressive situation on an isolated rock 22 yards from the bank of the lake, with which it is connected by a bridge. Still more impressive than its stately silhouette is the carefully renovated interior of the castle with its gloomy dungeons.



Linthal, view towards the Klausen Pass

Phot. Wehrli



Wassen, with the electric Gotthard Express

Phot. Ryffel

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar,—for 'twas trod
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard!—may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

So sang Byron in his "Prisoner of Chillon," that classic poem which will never die.

Montreux is the western terminus of the Montreux-Bernese Oberland railway, connecting the Lake of Geneva with the Lake of Thun. (See page 189).

Villeneuve, an old-fashioned little town, already inhabited in Roman times, is the last landing place on the northern bank of Lake Lemán. The Rhone flows into the lake three miles to the west, near Bouveret and the Rhone Valley, about one hundred miles long, extends from this district to the Rhone Glacier (10,450 feet a/s), from which issues the Rhone as a narrow stream. The first important community in the Rhone Valley is

Aigle (1375 feet a/s), an attractive town with a spacious château. A carriage road leads to

Corbeyrier (3280 feet a/s), and an electric railway to

Leysin (4150 feet a/s), the latter one of Switzerland's most beneficial summer and winter health resorts. Another railroad ascends to the all-year resort of

Les Diablerets (3815 feet a/s), whence we may cross the Col de Pillon on foot or by diligence to Gsteig and Gstaad. (See page 190.)

An electric railroad runs also from Aigle by way of Ollon to Monthey (1380 feet a/s), and into the Val d'Illiez, one of the most exquisite Swiss Alpine valleys, with Champéry (3423 feet a/s) as the terminus.

Morgins (4405 feet a/s), a watering-place with chalybeate springs, can be reached by diligence from Troistorrents

station of the Monthey-Champéry line and has, like Champéry, become a winter sport center as well.

Continuing along the main line, the next spot which deserves attention is

Bex-les-Bains (1427 feet a/s), situated at the foot of the Dent du Midi (10,450 feet a/s), a watering place and climatic resort of increasing importance. In fall it is much frequented for the "grape cure." An electric railway connects with the trio

Gryon (3716 feet a/s), **Villars** (4120 feet a/s) and **Chesières** (3970 feet a/s), favorite resorts in summer and winter. A climb to the Grand Muveran (10,043 feet a/s) from **Les Plans** (3612 feet a/s), a summer and winter resort, is relatively easy. A little further on is

St. Maurice (1377 feet a/s), one of the most historical places in the Valais. It was already a fortress in the days of Julius Caesar. Its abbey was endowed by many kings, emperors and potentates, some of Charlemagne's gifts to it being still preserved in the treasury. One mile and a half above St. Maurice are the much frequented

Baths of Lavey (1377 feet a/s).

Martigny (1564 feet a/s), is the starting point of the scenic Martigny-Châtelard railway connecting Switzerland with Chamonix and the Mont Blanc region.

Leaving Martigny the railway proceeds to Vernayaz at the entrance of the Gorges du Trient. Immediately after this station starts the only cog-wheel section of the line, and with a maximum gradient of 20 per cent. it climbs the rocky cliffs towering above Vernayaz, now directly below. A wonderful and ever-extending panorama is unfolded before the eyes of the traveler as the train mounts, and after a short climb, which distinguishes itself by many technical features, we reach **Salvan** (3230 feet a/s), a popular summer resort.

Still ascending in curves through verdant pastures with

weather-beaten châteaux clustering in the midst of them, the train reaches the charmingly situated summer station of **Les Marécottes** and continues its way over the precipitous hill slopes commanding the **Gorges du Trient**, until it arrives at **Finhaut** (4025 feet a/s), a picturesque village which commands a unique situation opposite the **Glacier du Trient**.

From here the line descends gradually to **Châtelard** and then proceeds to **Vallorcine** station, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, where passengers change from the carriages of the **Martigny-Châtelard Railway** to those of the **Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway**, which latter line conveys them to **Chamonix** (Mont Blanc region).

From **Martigny** another railway leads to **Sembrancher** (2330 feet a/s), and **Orsières** (2894 feet a/s), connecting here with the postal auto-bus service to the **Great St. Bernard Hospice** (8110 feet a/s). From the Hospice the road leads to **Aosta** (Italy).

The Great St. Bernard Pass is one of the best known highways in the Alps. A temple of **Jupiter** stood in Roman times, not far from the summit of the pass. In connection with this place of worship the Romans also built a shelter for the benefit of the Imperial messengers and soldiers. Christian rulers transformed the same later on into a regular Hospice, an inn for the accommodation of wayfarers, but it was destroyed in the 9th Century.

Later on, a wise and saintly priest of **Aosta**, **Bernard de Menthon**, erected a new Hospice on the summit of the pass, on the border of a sombre little lake. This new foundation grew rapidly, and although it had to undergo numerous trials—several times it was destroyed by fire—it constantly gained in importance.

The Hospice itself is a plain gray structure with small windows and massive walls which have been especially strength-

ened to resist the furious storms which are common in this isolated region. The interior of the Hospice is simple and comfortable. It has accommodation for about 300 persons and it is calculated that an average of 30,000 people enjoy the hospitality of the monks every year.

The majority of the visitors in these days are tourists during the summer season, but there are still a certain number of poor travelers, chiefly Italians, who cannot afford the railroad fare to reach Switzerland by this modern means of transportation, but who are obliged to cross the pass on foot. Rich and poor are received alike at the Hospice; no name is asked and no payment is demanded from anyone. However, mere tourists are expected to deposit an amount at least equal to what they would have paid for the same accommodation in a mountain hotel.

The monks who live and work at the Hospice, which is also famous for its very beautiful church and valuable library, are canons of the Order of St. Augustine. Most of them are splendid specimens of manhood, but the hard climate of this region is too great a strain for the strongest of them. Eight or nine months in an isolated, snow-bound country, at an altitude of 8110 feet a/s, combined with the constant dangers connected with their heroic rescuing work, wears these brave men out and it has therefore been found necessary that they should be relieved at regular intervals. For this reason there exists a constant interchange of men between the headquarters of the order stationed at Martigny and the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard and the one on the Simplon Pass.

Life is very strict and simple at the Hospice, and the original purpose of the foundation, to save poor wayfarers, when the same have lost their way in a blinding snowstorm, is still fulfilled to the letter. For this rescue work the monks have some 20 wonderful assistants—not human beings, but

dogs, animals which are famous throughout the world and known as St. Bernard dogs.

From the time the dogs are little more than puppies, they are gradually trained for the great work of life-saving for which they are destined. It is reckoned that it generally requires two years to teach a dog all he must know, before he can be trusted out alone as a seeker and guide, and even then his training is not stopped. The dogs are taught to find the wanderers lost or buried in the snow; they are instructed to bark when they have discovered someone and to wake up those whom they find asleep. If the person thus discovered has the strength to walk, the dog conducts him to the Hospice, but if he is not equal to such an exertion, the dog will drag him for a certain distance and then bark for further assistance.

During the winter months when the temperature is far below zero, the snow is piled as high as 12 to 15 feet. Blinding snowstorms are frequent during that season and it is just in such days of peril that the monks and their dogs have to work hardest of all.

A telephone connection was established between the Hospice and the nearest villages on both sides of the pass a few years ago, and the monks are now informed in advance of the number of travelers bound for the Hospice. This, of course, facilitates the rescue work. The dogs are so cleverly trained that it is only necessary to indicate to them the direction and they will start off alone to meet the arrivals and to lead them to the Hospice.

Champex (4821 feet a/s), a romantic summer resort with a lake, is reached from Orsières; and **Châbles**, **Lourtier**, **Fionnay** and **Mauvoisin**, all interesting villages in the beautiful Valley de Baynes, are reached from Sembrancher.

The journey further up the Rhone offers many inspiring sights.

Sion or **Sitten** (1710 feet a/s), capital of the Canton of

Valais and an episcopal see, with its two castles on isolated hills, looks very picturesque. On the higher hill are the ruins of the Castle of Tourbillon, erected in 1294 and destroyed by fire in 1788, and on the lower hill to the right stands the old Castle of Valeria with the beautifully restored Church of Notre Dame de Valère, dating back to the 10th Century. In the town itself beckon the Gothic Cathedral with a tower from the 9th Century, and the Church of St. Théodule. From Sion we may pass into the Val d'Hérens, with **Mayens de Sion** (4267 feet a/s), a favorite summer resort, and **Evolène** (4520 feet a/s), **Les Haudères** (4747 feet a/s) and **Arolla** (6572 feet a/s), a trio of Alpine resorts whose somewhat secluded position has endeared them to all lovers of rural Alpine beauty.

Sierre or **Siders** (1765 feet a/s) is the next important place on the main line and the starting point of the funicular railway climbing up to the well-known all-year resort of **Montana-Vermala** (5120 feet a/s), with a renowned 18-hole golf course. South of Sierre open the Val d'Anniviers with **Vissoye** (4000 feet a/s), **St. Luc** (5495 feet a/s), **Chandolin** (6350 feet a/s), **Grimence** and **Zinal** (5505 feet a/s), a veritable galaxy of Alpine villages, which form part of the "climbers' paradise."

Leuk (2470 feet a/s) is the starting point of a little railway leading up to the much visited **Baths of Leuk** (4628 feet a/s), which have in recent years also been open in winter for every variety of snow and ice sports. From here a bridle path, easy and interesting, leads over the Gemmi Pass—seven hours' walk—to Kandersteg (see page 189) in the Bernese Oberland. South of Leuk, a bridle path leads to the summer resort of **Gruben-Meiden** in the Turtmann Valley.

Viège or **Visp** (2155 feet a/s) is the starting point for **Stalden** (2736 feet a/s), a beautifully situated village at the

entrance of the Valley of Saas, whence a remarkably fine road leads to **Saas-Fee** (5900 feet a/s), one of Switzerland's most celebrated Alpine health resorts and starting point for numerous high Alpine tours for experienced mountaineers. The "Dom," 14,940 feet a/s, is the most formidable summit in this district.

From Stalden the train crosses boldly constructed bridges and ascends through scenery of striking grandeur, to

St. Niklaus (3708 feet a/s), a favorite of those in search of a restful spot. The line then follows the romantic course of the River Visp, and still ascending, passes the picturesque resorts of **Randa** and **Täsch**, both centers for excursions into the high Alps.

Once more the train crosses the turbulent mountain stream, for a brief moment the mountains draw closer, and then comes a burst of light, a radiant expanse of velvety pastures, with a group of nutbrown chalets and comfortable hotels, a mountain silhouetted like a pyramid of marble against the deep blue sky—Zermatt and the Matterhorn.

Zermatt (5315 feet a/s) has become one of the most popular haunts of travelers in quest of sublime, unspoiled Alpine scenery. In the morning when the Matterhorn (14,782 feet a/s) glistens in fairy-like splendor hardly a tourist can resist the lure of an excursion to the Gornergrat. In one and a half hours the railroad climbs to an altitude of 10,289 feet into the realm of eternal ice and snow. Glaciers are below and around, and in the distance on both sides of the Matterhorn one beholds many of the noblest peaks of the Alps, such as the Monte Rosa (15,217 feet), Lyskamm (14,889 feet a/s), and Breithorn (13,380 feet a/s) on the left, and the Dent Blanche (14,318 feet a/s), Zinal Rothorn (13,856 feet a/s), Weisshorn (14,804 feet a/s), and the Mischabels (14,982 feet a/s) on the right. These mountains form the classic high Alpine tours from Zermatt.

Another favorite excursion for the average tourist is a walking tour to the tiny pilgrimage chapel of Maria zum Schnee on the solitary Schwarzsee, 8393 feet a/s. The pious natives flock to this spot every Sunday during the summer (weather permitting) to attend mass.

From Zermatt the St. Théodule Pass (10,900 feet a/s), offering magnificent views of this grandiose Alpine realm, leads to Le Breuil in Italy. While this tour is not of great difficulty, it will nevertheless be wise to hire a guide.

Returning back to the Rhone Valley

Brig (2244 feet a/s), a delightfully old-fashioned town, is presently reached. Its shining metal cupolas give the town a somewhat oriental character. Among the noteworthy sights of Brig is the picturesque old château of the Stockalper family, with square towers, large courtyard and wide archways. This formidable residence was built in 1642 by Kaspar Stockalper, a wealthy and influential man, who in those days dominated the trade over the Simplon, protecting the road with 70 guardsmen.

In modern times Brig has gained importance as a railroad junction. It is the northern portal of the Simplon tunnel (12 miles, 537 yards long) and the famous Lötschberg (tunnel is 9 miles) line from Berne and the Bernese Oberland (see page 188) connects at this point with the Simplon trains.

The Simplon road over the pass (6591 feet a/s) is still much used as an entrance to Italy, even since the tunnel has been made, on account of the splendid views to be had en route; it passes the mountain village of **Bérisal** (5006 feet a/s), the Simplon Hospice and the village of **Simplon** or **Simpeln** (4855 feet a/s), which is much frequented in summer. Postal auto-bus service is maintained over the Pass. North of Brig lies **Belalp** (7009 feet a/s) a wonder-

ful excursion point for those who like to have a close view of the glacier world.

Ascending from Brig by the Furka Railway to the Rhone Glacier, we pass many delightful villages, which on account of their scenic beauty, their endearing simplicity and their splendid Alpine climate have become regular summer resorts:

Mörel (2525 feet a/s), the starting point for **Riederalp** (6315 feet a/s), an interesting Alpine excursion requiring about 3½ hours for the ascent, is reached after a brief twenty minutes ride. It is a typical mountain village with an attractive church and weather-beaten chalets whose sombre color is relieved by the brilliant red of fuchsias, geraniums and carnations which bloom on every window-ledge. The River Rhone has already assumed all the characteristics of a rushing glacier torrent. A little higher up it receives the tempestuous Binna, which rushes down through a solitary vale of the same name, and from now on up to Gletsch the district is known as the Goms valley.

The inhabitants of this section are of the sturdy peasant type, conservative and obstinate in the highest degree. In the history of their canton they played an important rôle during the time of the Reformation and again in 1799, when their natural seclusion enabled them to ward off the French invasion. Cardinal Matthew Schinner, the famous Count-Bishop of Sion, was born in this district. His boyhood was spent in great poverty, but he struggled bravely against all difficulties and succeeded to educate himself for the church.

Visitors to the Rhone Valley are generally interested in the remarkable water conduits, or "bisses," as they are called by the natives, which are found in nearly every side-valley, and by which water is conveyed from a considerable distance to the villages and pastures. By means of these irrigation channels the fields are kept green even in the hottest summer weather. The ceaseless care and even peril which their con-

struction and repair entail have been most graphically described by the famous Swiss writer, J. C. Heer, in his book, "By the Sacred Springs."

Delightful woods fringe the extensive pastures which are covered with soft, velvety grass on which Nature has lavishly strewn the prettiest of Alpine blossoms. But the natives of Goms have no time for sentimental flower study, and men, women and children toil hard in summer to gather their not overabundant crop of hay. The dairy and cheese industries are cultivated with great care and certain varieties of Goms cheese are hailed as a special delicacy by connoisseurs. In the Binnen and Fiescher valleys—two small side-valleys in this district—it used to be the custom to keep cheeses of this kind for many years as a sort of family heirloom. Specimens of them, some dating back to the 17th Century, are still shown in the City Hall of

Fiesch (3515 feet a/s). This little village is the starting point for the well-known summer hotel Jungfrau-Eggishorn (7195 feet a/s). The summit of the mountain may be reached from here in about 2½ hours. This is also a good starting point for a visit to the famous Märjelen Lake (7710 feet a/s) and the Aletsch Glacier.

One of the most beautiful glacier walks can now be enjoyed over this greatest of Europe's glaciers to the Jungfrauoch. (See page 186.) The tour from the Eggishorn Hotel is generally interrupted at the Concordia Inn en route; the first section of the trip requires about five hours, and the walk from the Concordia to the Jungfrauoch takes another three hours. These tours should, of course, be made with a guide.

A delightful excursion of an hour's duration may also be made from here to the Fiesch Glacier, and another even shorter walk, leads to the curious village of Ernen.

Gletsch (5750 feet a/s) is, as its name implies, in close

vicinity to the glacier of the Rhone, in fact the terminal face of this majestic, awe-inspiring ice-cascade is half an hour's walk from the railway station, the path following the milky stream all along, right up to its fairy-like cradle, hewn in the purest of crystal.

From Gletsch we can reach the Bernese Oberland via the Grimsel Pass leading to Meiringen, either tramping (about 8½ hours) or per post auto-bus, or else, we may proceed via the Furka Pass per post auto-bus to Andermatt—continue from here by post auto-bus to Disentis in the Grisons (page 219) or branch off at Andermatt for Goeschenen (page 198) and connect with the Gothard route for Lucerne (page 191) or the Swiss-Italian lake district (page 220).

BERNE AND THE BERNESE OBERLAND

Berne (1765 feet a/s), capital of Switzerland and seat of the Government since 1848 is, of all important Swiss cities, the one which has most carefully preserved its Old World charm. The city was founded by Duke Berthold V of Zähringen in 1191. The old part, which occupies a rocky peninsula formed by the River Aar, winding its way a hundred feet below, has carefully preserved its attractive mediaeval features, and bridges, towers and gates are maintained in excellent condition. In the middle of the streets, which are flanked with numerous arcades ("Lauben"), are the many handsome fountains, mostly dating from the 16th Century, and recently restored in their original gay colors. These fountain figures, which are mainly emblems of the various trade corporations, or guilds, are the most precious remainders of renaissance art in Berne. Strolling along the chief artery of the town, the Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse and Gerechtigkeitsgasse, we perceive first of all the comical Bagpiper fountain, put up by the fraternity of that joyous profession, which also included the wandering

musicians. The statue represents a handsome young man blowing the ancient instrument of his guild; a monkey behind his back seconds him in his performance and a goose at his feet plays the attentive listener. His garb is typical of the unconcerned life of wandering minstrels. His shoes permit of an ample display of the toes and the only bright feature of his upper garments are the gilt fringes which adorn it.

Two interesting fountains stand in the adjoining Markt-gasse. One statue commemorates Mrs. Anna Seiler, the founder of the Seiler Hospital which, in later years, developed into the now famous Insel Hospital. The figure shows a graceful, handsomely dressed woman pouring water into a basin. The other statue, which was erected by the fraternity of the sharpshooters, right in front of their guild house, represents a warrior in uniform, ready to take part in some friendly military tournament. In his right hand he is holding the banner of the sharpshooters and a small bear seated at his feet points his rifle in a protectory manner toward the entrance door of the guild house.

Further on is the Zähringer fountain, erected by the city in honor of Berthold V of Zähringen, the founder of Berne. The figure consists of a bear in full armor, carrying the banner and coat-of-arms of the house of Zähringen—a golden lion on a red background. A cub nestles comfortably at his feet and feeling perfectly safe in such protection, it gracefully devours some grapes.

A visitor to the Kramgasse will, of course, not overlook the ancient Clock Tower with its famous astronomical clock. Here again, as everywhere in Berne, friend Bruin plays a most prominent rôle, and the chronicles referring to the complicated mechanism of the clock state that:

"As often as the hour strikes a troop of little bears go round in a circle, a cock crows three times before and once after the clock strikes. A sitting man, holding a staff in one

hand and an hour-glass in the other, counts the strokes by opening his mouth and smiting with his stick at every stroke of the clock. Another wooden manniken rings two little bells when the hour is about to strike. In the belfry at the top of the tower are the bells, and beside them stands a figure of the Duke of Zähringen in armour, who strikes the hours on the bells with his sceptre (as this was too feeble it was replaced by a hammer)."

The Clock Tower, this oldest of Berne's ancient gateways, dates from the 15th Century, and together with the pretty oriel windows of the adjoining houses and the stately Zähringer fountain close by, it makes a picture of rare charm.

From the Kramgasse we emerge into the Gerechtigkeitsgasse, in the middle of which we perceive the fountain of the same name, *i. e.*, the Fountain of Justice. The statue shows a blindfolded woman with a pair of scales in her left hand. At her feet are four small figures, Pope, King, Sultan and Burghermaster, the representatives of the different kinds of state legislation. All listen earnestly, and with closed eyes to Justice, admitting her sovereignty in each and every land.

The most curious of Berne's fountains is, however, the Ogre fountain on the Kornhausplatz, representing a Jew in the act of devouring a child, while several other infants are held in readiness in his pockets. The sight of this statue has still an awe-inspiring effect on all the youngsters, and the name of it alone frequently suffices to change a naughty behavior into a docile one. The figure is said to have been erected in memory of a little boy believed to have been murdered by the Jews.

At the lower end of the town, beyond the Nydeck Bridge, there is the bear pit, a pet possession of the Swiss Capital. The bear, as the heraldic animal of the city, has always been held in high honor, and specimens of the real live Bruin have been maintained by the city for over 400 years.

Of special attraction are, also, the noble Gothic structure of the Cathedral of St. Vincent, commenced in the year 1421 and completed in 1896. The numerous public buildings in Berne and the imposing monuments betray the artistic and refined taste of the citizens. The Federal Palace, an edifice in Florentine renaissance style, the Rathaus, exquisitely preserved from the Middle Ages, the University, an inspiringly noble temple of education, the various museums, etc., all are buildings of rare beauty and interest.

For a longer sojourn Berne is ideal for, besides the attractions the city itself provides the picturesque environs offer endless opportunities for delightful excursions. Nearby

Gurtenkulm (2600 feet a/s), a much frequented health resort, is reached by trolley car and an electric cable railway, and the famous

Baths of Gurnigel (3788 feet a/s) can be conveniently visited by way of Thurnen or direct from the city by regular automobile service.

A side trip to the **Emmenthal**—of cheese fame—with the opulent villages of **Langnau**, **Lüzelflüh**, **Sumiswald**, **Grünen** and **Huttwil** and return via **Burgdorf** is to be recommended.

Thun (1844 feet a/s). This picturesque town is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, at the outflow of the rapid River Aar. With its quaint streets and mediaeval architecture, its proud old castle **Zähringen-Kyburg**, erected 1182, towering above, Thun is indeed a fitting portal to the Bernese Oberland.

The town offers a vast variety of fascinating walks and promenades of which the most interesting are the **Schwäbis** promenade, skirting the Aar, and the **Bächimatt** promenade, lined with some splendid specimens of old trees, along the right bank of the Aar and the lake. A magnificent panorama of this enchanting spot, with its turquoise lake reposing in a

rare setting of dazzling mountains may be enjoyed from the pavilion of the Jakobshübeli. As the immediate guardians of Thun the spectator beholds the Stockhorn chain and the pyramid of the Niesen, rising from the lake above; a little further away glitter the immense snowfields of the immaculate Blümlisalp and somewhat more distant yet, beckon in all their glory the Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau.

Thun, owing to its sheltered position, has an ideal climate and is a pronounced favorite among vacationists.

From Thun, one may proceed by rail to Spiez and Interlaken or from the lake station Scherzligen by boat on the Lake of Thun, which is numbered as one of the loveliest in Switzerland. We pass in succession on the right bank Hilterfingen, Oberhofen, Gunten, Merligen, and Beatenbucht with the Beatus caves, worthy of a visit. An electric cable railway climbs to Beatenberg (3766 feet a/s) a favorite summer resort and winter station. On the left bank nestles charmingly

Spiez (1977 feet a/s), a flourishing summer resort.

From Spiez three routes are open:

Via Erlenbach-Zweisimmen to the Lake of Geneva (see page 189), or to Interlaken, and the other via the gigantic electric railway of normal gauge traction, the Lötschberg line, to Brig (see page 188).

Interlaken (1863 feet a/s) is the gay tourist metropolis of the Bernese Oberland. It lies in a smiling, blossoming valley, between the beautiful lakes of Thun and Brienz, at the portal of some of the grandest mountain scenery in Europe, for in the background towers in all her overwhelming radiance the queen of the Bernese Alps—the Jungfrau.

The Kursaal on the Höheweg, with its auditorium accommodating several thousand persons, is a scene of constant animation and brilliant social life during the season.

Mountain railways ascend, of course, all the well known

points of view in the vicinity. There are for instance the delightful half-day and day excursions to the Harder (3988 feet a/s), the Heimwehfluh (2218 feet a/s), the Schynige Platte (6463 feet a/s), Mürren (5385 feet a/s) via Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald (3468 feet a/s), and most famous of all, the memorable circular tour Interlaken-Lauterbrunnen-Wengernalp-Scheidegg-Jungfrauoch-Scheidegg-Grindelwald-Interlaken.

From Interlaken the so-called Bernese Oberland Railway takes us through a pleasant orchard country to *Wilderswil*, a delightful summer resort of diminutive size which is the starting point for the Schynige Platte, one of the most celebrated natural observatories of this region. A milky glacier stream flows with youthful buoyancy at our feet and sombre stretches of forests accompany us, past luxuriantly green meadows on which the dearest little chalets are dotted in bewitching fashion. At *Zweilütschinen* (2150 feet a/s), so-called because it is the junction of the Black and White Lütschine, the former descending from Grindelwald, the latter from the Lauterbrunnen valley, the railway branches off in both directions and the travelers separate according to their plans. Choosing the White Lütschine as our guide, we now proceed into the poetic valley of Lauterbrunnen. As we advance and notice on all sides the waterfalls leaping from the cliffs, we understand why this district was given the name "Nothing but Springs." The valley itself is extremely narrow, but of wondrous beauty, and as the train approaches the village of *Lauterbrunnen* (2615 feet a/s) itself, there is hardly a passenger who attempts to conceal his excitement, for there, in all its overwhelming beauty is the Fall of the world-renowned Staubbach, which throws itself from a perpendicular precipice, one thousand feet high, into the valley below. A glittering silver ribbon at first it swiftly disperses into a filmy cloud of spray in which, as if by magic, is now reflected a rainbow in a bewildering

riot of colors. The Trümmelbach and Schmadribach are two other magnificent cascades.

Lauterbrunnen is the terminal station of this branch of the Bernese Oberland line and the starting point of the Wengernalp Railway.

Mürren (5385 feet a/s) a delightful summer and winter sport station is reached from here by cable railway.

Proceeding by the Wengernalp railway we pass

Wengen (4243 feet a/s), a prosperous village in the midst of luxuriant pastures, a favorite summer and winter sport center.

Wengernalp (6184 feet a/s) and Kleine Scheidegg (6770 feet a/s) where the traveler becomes more and more enthusiastic and delighted with the glorious Alpine scenery spread before him. He is in a realm of pastures strewn with blossoms of every hue, with herds of well-kept cattle grazing in happy contentment, to the tuneful tinkling of their bells, and the background of this idyll is formed by the Eiger (13,042 feet a/s), the Mönch (13,465 feet a/s) and the Jungfrau (13,670 feet a/s), that ever admired trio of the Bernese Alps.

At Scheidegg we board the luxuriously appointed cars of the Jungfrau railway, which will carry us from an altitude of 6770 feet a/s to a height of 11,480 feet a/s. Through verdant pastures the train begins to climb noiselessly uphill, while the spacious plate-glass windows afford an unobstructed view of the surroundings. Presently we reach

Eigergletscher (7624 feet a/s), the first station of the Jungfrau railway, where a regular little colony has settled down since the construction of the line. An excellent restaurant caters to tourists and the director of the railway with his family and some 170 employees live in various comfortable dwellings within a few feet of one of Switzerland's wondrous glaciers—the Eigerglacier.

The engineers and workmen employed in the construction and maintenance of the Jungfrau railway live here all the year round. Cooking and baking is done by electricity, and the necessary water supply between November and May has likewise to be produced by electrically melting ice and snow. As the Jungfrau railway now also maintains a reduced traffic during the winter-sport season, the colony at Eigergletscher has practically become a resident population of those snow-bound regions.

From this point the Eiger Glacier is easily accessible to good walkers, and those make it naturally a point of visiting the celebrated ice grotto first of all. It is said that these grottos are a much more accurate weather forecaster than the average weather bureau. If their ice is a clear, turquoise blue or a dark sapphire shade the weather will be fair next day, but if it shows a dull green color, snow may surely be expected and probably rain in the valley. The Eiger glacier grotto is about 86 feet long and 4 feet wide. The roof is arched and about 7 or 8 feet high in the center. The glacier at this point is said to be a solid mass of ice 150 feet thick.

Leaving Eigergletscher Station the train enters the big, brilliantly lighted tunnel cut into the colossal bodies of the Eiger and Mönch. After a scarcely perceptible climb lasting 17 minutes we make the first stop at **Eigerwand Station**, 9410 feet a/s, a spacious room hewn out of the mountain with natural rock pillars supporting its ceiling. Three large windows on the north side afford a magnificent view of the lower peaks beyond which the distant ranges of the Jura, the Vosges and the Black Forest become visible. Grindelwald, in the valley below, appears like a toy village, indicating the lofty altitude which we have already reached.

From Eigerwand the tunnel winds round to the south side of the Eiger and within a brief 10 minutes we reach **Eismeer**

Station, 10,370 feet a/s, a veritable masterpiece of technical skill. It is also entirely cut out of solid rock, and contains a wonderful restaurant for 200 people, an electric kitchen and a real postoffice. The restaurant, to continue with the description of these material attractions, is as handsome and comfortable a dining-room as one finds them in good American hotels, and the products of the adjoining spotless kitchen have from the beginning enjoyed a most enviable reputation. The tiny postoffice distinguishes itself by its enormous sale of picture post cards and postage stamps, and it would require someone familiar with high figures to estimate the legions of post-card greetings which it has already dispatched. From the main portion of the station rock windows, similar to the apertures on the Axenstrasse along the Lake of Lucerne, open out on the mountainside, temporary balconies being erected outside which can be taken in and stored away during winter. Below and directly in front of the station, with a flight of steps leading down to it, lies the Grindelwaldfiescherfirn, a glacier with deep crevices and fissures, extending over several miles until it joins the Grindelwaldglacier in the "lower Eismeer."

Emerging from the semi-darkness of the tunnel we find the views offered by those rock stations doubly striking and imposing. Eismeer, as its name implies, is in truth a sea of ice. So-called séracs, rocks of ice of fantastic form, tower one above the other, and between, sometimes hidden with a light cover of snow, are the treacherous crevices whose location is only known to the experienced guides. While the outlook from Eigerwand is on mountains of moderate height, the view from Eismeer embraces a region where ice and snow reign absolute—a contrast unique in its kind which never fails to fascinate the tourists.

In another, still more handsomely appointed train, we start on the last section of our trip, to **Jungfrauoch**,

(11,480 feet a/s), requiring 15 minutes. The line leaves Eismeer in a straight line westward. First comes an adhesion section $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with a gradient of 6.6 per cent, changing to the cogwheel system with 25 per cent gradient shortly before Jungfrauoch is reached.

While every stopping point of the Jungfrau railway has a distinctive surprise in store for the wondering traveler, Jungfrauoch, the present terminal, certainly forms the crowning glory of the whole enterprise. It is situated in the glaciated ridge between the Jungfrau and the Mönch. Flanked by these two great peaks, the station affords a combination of the advantages of the lower stations in the glorious panorama visible from here. To the north are seen the verdant central Alps and extensive plains; to the south, Europe's greatest glacier, the Aletsch glacier, 15 miles in length, framed by countless pinnacles of rock and ice. An excellent telescope permits of a closer view of this gigantic "frozen river" and enables us to gaze at the Concordia Hut and the celebrated Märjelen Lake at the foot of the glacier. A narrow gallery leads us to the vast snow plateau of the Jungfrauoch which has become a regular playground for its visitors. Here in these lofty regions which are bathed in glorious sunshine we can enjoy ski-ing and sleigh riding (the sleighs being drawn by specially trained Polar dogs) in the middle of summer! Jungfrauoch, this unique all-year playground for lovers of snow sports, is also an advantageous starting point for glacier excursions and mountain ascents in the Jungfrau-Finsteraarhorn section. From here the summit of the Jungfrau may be reached within three to four hours, but guides are, of course, always essential for expeditions in this region.

Jungfrauoch has an attractive restaurant, sleeping quarters for about 30 persons and a post and telegraph office. It is at present the highest railway station in Europe.

We now return to Scheidegg Station and Interlaken by way of

Grindelwald (3468 feet a/s), called the glacier village and pioneer place of winter-sports in the Bernese Oberland. It owes its reputation to the exceptional situation it enjoys in the heart of this Alpine region, offering a great variety of easy excursions as well as fascinating and difficult tours for the experienced climber.

An ingeniously conceived aerial cable line carries tourists to the Gleckstein Hotel (7670 feet a/s) on the Wetterhorn (11,873 feet a/s). One of the most delightful walking excursions is from Grindelwald over the Great Scheidegg via the Baths of Rosenlauri (4363 feet a/s) to Meiringen.

Proceeding from Interlaken by boat we reach

Brienz (1873 feet a/s). The charming little capital of woodcarvers, where the finest products of this art can be viewed and purchased, is well worth a visit.

Meiringen (1960 feet a/s) has long been a favorite tourist resort for it is one of the loveliest villages in the Bernese Oberland, combining unusual scenic beauty with an altogether charming style of architecture. Here are the silvery cascades of the Alpbach and the Reichenbach which, in their wonderful illumination at night make a picture of unforgettable, fairy-like splendor. It was at the Reichenbach Falls, as readers of Conan Doyle will remember, that Sherlock Holmes was supposed to have disappeared from this mundane sphere of existence, and from where he was brought back to furnish fresh tales of marvel to his admirers. The grandiose gorge of the River Aar, which forms the chief attraction of Meiringen, must be visited by all means.

From Meiringen the railway leads via the Brünig Pass to Lucerne (page 199), and the Post road over the Grimsel Pass to Gletsch (page 176). A bridle path connects via the Joch Pass with Engelberg (page 197), and via the

Susten Pass with Wassen on the Gothard line (page 198). The scenic Great Scheidegg Pass leads from here to Grindelwald (see page 187). Carriages may be hired to the Baths of Rosenlani, a drive of two hours, and the remainder of the tour is made on foot in about five hours. A guide is not necessary.

FROM THE LAKE OF THUN VIA THE LÖTSCHBERG.

Traveling from Spiez via the electric railway of normal gauge traction—the Lötschberg line (tunnel is 9 miles long)—which was opened in 1913, we encounter

Heustrich Baths (2295 feet a/s) with old and famous sulphur springs.

Mülenen-Aeschi (2825 feet a/s), whence a cable railway offers a very attractive excursion to the Niesen (7763 feet a/s).

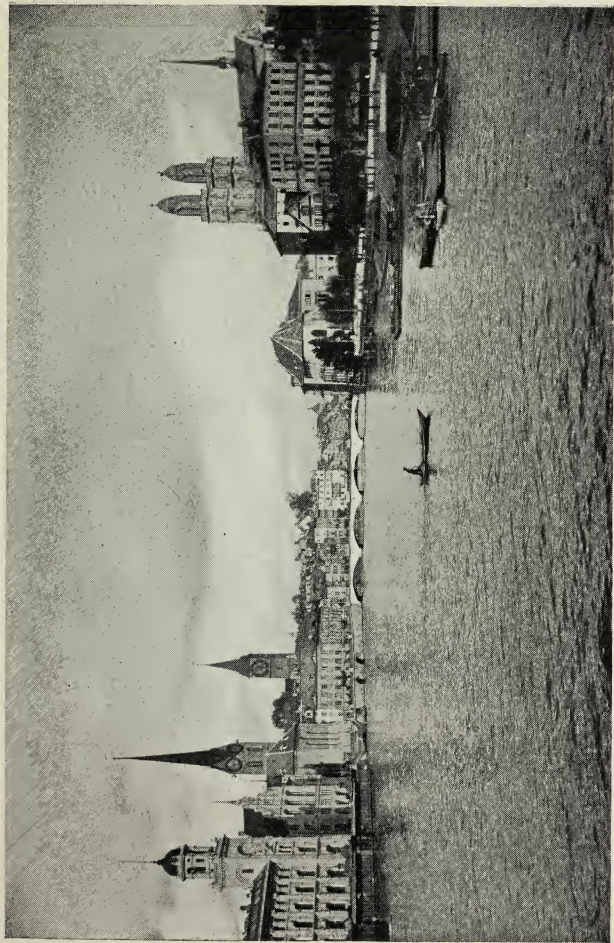
Reichenbach (2336 feet a/s), a quiet summer health resort with quaint old peasants' homes and the gateway to the romantic Kiental.

Frutigen (2717 feet a/s), a very charming and prosperous village with important cattle markets. An attractive road leads from here through the Engstligenbach Valley to

Adelboden (4467 feet a/s), an Alpine village of indescribable beauty and charm which is becoming one of the leading all-year resorts.

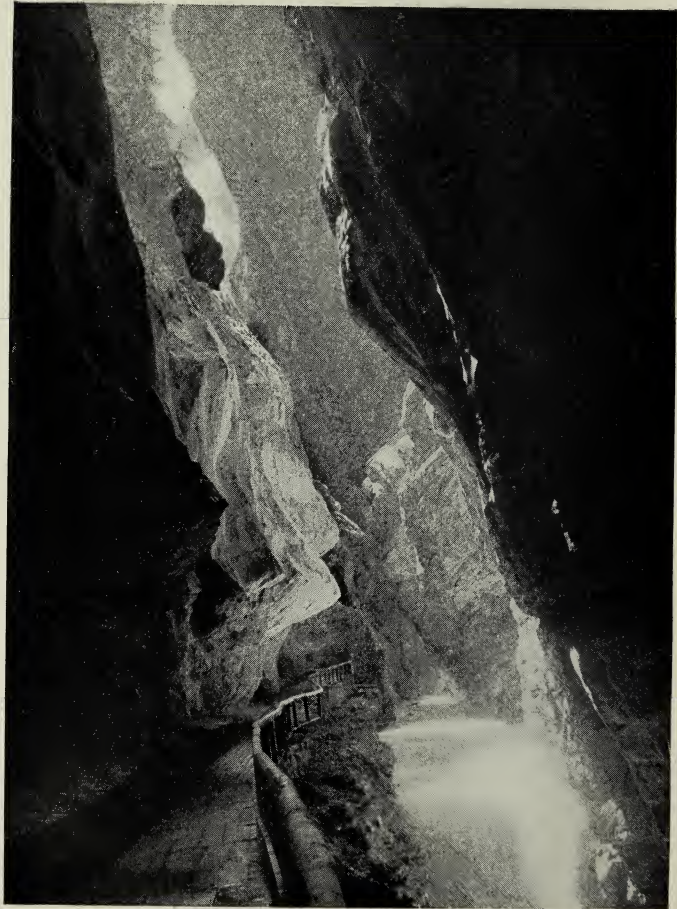
Between Frutigen and Kandersteg lies the Blausee, the much admired "Blue Lake" whose coloring is even dwelt upon in Bernese folk-lore.

Kandersteg (3840 feet a/s), is a name familiar to sport-loving people in summer and winter alike. Surrounded by a majestic assembly of mountains, it offers a great variety of easy and more difficult excursions. The Oeschinen lake, the valleys of Gastern and Ueschinen and the mighty falls of the Kander in the Klus can easily be visited by the average tourist.



A view of Zürich with the Limmat

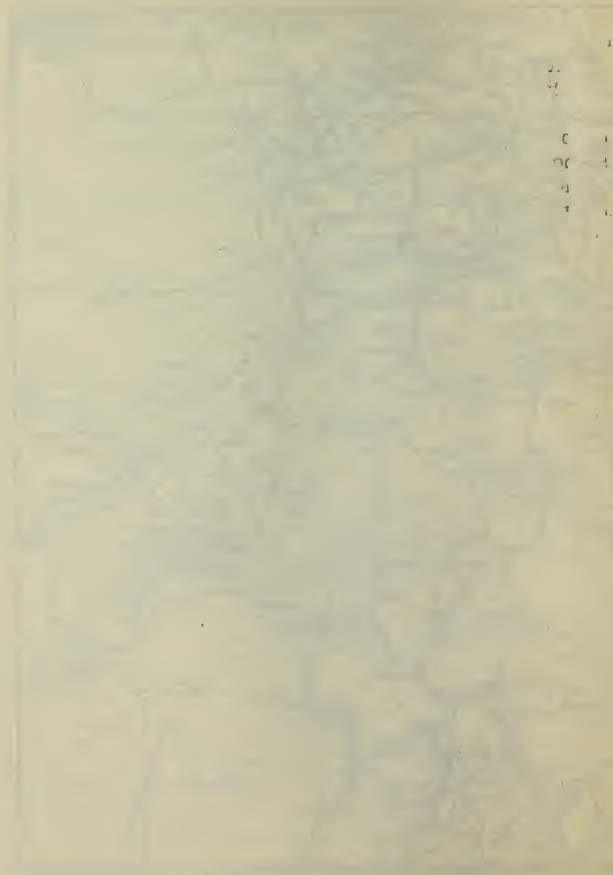
Phot. Wehrli



The Tamina Gorge at Ragaz

Phot. Nikles





The bridle path over the Gemmi (7553 feet a/s), one of Switzerland's most scenic mountain trails, leads to the Baths of Leuk in the Valais (see page 172).

A favorite day's excursion is by train to

Goppenstein, on the southern side of the Lötschberg tunnel and then a tramp into the romantic Lötschen Valley, where the customs and costumes of the natives are unusually ancient and quaint.

Soon after leaving Goppenstein we obtain a glimpse of a small portion of the Rhone Valley in the distance, but the whole beautiful picture of the Valaisan landscape does not open out until we emerge from the last tunnel just before arriving at *Hofen*. Exclamations of surprise and astonishment at the beauty of the scenery escape from everyone who is making this journey for the first time. Suddenly the wide plain of the Rhone Valley is spread out at our feet 1300 feet below, and a wonderful view of the country is obtained.

After having crossed 20 tunnels and 7 gigantic viaducts we reach Brig (page 174), the terminus of the line.

DIRECT ROUTE FROM LAKE OF THUN TO LAKE OF GENEVA.

The Bernese Oberland and the Lake of Geneva region are directly connected by electric train service leading from Spiez to Zweisimmen and Montreux.

Traveling from Spiez (page 181), we pass **Wimmis**, **Oey-Diemtigen**, with the Alpine resort of **Grimmialp** (5150 feet a/s) to the south, reaching **Erlenbach** and then **Weissenburg** (2919 feet a/s) with noted mineral springs.

Zweisimmen (3215 feet a/s). A friendly mountain village with all advantages necessary to a summer and winter resort. It is also the starting point of a branch line of the Montreux-Bernese Oberland railroad, leading to

Lenk (3527 feet a/s), prettily situated in full view of the

snow-clad Wildstrubel (10,673 feet a/s), which forms a wonderful termination of the valley. Owing to its strong sulphur and iron springs it is a much frequented health resort. A little farther on beckons

Gstaad (3450 feet a/s), another picturesque mountain village which now occupies a high rank as a summer and winter sport center. It is the starting place for numerous Alpine excursions, and the junction of the two picturesque valleys of **Gsteig** and **Lauenen**, whence good roads lead over the Col de Pillon (5086 feet a/s) to Les Diablerets in the Ormonts Valley (see page 167), and over the Sanetsch Pass to Sion in the Rhone Valley (page 171).

Saanen (3382 feet a/s) is the chief locality in the Upper Valley of the Sarine, a very picturesque village, the home of the Gruyères and Vacherin cheese of world renown. The line follows the Valley of the Sarine and reaches

Château d'Oex (3180 feet a/s), a favorite all-year resort, with excellent sport opportunities. It is set in a cluster of lovely mountains and enjoys an ideal climate.

Passing **Rossinière** with its wonderful "Grand Châlet" we reach

Montbovon (2620 feet a/s), at the upper end of the Gruyères Valley, which presents a striking contrast to the preceding valley. Here the traveler finds himself carried into a wild and romantic country, into beautiful pasturelands, inhabited by a race of herdsmen clinging to their ancient customs. It is the home of the Ranz des Vaches or Kuhreihen, the yodel or herd song, which has been made familiar by Swiss singers to the outside world. Presently we reach

Les Avants (3190 feet a/s), a favorite summer resort and winter sport center, whose funicular railway, climbing from the Montreux-Bernese Oberland railway station to the Col de Sonloup, has proven a great boon to the patrons of the won-

derful bobsleigh run which descends from this point to Les Avants. Lower down is

Chamby (2200 feet a/s) an incomparable "Belvédère." Gazing upon the distant Rhone Valley we behold the stately Dent du Midi—a glorious vision of immaculate ermine—and at our feet smiles the beautiful Lake Lemán, so much beloved by the great poets. On the opposite shore rise proudly the Savoy Alps and beyond lies the bluish silhouette of the Jura. Chamby is a village of wine-growers and pensions, a place to rest in in summer and to toboggan in winter. After another short descent we reach

Montreux (1237 feet a/s), "beautiful as a dream," as Byron called it (see page 166).

CENTRAL SWITZERLAND WITH LUCERNE AS ITS FOCUS.

Lucerne (1437 feet a/s) is situated at the northwest end of the classic lake of the same name, at the issue of the blue-green river Reuss. Owing to its privileged position it pulsates from spring to autumn with a cosmopolitan life. Indeed, Lucerne is the center of the Swiss tourist traffic and the noble mountains surrounding it, the Rigi, the Pilatus, the Bürgenstock and Stanserhorn, are familiar figures in the mind of every tourist who has visited this spot, same as the proud old Musegg towers which crown old Lucerne, and the ancient wooden bridges spanning the Reuss.

History relates that a colony of monks from the Alsatian Benedictine Abbey of the Murbach founded a little monastery on the spot where the River Reuss leaves the Lake of the Four Cantons, and that the foundation being dedicated to Saint Leodegar was known as "Luciaria." The village which was gradually built around the ecclesiastical settlement soon developed into a town, and documents of the 12th Century mention the same under the name of "Luzzeron" or "Lucerren." These facts show that the supposition that

Lucerne derives its name from the Latin *Lucerna*—lighthouse—is altogether of legendary origin, as archaeologists have ascertained that no Roman lighthouse has ever stood at the outlet of the Reuss.

Considering that the history of Lucerne is so closely connected with the Church of St. Leodegar, the traveler who cares about old Lucerne should first of all visit the time-honored place of worship which had, however, to be partly restored after a fire in 1633. As we enter the door we notice a curious early 16th Century stone-carving which represents the betrayal of Christ in the garden in a most characteristic manner. The figure of St. James to the left—a weary man in his heavy sleep; St. Peter, making a heroic effort to appear to be awake, and St. John, peacefully slumbering with the scriptures under his arm. The figure of Christ himself reflects all the devotion and obedience He showed to His Father's will as He lifts His face toward the rock of His salvation, wherefrom an angel with the Cup of Agony in his hands appears. The tail of a serpent which has slipped into a crevice of the rock serves as a suggestion of the powers of evil. Waiting behind Judas are Christ's captors, some with fear and misgivings already visible in their faces, and leaning on the garden railing are Moorish soldiers and ruffians—a clever study in brute power and gaping wonder.

The interior of the church is of classic beauty and is particularly remarkable for its exquisitely carved choir-stalls, its artistic forged ironwork, old stained-glass windows and its great organ. The latter is one of the oldest and finest instruments of its kind. It contains no fewer than 4950 pipes, and is fitted with a wonderful "*vox humana*" and a "*vox celesta*."

Beyond the church is the old graveyard enclosed by an arcade which contains a number of interesting frescoes by Deschwanden.

In close vicinity to this ancient church is the celebrated "Lion of Lucerne," executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard who fell in defending the Tuileries on August 10, 1792. The monument, which actually measures 26 feet in length, was chiselled in the face of a rocky cliff 60 feet in height, and forms, owing to its romantic natural surroundings, a most impressive picture. A spring flows down on one side of the rock and gathers in a tiny pool at its base, surrounded by graceful trees and dark-green shrubs. In a recess occupying the center of the cliff lies the Lion, pierced by a broken lance, his face contorted by physical pain, but still protecting the Bourbon shield with his paw. Above the animal is the simple inscription "*Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti*," together with the names of the fallen officers.

A few steps further on is the Glacier Garden, a monument of unique geological interest, left by Nature herself. It consists of nine so-called "pot-holes," of an old glacier, and was discovered in 1872 by some workmen who were digging the foundation of a house. The largest of them is 31 feet deep and measures 27 feet in diameter. Scientists say that these holes must evidently have been formed in prehistoric times by waters flowing beneath the glacier which then extended from the St. Gothard to the northern frontier of Switzerland. Water trickling through the fissures of the glacier imparted a rotatory motion to stones which, after falling upon the ice, also found their way through the fissures. In the course of centuries those stones hollowed out the holes in the rock beneath and were left in them when the glaciers receded; they consist of gneiss, granite of the St. Gothard and Alpine limestones, and are yet to be seen in their respective places.

The time-honored towers of the city wall—the Musegg, which date from the year 1385 and which are now carefully

preserved—are particular landmarks of Lucerne. Passing beneath the gate by the side of the Nöllitor and coming townwards by the Brüggligasse, one is at once fascinated by the many quaint and beautifully painted gables.

Lucerne, some 400 years ago, was frequently nicknamed “the wooden stork’s nest,” for all its principal buildings and bridges at that time were of wood, and according to the tendency of those days they were gaily decorated with paintings of varied descriptions. Up-to-date Lucerne has, however, long ere realized the immense value of those mediaeval structures and every effort has hence been made to restore those which remained.

We now approach the Spreuer Bridge, one of the two picturesque covered wooden bridges which have been preserved for the generations to come. It dates from the year 1408, and between the years 1626 and 1632, Kaspar Meglingen decorated it with panels of the “Dance of Death,” that gruesome allegory which was so much fashion in those days. Longfellow in his “Hyperion” refers to them: “In almost all languages is it written—the apparition of the grim spectre putting a sudden stop to all business and leading men away into the remarkable retirement of the grave. It is written in an ancient Spanish poem and painted on a wooden bridge in Switzerland. The designs of Holbein are well known. The most striking among them is that where, from a group of children sitting round a cottage hearth, death has taken one by the hand and is leading it out of the door. Quietly and unresistingly goes the little child and on its countenance no grief but wonder only; while the other children are weeping and stretching forth their hands in vain toward their departing brother. It is a beautiful design in all save the skeleton. An angel had been better, with folded wings and torch inverted.”

The other wooden bridge, *i. e.*, the Kapellbrücke is one

of Lucerne's most typical landmarks. Same as the Spreuerbrücke it crosses the Reuss diagonally, stopping to confer almost in mid-stream with a weather-beaten octagonal tower, the Wasserturm. In the Kapellbrücke, which was built in 1333, are 154 painted scenes from Swiss history and from the lives of the patron saints of Lucerne: St. Leodegar and St. Maurice.

The Wasserturm, to which tradition refers as a Roman lighthouse, was in reality—like the Musegg—nothing more than a part of the fortifications of the city. While it formerly contained the town treasury, it is still the storehouse of the municipal archives and documents.

When we have passed over the bridge from the left shore of the Reuss, we must devote a few moments to the adjacent humble St. Peter's Chapel, with its early 16th Century stone-carving of the Nativity and the impressing figure of Niklaus von der Flüe, that old hermit who did such great work for peace in Switzerland.

Just a few steps farther on we perceive the grand old Rathaus in the Kornmarkt. This building which is in the purest Renaissance style, contains a Gothic staircase and some exquisite inlaid wainscoting and ancient carved wood-work, also portraits of magistrates of Lucerne and large mural paintings by Reinhard and Wyrsh. On the ground floor of this mediaeval edifice, there is a permanent Fine Arts Exhibition and an Historical Museum of Applied Arts, including the antiquarian collection of the Historical Society of the First Five Cantons. Here we find objects from the lake dwellings and from prehistoric tombs, numerous weapons and trophies from the old Swiss wars, Duke Leopold's coat of mail from the Battle of Sempach, and various other relics connected with the most interesting events in the history of Lucerne.

Adjoining the steps of the Kornmarkt is the "Gasthaus zu

Pfister, one of the most noteworthy old Lucerne houses. It belonged to the guild of bakers and thus bears the coat-of-arms of that profession. On the white background is painted a spreading vine, from the branches of which hang sacks of flour, drinking pots and loaves of bread. Near at hand is the so-called "Haus zum Frieden," on which is painted a domestic scene, the subject being the return of a Swiss soldier from war and the welcome by his family.

Skillful fresco works can be seen on many other houses, as on the Gasthaus zu Metzger, the Hotel Waage, the Hotel Hirschen and others.

Lucerne is the starting point for an inexhaustible variety of excursions, and the lake in particular affords a most varied choice of enjoyable trips.

The Rigi (5900 feet a/s) rises above the lake whose waters reflect it in marvelous spectacle. From its top is unfolded a sierralike expanse in a radius of 180 miles. The ascent via **Vitznau**, a delightful summer resort, and descent via **Arth-Goldau** and Immensee on the Lake of Zug is a round trip never to be forgotten.

The Pilatus (6995 feet a/s). This is a trip either by boat or rail to Alpnachstad then with the Pilatus Railway, one of the boldest railways in the world to Pilatus Kulm in an hour and 20 minutes. The Pilatus Railway is the only rack-and-pinion railway which has vertical teeth on both sides, into which two parts of toothed wheels attached to the train work horizontally. The maximum gradient is 48 per cent. and the panorama enjoyed from the summit of this stately mountain is indeed "a glimpse into paradise."

The Stanserhorn (6236 feet a/s) is another attractive excursion point, easily reached from Lucerne in two hours. A steamer plies between Lucerne and Stansstad. From there an electric railway conveys the traveler in one-quarter of an hour to Stans, whence the Stanserhornbahn, an electric cable

railway, ascends with a maximum gradient of 60 per cent. to the summit in 50 minutes.

Stans (1510 feet a/s) itself is an interesting little town full of historic associations, with an imposing monument to the great patriot, Arnold von Winkelried, whose heroic deeds in the titanic struggle of the Swiss against their oppressors ranks second only to William Tell's exploits in Swiss history.

From Stansstad and Stans an electric railway carries the tourist in an hour and 40 minutes to the prettily situated and idyllic village of

Engelberg (3356 feet a/s), a delightful summer resort and winter sport center, at the foot of the snow-covered Titlis (10,527 feet a/s). Engelberg offers a variety of easy excursions as well as high Alpine tours for which guides are necessary.

Bridle paths lead over the Joch Pass (7267 feet a/s) to Meiringen (page 187), and over the Surenen Pass (7562 feet a/s) to Altdorf (page 198).

On our further explorations of the lake region we are invited by such idyllic places as **Kehrsiten** with the **Bürgenstock**, **Beckenried**, **Treib** with the **Seelisberg** and the **Rütli**, a spot sacred in Swiss history as the cradle of the country's liberty. On the opposite bank beckon **Weggis** with its very modern lake baths, **Vitznau** (the starting point for the Rigi) and **Gersau**. From **Brunnen**, another delightful summer resort, an electric cogwheel railway runs via the prettily situated hamlet of **Morschach** to **Axenfels** and **Axenstein**, whence a most beautiful outlook is to be had on the lake. From **Brunnen** the **Axenstrasse**—one of the most famous specimens of highway construction in the world—leads to **Flüelen**, passing on the way **Tell's Chapel** at **Sisikon** and **Tell's Platte** a little further on,

where the hero is said to have sprung from the boat in which Bailiff Gessler was taking him to prison.

Flüelen (1483 feet a/s) is the last steamboat station at the the southern end of Lake Lucerne. We may return hence via Schwyz to Lucerne or continue the tour to

Altdorf (1465 feet a/s), which, with the memorial of the patriot William Tell, is well worthy of a visit. The little town prides itself of a theatre where performances of Schiller's great drama are given from time to time.

From here the Klausen Pass, one of the finest Alpine roads leads past Bürglen—Tell's birthplace—to Linthal (page 204).

The next station on the Gothard road is **Erstfeld** in the Valley of the Reuss, followed by **Amsteg**, whence one begins to obtain a conception of the stupendous engineering difficulties that were encountered and overcome in the construction of the famous Gothard line, which is now entirely electrified.

Goeschenen (3640 feet a/s) is the northern entrance to the world's second largest—the Gothard—tunnel (9¼ miles long).

Before that point is reached the line has circled the village of **Wassen** in two spiral tunnels and crossed the Maienreuss thrice upon lofty bridges. From Wassen the Susten Pass connects with Meiringen in the Bernese Oberland (page 188).

Andermatt (4738 feet a/s), connected with Goeschenen by the electric Schöllenen Railroad, is a very attractive summer resort and winter sport center. It is the focus for excursions in the St. Gothard region.

An excellently constructed road leads over the Oberalp Pass to Disentis in the Grisons (page 219) and another road climbs via the Furka Pass to Gletsch, the base of the Rhone Glacier (page 176). Post auto-bus service is maintained on both of these passes.

Another favorite excursion from Lucerne leads into the

so-called Seetal, a smiling valley with the two pretty lakes of **Baldegg** and **Hallwil**. Near the latter stands the ancient château of Hallwil, recently beautifully renovated and open to visitors.

A little further on beckons the quaint little town of **Lenzburg**, guarded by two graceful vineclad hills; the **Staufen** with its friendly church and the **Schlossberg** with its imposing castle which is now the summer residence of James W. Ellsworth, a wealthy New Yorker.

Being a great lover of music this gentleman recently hit upon a rather novel idea, by making an arrangement with the brass band of Lenzburg city, which enables him to command those amateur musicians to the castle whenever he feels disposed to hear a few selections!

A direct railway connecting Lucerne and Berne traverses the valley of the **Entlebuch**, a rich farming district.

Still another attractive excursion is to **Küssnacht**, then a walk or drive through the **Hohle Gasse**, a narrow defile, where Tell is said to have shot the bailiff Gessler, which event is immortalized by a chapel, the **Tellskapelle**. A little further on lies **Immensee** whence a delightful trip on the idyllic Lake of Zug takes us to the diminutive capital of that canton, **Zug** (1385 feet a/s), a most picturesque, ancient town, whence a cable railway carries the tourists to the heights of the **Zugerberg** (3130 feet a/s).

The most picturesque and probably the most familiar route from Lucerne to the Bernese Oberland is by railway over the **Brünig Pass** to Meiringen. After passing **Alpnachstad** (1440 feet a/s), starting point of the **Pilatus** railway, the line enters the pasturelands of Obwalden, with **Kerns-Kägiswil** (1620 feet a/s), as the next station and entrance to the idyllic **Melchtal**, with **Fluehli-Ranft** (2450 feet a/s) and the Alpine hamlet and health resort of

Melchtal (2933 feet a/s), the land of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe.

Passing **Sarnen** (1555 feet a/s), the capital of Obwalden and **Sachseln** (1558 feet a/s), picturesquely situated on the Lake of *Sarnen*, the line now ascends a little and changes to the rack-and-pinion system at **Giswil** (1665 feet a/s). Presently the placid Lake of **Lungern** (2160 feet a/s) is reached, and after a few minutes' climb **Brünig** (3295 feet a/s) the highest point of the Pass and a truly wonderful point of view is attained. From here the line descends in 25 minutes to Meiringen (page 187).

EASTERN SWITZERLAND

Zürich (1345 feet a/s), called the "Athens on the Limmat" is Switzerland's most populous city. It dates back to those early days when a village of lake dwellings stood near the spot where the Limmat leaves the Lake of Zürich. The Lindenhof and the Uetliberg—the latter still showing the ruins of the "Refugium" ramparts, are said to have been chosen for the first colonies of these primitive settlers on terra firma. On the mound of the Lindenhof, the Helvetians erected the first fortress of "Turicum," which in the year 58 B.C., after the battle of Biberakte, fell under the power of the Romans. When the Romans withdrew their legions the Alemanns became masters of the country, and the Roman Turicum became Alemannic Zürich. Under the dominion of the German kings and emperors the town acquired importance through the monasteries and chapter of the Fraumünster and Grossmünster, the latter of which is said to have been founded by Charlemagne and the former, in 853, by Louis the German, who appointed his daughter, Hildegard, as Lady Abbess.

The city enjoys a wonderful situation on the north end of the charming lake, nestling between gently sloping shores,

vineyards and orchards, imposing villas and flourishing villages. In the background tower the snow-covered giants of the Alps. The River Limmat divides the town into the "Alt-stadt" (old town) and the "Neu-Stadt" (new town). While the former reminds one forcibly of the past, the latter, especially such parts of it as the Bahnhofstrasse give us the impression of an intensely busy modern town, where brilliant shops and stately buildings testify to its commercial standing and importance. These contrasts of the old and the new, the practical and the artistic, constitute the greatest charm of Zürich.

The Swiss National Museum, a stately building in mediaeval style, with a unique historical collection, is the special pride of the town, and the Künstlerhaus (Art Gallery) containing pictures of the famous Swiss painters, Böcklin, Welti and Hodler is another favored haunt of artists and lovers of art. Beautiful theatres and spacious concert halls, among which the great Tonhalle is internationally known, are dignified temples of drama and music in which classic and modern plays, operas and operettas are successfully given.

Zürich's most famous place of worship is undoubtedly the Grossmünster, erected in the Romanesque style with the upper stories of the towers completed later in the Gothic style. On the west tower is enthroned Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword in recognition of his donations to the church. The interior contains pillars with Romanesque capitals, and three large modern stained-glass windows decorate the choir. The early 13th Century cloisters have been restored and are well worthy of a careful visit.

The Grossmünster is moreover famous for its intimate connection with the great Swiss Reformer Zwingli who, for a period of twelve years, beginning with New Year's day, 1519, was in charge of this church. A monument is erected to his memory at the chancel end of the former Wasserkirche lying

opposite. This particular edifice contains now the most interesting municipal library.

Zürich has often been described as an intellectual paradise. It is the birthplace of the great pedagogue Heinrich Pestalozzi, whose methods of education were adopted little by little by every civilized country. It is the site of the Swiss Polytechnical School, of a university and a number of private and preparatory institutions in which young people from all parts of the world are educated.

Benevenuto Cellini, the celebrated sculptor of three and one-half centuries ago, termed Zürich an "exquisite gem, worthy of all admiration" and this holds true to-day.

There are innumerable pleasant walks and easy excursions in the immediate vicinity of the town. Especially frequented are the delightful woods on the Zürichberg and the Uetliberg (2677 feet a/s) as well as the Valley of the Sihl. A sail on the lake with its richly blessed shores is a great delight.

Rapperswil (1350 feet a/s), picturesquely situated at the upper end of the lake, reached either by boat or train, is worthy of a visit. The old castle, dating from the 14th Century, contains the Polish national collection of treasures and relics. In the little chapel in the courtyard is a bronze urn with the heart of the Polish General Kosciuszko.

Traveling from Zürich by railway along the left bank of the lake, the first point of note is

Thalwil (1436 feet a/s), a very busy silk manufacturing town, doubly important as the junction of the two main lines from Central Switzerland (Lucerne) and the Grisons. At

Wädenswil (1348 feet a/s) a line branches off to the famous pilgrimage place of Einsiedeln with its extensive Benedictine Monastery and sacred shrines, visited yearly by more than 100,000 pilgrims and tourists. At

Pfäffikon connection is made with Rapperswil on the right bank of the lake.

At **Ziegelbrücke**, a station before the line skirts the romantic Wallen See, a branch line enters into the charming Glarnerland, where **Näfels** (1434 feet a/s) is the first point of interest en route. It was in this region where on April 9, 1388, the natives freed themselves from Austrian tyranny and in the Rautifelder, where eleven attacks were made, stand eleven memorial stones, which are visited yearly by the people of Glarus on the anniversary day.

A short distance higher up beckons the tiny village of **Netstal** (1485 feet a/s), well known as the entrance to the Klöntal, one of the most exquisite Alpine valleys in Switzerland, with a lake whose perfect beauty has been the inspiration of countless artists and poets. From Netstal the railway reaches

Glarus (1490 feet a/s), the capital of the Canton of this name, situated at the foot of the noble Glärnisch. Although it occupies a part of the country which possesses a pronounced pastoral character, Glarus has, besides its dairying, many thriving industries such as wool-weaving, cotton-spinning and dyeing. As the city was the victim of several disastrous fires it possesses a rather modern appearance. However, it is not without its interesting features, and the church which is harmoniously shared between Protestants and Catholics, the town hall and other public buildings are well worth a visit.

Glarus is an excellent center for a variety of delightful excursions for amateur and experienced climbers.

An electric railway leading from **Schwanden** (1720 feet a/s), a thriving village above Glarus, to the summer resort of **Elm** (3220 feet a/s) has helped to enliven the lovely Sernf Valley, which is another paradise for Alpinists. The interesting, but rather fatiguing Segnes Pass leads in eight hours from Elm to Flims in the Grisons (page 210), and the equally strenuous Panixer Pass connects in 9½ hours with **Ilanz** in the Grisons (page 219).

One of the most important points in the Canton of Glarus is **Linthal** (2168 feet a/s), once a forgotten hamlet and now a flourishing resort with the Baths of **Stachelberg**, known for their powerful alkaline sulphur waters. It is the starting point for the much admired **Klausen Pass** (6437 feet a/s) leading to **Altdorf** (page 198). Being now covered by post auto-busses, the traffic on this scenic Alpine highway has greatly increased and a drive over the **Klausen** is certainly well worth while.

The **Fätschbach Falls**, the **Thierfehd**, the **Ueli Alp** and the wondrous array of mountains all around combine to make **Linthal** one of the most delightful places for persons who seek beautiful scenery and a choice of easy and more difficult excursions and mountain tours.

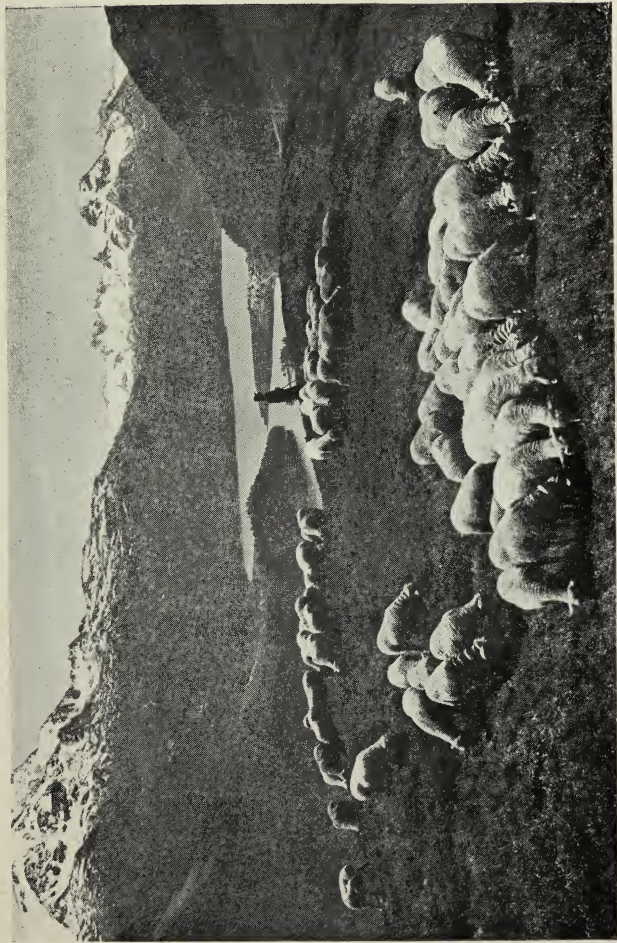
A cable railway climbs from **Linthal** to

Braunwald (4113 feet a/s), an Alpine resort of poetic charm whose sunburnt châteaux lie scattered here and there on the undulating slopes of the **Glärnisch** (9580 feet a/s), half hidden by luxuriant maple and fir trees.

Retracing our steps via **Näfels** to **Weesen** (1404 feet a/s), a smart little resort on the **Wallen See**, we now skirt this truly superb lake to the end, *i. e.*, to

Wallenstadt (1400 feet a/s), whence the line takes a southeasterly direction via **Sargans** to

Ragaz-Pfäfers (1500 feet a/s) with its world renowned thermal springs, prettily situated at the mouth of the boisterous **Tamina**. This is one of the favorite Swiss Spas and a much frequented intermediate station to and from the **Grisons** health resorts. With its magnificent gorge of the **Tamina** and its great choice of excursions into the surrounding mountain realm, **Ragaz** is not only a delightful place to sojourn for the visitors who take the cure, but can also be made headquarters by tourists bent upon climbing achievements.



A pasture in the Upper Engadine, Grisons

Phot. Steiner



Mountain climbing near Davos, Grisons

Phot. Meerkämper

Leaving Zürich in the opposite direction via Bülach and Eglisau the traveler reaches

Schaffhausen (1332 feet a/s), whose well preserved mediaeval buildings give the town the unmistakable stamp of a Swabian town of the empire. It well deserves the name of "Nuremberg of Switzerland." The Romanesque Cathedral (1101 A.D.), now a Protestant church, is of particular interest. The cloisters (Kreuzgang) are partly Romanesque, partly Gothic. The churchyard was once the burial place of the nobility and is now a picturesque wilderness. The old bell, cast in 1486, with the inscription, "Vivos Voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango," which suggested to Schiller his immortal "Song of the Bell" was replaced in 1898 by a new one with the same inscription. On the Fronweg-Platz is the venerable Grosse Haus, a patrician mansion, erected in the 14th Century and renovated since. The Munot, a stronghold from the 16th Century, with walls 16 feet thick, commands the town. The Rathaus with its artistically panelled hall, the Museum of Natural History, the many painted houses and fountain statues, never fail to delight the lover of the quaint and ancient. But Schaffhausen is primarily associated with the **Falls of the Rhine**

Station } reached by train or trolley.
Neuhausen (1445 feet a/s)

Here the Rhine descends 380 feet wide in a 100-foot plunge, over an irregular rocky ledge. It is one of the finest cascades in Europe, and who could describe it better than **Keelin?**

"Stand for an hour beside the Falls of Schaffhausen, on the north side, where the rapids are long, and watch how the vault of water first bends unbroken in pure polished velocity over the arching rocks at the brow of the cataract, covering them with a dome of crystal twenty feet thick, so swift that its motion is unseen except when a foam-globe from above

darts over it like a falling star; and how the trees are lighted above it under all their leaves at the instant that it breaks into foam; and how all the hollows of that foam burn with green fire, like so much shattering chrysoprase; and how, ever and anon startling you with its white flash, a jet of spray leaps out, hissing, like a rocket bursting in the wind and driven away in dust, filling the air with light; and how, through the curdling wreaths of the restless, crashing abyss below, the blue of the water, paled by the foam in its body, shows purer than the sky through white rain cloud; while the shuddering iris stoops in tremulous stillness over all, fading and flushing alternately through the choking spray and shattered sunshine, hiding itself at last among the thick golden leaves which toss to and fro in sympathy with the wild waters, their dripping masses lifted at intervals, like sheaves of loaded corn, by some stronger gush from the cataract, and bowed again upon the mossy rocks as its roar dies away."

From Neuhausen we may return to Zürich via the busy manufacturing town of **Winterthur** and visit the Castle of Kyburg, one of the best preserved mediaeval strongholds, or we may continue our trip by rail to the region of Lake Constance.

A charming trip is by steamer from Schaffhausen up the Rhine, passing the picturesque old town of

Stein am Rhein (1364 feet a/s) with the stately Castle of Hohenklingen and several other pretty villages and romantic ruins sprinkled in between; a delightful journey indeed, until one reaches the old imperial town of

Constance on the the southern shore of the Bodensee. Proceeding along the lake via the chief Swiss stations of **Romanshorn**, **Arbon** and **Rorschach**, we now turn inland to

St. Gall (2195 feet a/s) the famous embroidery seat of modern days and one of the most influential centers of Christian civilization in Central Europe. The city owes its

foundation to the Irish Apostle, Gallus, who, in the year 614, founded a hermitage near the brook, Steinach. In the resulting monastery of St. Gall, the strict rules of the Irish Church were enforced until 720, when those of St. Benedict were substituted by an abbot, Othmar. In 1061, the Abbot Norpert of St. Gall erected a convent on the Sitter River, the place taking the name of Abbatis Cella-Appenzell, and the abbots of St. Gall became the dominating influence in the land until the subsequently much oppressed mountaineers resorted to force and succeeded in shaking off their yoke.

The Benedictine Abbey itself was suppressed in 1805, and accommodates now the cantonal offices, the bishop's residence and the famous library. This library comprises some 30,000 volumes and a wealth of valuable manuscripts. It prides itself for instance of the celebrated "Psalterium Aureum"—the Golden Psalter—so-called on account of its golden writing on white parchment; of a Niebelungenlied of the 13th Century, of manuscripts relating to Parsifal and other heroes sung by Wagner.

The abbey church itself, rebuilt in 1756-68 in the Rococo style, is very imposing without and lavishly decorated inside. In addition to the finely carved choir stalls and a beautiful iron choir screen, which form one of the chief attractions of the interior, the organ, the chancel, the lovely frescoes on the ceiling and the church treasury are renowned features of this Cathedral.

The town is extremely rich in a variety of enjoyable excursions, particularly into the rich pastureland of the Canton of Appenzell, with such delightful places as

Heiden (2657 feet a/s), **Trogen** (2975 feet a/s), **Speicher** (3070 feet a/s) and **Gais** (3075 feet a/s).

The capital of this diminutive Canton

Appenzell (2595 feet a/s) deserves also a visit. Its foundation dates back to 1061 A.D., and the place has to-day

yet retained much of its old-fashioned charm. Hand-embroidery is a highly developed home industry in this region. In close proximity is

Weissbad (2680 feet a/s), a well-known health resort, and about one hour and a half above, in an interesting and extensive region of caves, which is noted for prehistoric finds, stands the picturesque retreat of the Wildkirchli, whose founder, a priest from Appenzell, erected here in the year 1656 a little hermitage with chapel for himself. In the year 1679 he willed the Wildkirchli to the State of Innerrhoden, specifying that it should remain a hermitage forever. Some 16 hermits lived consecutively in this mountainous solitude, until 1851, when the hermit's dwelling was abandoned as such and transformed into a commodious inn, in order to accommodate the great number of pilgrims and tourists who yearly flock to the hermit's chapel of St. Michael. A memorial tablet in the vicinity also reminds of the poet Victor von Scheffel, author of "Ekkehard," who completed this well-known novel up here in the year 1854.

From here the Ebenalp (5250 feet a/s), the Seealpsee (3747 feet a/s) and the Hohen Kasten (5900 feet a/s) are favorite excursion points. From

Herisau (2550 feet a/s), another delightful spot in this region, we continue our trip into the charming and historically known Toggenburg, with the chief places of **Lichtensteig**, **Wattwil**, **Ebnat**, **Kappel** and **Nesslau** (2470 feet a/s). A carriage road connects with **Wildhaus** (3600 feet a/s), starting point for excursions into the higher Alpine region of the Churfirsten (7576 feet a/s) and **Säntis** (8216 feet a/s) group.

The carriage road from Wildhaus connects with Buchs in the Rhine Valley, frontier station of the Zürich-Vienna line, whence we may proceed to the Grisons.

THE GRISONS

The Grisons, Switzerland's largest canton, may readily be described as an Alpine wonderland. It is broken up by no fewer than 150 valleys, varying greatly in size, traversed by wild rushing torrents and streams and animated by roaring waterfalls and transparent mountain lakes. Dark green fir-woods and velvety pastures cover the slopes and form the transition from the region of the hills to the realm of the high Alps.

While the unusually mountainous nature of this section of the country would lead one to believe that its history would be of comparatively modern date, existing records show that Raetus, Prince of the Etruscan tribe, had invaded this district as early as 600 B.C. He named the conquered territory Rhaetia, but the same included at that time the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the Bavarian highlands and the northern stretch of Lombardy as well.

One of the most venerable spots in the entire region is

Chur or **Coire** (1936 feet a/s), the capital of the Canton, which traces its foundation back to the Roman Era, when it was generally known as *Curia Rhaetorum*. The old quarters of this unpretentious, yet strangely fascinating city prove an inspiration to photographers and artists. Narrow, crudely paved streets; massive stone houses with quaintly contrived entrances, stairs and gates; here a turn and there a turn and suddenly a diminutive open square, suitable for small public gatherings in comparative safety and privacy, an important factor in feudal days. One of these picturesque haunts is known as—"der süsse Winkel"—"the sweet corner," and when beheld in the silvery glimmer of a full moon, this nook is indeed worthy of its designation.

What is known as the Episcopal Court occupies high ground. Here the Cathedral of St. Lucius, begun in the 12th Century and consecrated in 1282, and the Bishop's Palace, face upon a

square, adorned with a fountain, the entire quarter being surrounded with walls, so that its general appearance is like a fortress. The bishopric is first mentioned in the Acts of a Synod of Milan, in 452; but there is the legend of a missionary, a certain Saint Lucius, from Britain, who is supposed to have established himself here at an earlier time. In close vicinity of Chur are the

Baths of Passugg (2720 feet a/s), much frequented for the curative effects of their chalybeate springs. A pleasant excursion from Chur is per post auto-bus to **Parpan** (4356 feet a/s), **Lenzerheide** (4844 feet a/s) and **Tiefenkastel** (2811 feet a/s), all three charming summer and winter resorts.

Arosa (5904 feet a/s), reached from Chur by one of the most picturesque electric railways, is one of the highest health resorts in the country. It reposes like a jewel on a cushion of luxuriant green; fragrant pine forests and a glorious cluster of snow-crowned Alpine peaks form its setting. On account of its lofty, sunny position, which is nevertheless sheltered, Arosa has become one of the most famous Swiss health and pleasure resorts.

From Chur the main route takes us to

Reichenau-Tamins (1995 feet a/s), whence post auto-busses take visitors to

Flims-Waldhaus (3621 feet a/s), a forest-enclosed resort on the romantic Lake of Cauma.

The Segnes group with Piz Segnes (10,230 feet a/s) forms inviting ground for mountaineering excursions.

Proceeding from Reichenau in a southerly direction we pass the spa of **Rothenbrunnen** and presently reach

Thusis (2369 feet a/s), a friendly town' encircled by luxuriant orchards—and yet in closest vicinity to one of the wildest chasms which nature has wrought into the Grisons mountains—the Via Mala, a gorge of stupendous grandeur in

the depths of which the Rhine is thundering in ceaseless indignation against its oppressing forces.

From here the Post road leads via the lovely health resort of **Andeer** (3212 feet a/s), (whence **Cresta**, 6438 feet a/s, another climatic resort in the Aversertal is reached) to **Splügen**, excursions which can be highly recommended. From **Splügen** the diligence connects via the **Splügen Pass** with **Chiavenna** (page 214), and another Alpine Post leads via the **San Bernardino Pass** (4821 feet a/s) to **Mesocco**, whence connection is made by rail with **Bellinzona** (page 221).

The section of the **Rhaetian Railway** between **Thusis** and **St. Moritz** is known as the **Albula line**. While it is but 38.34 miles long, the nature of the mountains traversed is such that the number and length of the tunnels and viaducts on this line are extraordinarily great. Besides the **Albula tunnel**, which is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and which is the longest tunnel ever built on a narrow gauge railway, there are 38 smaller tunnels, the total length of which is 33,350 feet. While a trip over this road of scenic and technical wonders has always been a rare delight, it has become more so still, since every possible inconvenience through smoke in tunnels has been eliminated with the electrification of the railway.

From **Thusis** the railroad serves in succession **Tiefenkastel** (see page 210), **Alvaneu** (3285 feet a/s) with the well frequented Baths of **Alvaneu**, **Filisur** (3550 feet a/s) at the junction of the line from **Davos**, **Bergiün** (4505 feet a/s), a pretty village which has lately also joined the rank of the winter stations; **Preda** (5880 feet a/s), the starting point of the interesting old **Albula Road**, which leads across to **Ponte** in the Upper Engadine, and **Bervers** (5620 feet a/s) at the foot of the **Crasta Mora**, whence a branch line of the **Rhaetian Railway** proceeds to **Schuls-Vulpera-Tarasp** in the Lower Engadine. (See page 216.)

The next point of interest en route is **Samaden** (5670 feet

a/s), the chief locality of the Upper Engadine, with many handsome private dwellings, whose style of architecture is typical of this region.

The village enjoys a particularly fine location in full view of the wondrous Bernina chain with its unforgettable group of peaks. Piz Palü (12,835 feet), Piz Morteratsch (12,317 feet), Piz Tschierva (11,693 feet), Piz Roseg (12,934 feet), Piz Rosatsch (10,100 feet) and Piz della Margna (10,376 feet)—they are indeed true monarchs of the Alps and the ambition of all experienced climbers.

Samaden offers a great variety of delightful walks through woods and pastures and is an ideal starting point for many interesting excursions which can safely be made by amateur climbers.

An almost obligatory trip is to the **Muottas Muraigl** (8200 feet a/s), easily reached by a mountain railway; from this point the visitor will enjoy a far-sweeping outlook on the wonder valley of the Inn. To golfers Samaden is a particularly important spot in the Grisons, possessing, as it does, a perfect 18-hole course with well-equipped club house. A branch line of the railway proceeds from Samaden to Pontresina (page 214).

Passing **Celerina** (5685 feet a/s), a pleasant summer and winter resort and junction of the Bernina Railroad coming from St. Moritz, we presently reach this world famous summer resort and winter sport center, which is the terminus of the Upper Engadine section of the Rhaetian Railway.

St. Moritz lies on the beautiful lake of the same name in the loftiest valley in Europe, on the sunny slope of Piz Nair (10,045 feet), and although it has an altitude of 6089 feet a/s, it is celebrated for the extraordinary wealth of its flora. While it is generally known as a very modern leader of sports and fashions, it has nevertheless a very old history, it being referred to as a pilgrimage place in the 15th Century. The

leaning tower of the old church, which is all that is left of that edifice and which is a characteristic feature of the village, dates back to the year 1573.

The resort is divided into two sections, "the village" and "the Baths," the latter with extensive cure establishments where the health-giving chalybeate waters, whose wonderful qualities were already known in the Roman era, are taken advantage of by visitors from all lands.

One of the most delightful walks or drives can be taken from here to Maloja, along the exquisite Upper Engadine lakes.

Campfèr (6020 feet a/s), a diminutive village at the entrance to the Suvretta Valley, is the first resort we encounter on this excursion. Its radiant reflection is mirrored in the crystal depths of its charming lake which we follow to **Silvaplana** (5955 feet a/s), another fairy-like spot with another and larger lake. Silvaplana is situated on the alluvial deposits of the Jülicher brook, which separates these two lakes of Campfèr and Silvaplana.

Skirting the Lake of Silvaplana we next reach

Sils (5930 feet a/s), embracing the picturesque hamlets of Sils-Baselgia and Sils Maria; from the latter a most enchanting walk can be had into the lovely Fex Valley. From Sils the magnificent Lake of Sils extends to

Maloja (5940 feet a/s), the summit of the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy, which descends rapidly from here into the Val Bregaglia.

Every one of the little villages scattered along this wonder road of transparent Alpine lakes may be considered as excellent headquarters for a great variety of delightful excursions and Alpine tours, and it is therefore not surprising that this lofty realm is also well patronized during the season of white.

At Maloja are ten large glacier mills or giant cauldrons which serve as an excellent illustration of the action of the

glacier which once covered this region. One of the multitude of excursions which can be made from Maloja should include a visit to the Lunghino Lake (two hours from Maloja) from which the River Inn emerges.

From Maloja a post road leads to Chiavenna with connection to the Lake of Como.

From Silvaplana a post road leads over the Julier Pass to Tiefenkastel, then to Churwalden-Chur (page 210).

From St. Moritz we now proceed by the electric Bernina Railway via Celerina to

Pontresina (5915 feet a/s), one of the most enchantingly situated spots in the Upper Engadine. Sombre pine forests encircle this stately village which on account of its very convenient proximity to the finest glaciers and mountains in the Grisons is equally well patronized in summer and in winter. Shady wood promenades lure those who cannot undertake strenuous excursions and the glorious outlook enjoyed from the same into the wondrous Roseg Valley and adjacent peaks fills the beholder with visions of paradise.

Excursions to the Morteratsch and Roseg glaciers can be taken by everybody, as the available transportation facilities make this a delightful half-day's outing; more ambitious walkers may undertake the easy 2½ hours' climb of the Schafberg (8965 feet a/s), a splendid point of view, which can also be reached by donkey. A little more fatiguing is the ascent of Piz Languard (10,716 feet a/s), requiring about four hours, but this expedition would provide good training for a still more strenuous climb.

From Pontresina the Bernina Railway, one of the most scenic of Swiss Alpine railways, follows the old Bernina Post Road over the Pass to Tirano in Italy. Morteratsch, this gate of the glacier of the same name, Bernina Hospice (7575 feet a/s) romantically situated above the Lago Bianco facing the Cambrena Glacier, Alp Grüm (7182 feet

a/s) where the Palü Glacier and the Poschiavo Valley below form an unforgettable picture, they are spots on the line which make this trip one of the obligatory outings from the Upper Engadine.

This marvelous railway is kept open all the year, powerful locomotives being employed in winter for the clearing of the tracks from snow.

From Alp Grüm the line descends in wonderful curves to

Poschiavo (3315 feet a/s), the ancient little capital of the valley, and proceeds via **Brusio** (2477 feet a/s) and **Campo Cologno** (1835 feet a/s) (the frontier station) to Tirano, starting point of the railway to Colico on Lake Como, and of the Alpine highway to Bormio-Stelvio Pass and Trafoi. From Poschiavo an omnibus connects with **Le Prese** (3156 feet a/s), a watering place with alkaline and sulphurous springs.

From the heights of the Upper Engadine, which extends from Maloja to Punt Ota in a distance of 25 miles and with an average altitude of 6000 feet a/s, we now proceed by a branch line of the Rhaetian Railway to the Lower Engadine, which reaches as far as **Martinsbruck** on the Tyrolese frontier, a distance of $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with an altitude gradually descending from 4920 to 3280 feet a/s. Owing to the less elevated situation, the climate in the Lower Engadine is considerably warmer than in the Upper Engadine and vegetation is consequently far more luxuriant. Meadows and fields clad with the most beautiful of verdure and flowers rise from the banks of the River Inn and all the mountain heights are covered with splendid woods. Ruins of ancient strongholds and castles peep here and there through the dark-green forests—silent reminders of the eventful days gone by when this part of Switzerland had to endure the yoke of Austrian tyranny.

From Samaden the train winds its way past Ponte to

Zuoz (5615 feet a/s), a stately village which once held the rank of capital of the Engadine, with a number of typical

Engadine houses and the ancient "Tuor," the former seat of the aristocratic Grisons family von Planta. A little further down are

Scanfs (5413 feet a/s) and **Cinuskel** (5300 feet a/s), two delightful Alpine resorts, and presently we perceive the picturesque old wooden bridge, the "Punt Ota," which forms the dividing line between the Upper and Lower Engadine.

The valley now contracts and the train winds its way through several tunnels on to

Zernez (4910 feet a/s), the starting point of the Ofen Pass to Santa Maria (whence the Umbrail leads to the Stelvio) and Münster (whence a diligence runs to Mals).

Zernez is also a starting point for the Swiss National Park, a great reservation established on the same principle as the American National parks, where flora and fauna have for almost two decades been left entirely undisturbed.

Süs (4689 feet a/s), another delightful Engadine village with a wealth of the quaint and curious, and very fine carnation nurseries, is the Post Station at the end of the Flüela Pass leading to Davos.

Past the picturesque resorts of **Lavin** (4690 feet a/s), **Guarda** (5423 feet a/s) and **Ardetz** (4812 feet a/s) we still follow the course of the Inn, but the railroad is now high above the deeply embedded river. The landscape assumes a more and more romantic aspect until we reach

Tarasp-Schuls-Vulpera, one of Europe's finest spas, formed by a cluster of three resorts separated from each other by a short walking distance only.

While Schuls (4080 feet a/s) is the terminal of the railroad, carriages are at the disposal of guests of Tarasp (3946 feet a/s), with its extensive Kurhaus establishments, and Vulpera (4183 feet a/s), facing Schuls on the opposite side of the river, a gateway also to the National Park and starting point for numerous tours and climbing expeditions.

Chronicles relate how in the 15th and 16th centuries a few solitary pilgrims in quest of health journeyed to the "salt-springs" of Tarasp; how they took the waters there, but were guided by some strange instinct to establish their temporary homes higher up, on the sunlit plateau where the hotels of Vulpera, enframed by woods and meadows, beckon to 20th Century visitors.

One of the most delightful side trips to be made from Vulpera is to the beautifully renovated Castle of Tarasp, the seat of the Austrian governors up to 1803, and at present the home of the ex-Duke and ex-Duchess of Hessen. A tiny lake and a dear little hamlet dream at the foot of this rocky height which is one of the best known landmarks in the country. Facing Vulpera on the other side of the Inn beckons the pretty resort of Fetan (5404 feet a/s).

From Schuls a diligence road leads to

Val Sinestra (5000 feet a/s), a well-known watering place, and to Martinsbruck, thence to Austria.

The Flüela Pass (7835 feet a/s), between Süs and Davos, forms the connecting link between the Lower Engadine and the Davos Valley. It is an ancient thoroughfare, but the present scientifically built road dates back only to 1868. A comfortable little hotel, described as "the Hospice," on the summit caters to travelers and wayfarers. In the vicinity are two diminutive lakes of entirely different characteristics; one with greenish-white glacier water, the other with transparently clear spring water. As this region offers an unusually large variety of mountain excursions, it is more and more becoming the rendezvous of Alpinists in summer and winter. Skis are, of course, the means of locomotion during the season of white.

Davos (5200 feet a/s), formerly principally known as one of the foremost pioneers among the Swiss health resorts, is—on account of its splendid scenic advantages—steadily gaining

in popularity as a tourist and sport center. Divided into two distinct quarters, Dorf and Platz, this formerly tiny settlement has become a miniature capital of the Grisons highlands, with imposing hotels and restaurants, and shops, whose ultra-smart displays never fail to attract and delight the feminine visitors.

As the climatic-curative advantages of Davos are about equal throughout the year it is frequented in summer as an enchanting abode for a restful change.

Priding itself with the largest skating rink in Europe, with numerous opportunities for fine ski tours to realms of varying altitude, and a choice of wonderful toboggan and bob-sleigh runs, this resort is one of the liveliest sport centers in the land of the Alps in winter. As a health resort it is primarily visited for chest, throat and nerve complaints, but amateur and expert climbers regard Davos as a veritable paradise for interesting tours and ascents.

A bridle path leads from Davos over the Strela Pass into the Schanfigg Valley, with Arosa (page 210) and the Scaletta Pass, forms a direct connection with Scanfs in the Upper Engadine. Train connection can be made via **Wiesen** and **Spinabad** (4816 feet) with **Filisur** (page 211).

Klosters (3965 feet a/s), consisting of three hamlets, **Dörfli**, **Platz** and **Brücke**, is another pleasant summer resort and winter sport center, offering wonderful excursions into the glaciers of the Silvretta group, etc. We pass **Serneus** (3225 feet a/s), a watering place, and reach

Küblis (2664 feet a/s), another picturesque village lower down, whence a coach road leads to the charming resort of

St. Antönien (4659 feet a/s). **Fideris** with **Fideris Baths** (3463 feet a/s), the latter known for its mineral springs, are charming places a little further on from Küblis. Past Landquart this **Prättigau** branch of the **Rhaetian Railway** leads to **Chur**.

Starting from Chur via Reichenau we now proceed into the Grisons Oberland, to Ilanz and Disentis.

The numerous quaint villages along and in the neighborhood of the line are well worth a visit. There is

Versan-Safien (2095 feet a/s) for instance, the starting point for the Safien Valley, which is a veritable paradise for botanists and lovers of flowers. The next village,

Valendas (2700 feet a/s), possesses a most unique fountain surmounted by a mermaid wearing an enormously large hat. The statue dates from the 18th Century, when a retired Dutch Admiral settled here, together with some of his nautical acquaintances, and it is supposed that this style of fountain was chosen as a reminder of the sea.

Presently we reach

Ilanz (2345 feet a/s) the "first town on the Rhine," with many beautiful old-fashioned houses, churches and remainders of former fortifications. It is dominated by Piz Mundaun, the Rigi of the Grisons Oberland.

History voices her presence everywhere. There is

Truns (2835 feet a/s), a prosperous little commune with an ancient church and Rathaus, decorated with fine portraits and coat-of-arms. Most famous, however, are the exquisite frescoes of St. Ann's Chapel, built in memory of the formation of the "Gray League" in 1424 A.D.

Somvix (3440 feet a/s), a beautifully situated Alpine village, beckons a little farther on. Here opens the pretty Somvix Valley with the well known **Teniger Bad** (4176 feet a/s), a favorite Spa with chalybeate springs.

And now we reach

Disentis (3765 feet a/s), the seat of the oldest existing Monastery in Switzerland, which was founded by St. Sigisbert, a disciple of St. Columbanus, in the year 614 A.D. Disentis has become particularly famous as a health resort on account of its strong radio-active mineral spring, which was

found in the extensive park of the Kurhaus Disentiserhof. The village enjoys a most ideal situation. It is embedded on a carpet of soft green meadows and encircled by splendid woods over which tower the Alps in glorious splendor.

From Disentis we may leave the Grisons by diligence over the Oberalp Pass to Andermatt and Goeschenen to connect with the Gothard route (page 198) or proceed by diligence via the Lukmanier road to Acquarossa (page 221).

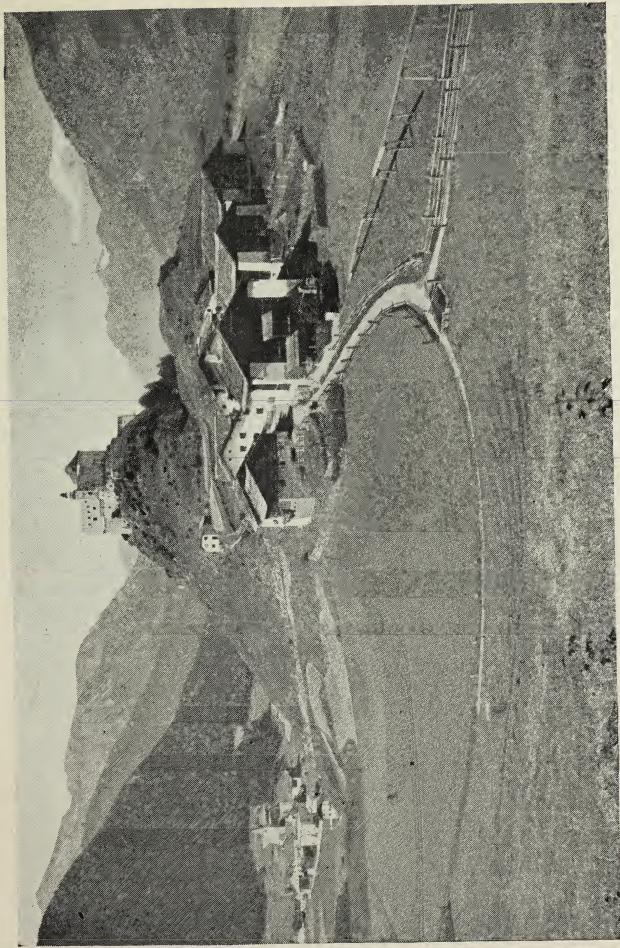
SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND

From the sedate north, with its luxuriously green pastures, its fragrant forests and dainty homelike châteaux, the electrified St. Gothard Railway takes us within a brief fifteen minutes through the tunnel into the sun-kissed land of Goethe's Heroine. From Teutonic Switzerland we have entered the threshold of Italian Switzerland, buoyant with sunshine, warmth and color. Walnut and chestnut groves climb up the hillsides and extensive areas of well-tended vineyards indicate that viticulture has attained a remarkably high degree in this region. A distinctive Italian brightness is prevalent everywhere, from the gayly decorated houses to the brilliant Lombard Campanile. The whole atmosphere has changed and the inhabitants, too, show evidence of the proverbial light-hearted Italian temperament.

Airolo (3755 feet a/s) is at the southern end of the St. Gothard Tunnel. A path leads to the picturesque lake of Ritom (6000 feet a/s), which supplies the electric power for the Gothard line, with the holiday resort of

Piora (6125 feet a/s). A path over the Uoma Pass (7257 feet a/s) connects with the post route Disentis-Acquarossa.

Above and along the course of the foaming Ticino winds our track; frequent waterfalls relieve in silvery clouds the monotony of the rocky mountain sides and a diminutive chapel or shrine perched here and there high on a precipice



Castle of Tarasp in the Lower Engadine, Grisons

Phot. Feuerstein



Ski-ing on the Chatzehübel, Adelboden, Bernese Oberland
Phot. Nikles

makes us wonder just why anybody could select such an inaccessible spot as a place of devotion.

Rodi-Fiesso (3100 feet a/s), **Faido** (2485 feet a/s), **Lavorgo** (2025 feet a/s) and historical **Giornico** (1480 feet a/s), picturesque villages situated on a section of the line which abounds in technical marvels, pass in succession and we reach

Biasca (971 feet a/s) an interesting village at the opening of Val Blenio, where fig-trees and mulberries begin to appear.

Acquarossa (1740 feet a/s), a much frequented watering place, with arsenous chalybeate springs, is connected with Biasca by rail, and a post route leads from Acquarossa to

Olivone (2925 feet a/s), the highest point of the valley. From here the diligence road goes over the Lukmanier Pass (6290 feet a/s) to Disentis (page 219) and a footpath climbs over the Greina Pass into the Somvix Valley (page 219).

Bellinzona (760 feet a/s), the picturesque capital of the Canton of Ticino, is the key to the three passes over the St. Gothard, the Lukmanier and the San Bernardino. The three proud old fortresses which command every visitor's attention are the Castle of San Michele or Uri, the Castle of Montebello or Schwyz and the Castle of Corbario or Unterwalden. These names date back to the time when the strongholds were the residence of the bailiffs of the three districts so designated near the Lake of Lucerne. These bailiffs also ruled over the lower Ticino Valley.

An electric railway runs to **Mesocco** (2522 feet a/s), connecting there with the San Bernardino post route leading into the Grisons.

From Bellinzona, branching off to the right is

Locarno (680 feet a/s) the fair queen of Lago Maggiore, that beautiful lake which forms a connecting link between

the rugged glories of the Alps and the quiet fertile plains of Lombardy. Locarno's history dates back to the time of the Romans and Celts and it is estimated that its foundation took place in the 6th Century B.C.

The Piazza Grande, a great square, traverses the town almost in its entire length from the quay to the Via Alla Motta. On one side it is bordered by picturesque houses with arcades, and on the other side lie the public gardens enclosing the Casino and post office. The center of the old town, with its many quaint little streets and numerous ancient houses of fine architecture is the business quarter and at the same time the site of various venerable churches.

Perched on a wooded rock high above the town, overlooking the deep blue lake, is the pilgrimage church of the Madonna del Sasso reached by a funicular. A footpath leads up a very steep mountainside and is lined with the fourteen Stations of the Cross. Natives and visiting pilgrims, in outlandish garb, are in constant evidence on this road.

On the hilltop the peaceful stillness of the cloisters dwells. The interior of the church, which was founded in 1480 and rebuilt in 1569, contains two choice oil paintings, "The Flight Into Egypt," by Bramantino and "The Entombment," by Ciseri.

On the open space before the church or in the gallery from between the Romanesque pillars, an inexpressibly beautiful panorama unveils itself before the admiring eye, reaching from Bellinzona as far as Luino.

An excursion by electric railway to

Bignasco in the Val Maggia, a picturesque vale with hamlets and villages amidst an almost tropical vegetation, and yet with a climate rarely exceeding 82° Fahrenheit, is a delight, and the outskirts of the town itself, at **Muralto** on the left and at **Ascona**, **Ronco** and **Brissago** on the right, one encounters some of the most exquisite bits of Italian life.

Lugano (932 feet a/s), reached from Locarno by rail or via Luino-Ponte Tresa by steamer and rail, presents with its wonderful suburbs of **Paradiso** and **Cassarate** and with its gracefully curved bay, a picture of a miniature Naples.

Lugano, like Locarno, traces its origin back to the Roman era. By the 10th Century the town had acquired some degree of importance, for Otto I, Emperor of Germany, presented the marketplace to Bishop Adelgirus of Como. For five centuries Lugano and the surrounding country were the scenes of continual conflicts between the Lords of Como and Milan and other Italian factions. Later on, under the rule of the Confederated Cantons, Lugano enjoyed peace for more than three centuries, and in 1803 it became a regular member of the Swiss Confederation.

The old town, with narrow arcaded streets, lies on a strip of flat land on the shore of the lake, but the new town, a smart community of hotels and villas, spreads itself in amphitheatre fashion on the lake shore and low hills adjoining. The church of Santa Maria degli Angioli, bears a fine fresco by Luini in three sections of "The Passion," "The Last Supper" and "The Madonna." Further specimens of Luini's work or that of his pupils may be found in various other churches in the district. The Cathedral of San Lorenzo possesses a costly marble facade by Tommaso Rodari and a statue of rare beauty, "La Desolazione" (Desolation) by Vincenzo Vela, adorns the city park.

Nearby **Ligornetto** prides itself with the Museum Vela, the dignified home of the works of Vincenzo Vela, one of Switzerland's most prominent sculptors.

The Lake of Lugano is the very embodiment of bewitching loveliness and tender harmony. Day and night, dawn and twilight, they all reveal some special charm of this heavenly expanse of water, this glorious wonder which reposes in fairy bowers of blossoms, shrubberies and trees.

Delightful excursion points beckon here in bewildering numbers:

Castagnola, Gandria, Lorenzo, Morcote and Melide, Capolago whence an electric railway leads to the **Monte Generoso**—the Rigi of the South—**Cassarate** with a funicular to the **Monte Bré**. A mile long cable railway leads also to the **Monte San Salvatore**, the immediate guardian of Lugano.

From Lugano we may proceed per steamer to **Ponte Tresa**, thence by rail to **Luino** and steamer to the **Borromean Islands**, **Pallanza, Stresa, Baveno**, joining the **Simplon** route; or we may reach the **Lake of Como** region via **Chiasso** or via **Porlezza Menaggio-Bellagio**.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF ITINERARIES FOR TOURS OF SHORT PERIODS

SUGGESTIONS FOR TOURS OF EIGHT DAYS

I. Entering at Basle

- 1st Day. Proceed via Olten to Lucerne; explore the city in the afternoon.
- 2nd Day. Excursion on the lake and proceed for the evening either to the Rigi, Pilatus, Stanserhorn or Bürgenstock; stay over night for sunset and sunrise.
- 3rd Day. Proceed via Brünig route to Interlaken, stopping en route at Meiringen for a visit to the gorge of the River Aar.
- 4th Day. Visit one of the surrounding mountain heights or make the round trip via Lauterbrunnen-Scheidegg-Jungfrauoch-Scheidegg-Grindelwald.
- 5th Day. Leave by steamer for Spiez; then proceed by rail via Zweisimmen to Montreux.
- 6th Day. Excursion to the Castle of Chillon in the morning and ascent of the Rochers de Naye in the afternoon.
- 7th Day. Steamer to Geneva and return to Montreux by rail.
- 8th Day. Leave for Lausanne; explore the city.
Leave via Vallorbe for France or via Simplon for Italy.

II. Entering at Basle

- 1st to 4th day as in Tour I.
- 5th Day. Leave Interlaken for Spiez-Brigue-Zermatt.

- 6th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat and proceed for the evening via Visp to Montreux.
- 7th Day. Proceed from Montreux via the Gruyère Valley to Bulle-Fribourg-Berne.
- 8th Day. Explore this interesting city.
Leave via Neuchâtel-Pontarlier for France, or via Thun-Brigue for Italy.

III. Entering at Basle

- 1st Day. Proceed via Brugg to Zürich and explore the city.
- 2nd Day. Leave via Arth-Goldau to Rigi-Kulm and proceed for the evening via Vitznau to Lucerne.
- 3rd Day. Excursion on the lake to Flüelen; thence by train or trolley to Altdorf.
- 4th Day. Post auto-bus via the Klausenpass to Linthal.
- 5th Day. Excursion from Linthal to Braunwald or another point of view.
- 6th Day. Leave via Glarus-Chur-Thusis to St. Moritz.
- 7th Day. Visit one of the famous "Alps" renowned for their rich flora or take a drive along the Upper Engadine lakes to Maloja.
- 8th Day. Excursion to Muottas Muraigl.
Leave via Bernina Railroad for Italy.

IV. Entering at Basle

- 1st and 2nd day as in Tour I.
- 3rd Day. Proceed via Brünig route to Meiringen; visit the gorge of the River Aar.
- 4th Day. Post auto-bus over Grimsel Pass to Gletsch (Rhône Glacier); thence over Furka Pass to Andermatt.
- 5th Day. Leave Andermatt for Goeschenen and proceed to Locarno. Visit the Madonna del Sasso, famous pilgrimage church and point of view.

- 6th Day. Steamer to Luino; rail to Ponte Tresa and then rail or steamer to Lugano.
- 7th Day. Excursion to the San Salvatore or the Monte Generoso.
- 8th Day. Excursion to Morcote a beauty spot on the lake or to Ligornetto with the famous Museum Vela.
- Enter Italy via Porlezza-Menaggio-Bellagio-Como.

V. Entering at Geneva

- 1st Day. Sightseeing at Geneva.
- 2nd Day. Proceed by steamer to Montreux; then via Visp to Zermatt.
- 3rd Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.
- 4th Day. Leave Zermatt via Visp-Brigue-Spiez for Inter-laken.
- 5th Day. Visit one of the surrounding mountain heights or make the round trip Lauterbrunnen-Scheidegg-Jungfrauoch-Scheidegg-Grindelwald.
- 6th Day. Proceed by steamer via Lake of Thun to Scherz-ligen; then by rail to Berne.
- 7th Day. Explore the City of Berne and leave towards evening via Langnau for Lucerne.
- 8th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights, which would also include a trip on the lake.

Leave Switzerland by way of Basle, Schaffhausen, the Lake of Constance or Buchs for Western, Northern or Eastern Europe respectively, or via the St. Gothard for Italy.

VI. Entering at Geneva

- 1st Day. Sightseeing at Geneva.
- 2nd Day. Proceed by steamer to Montreux; visit the Castle of Chillon in the afternoon.

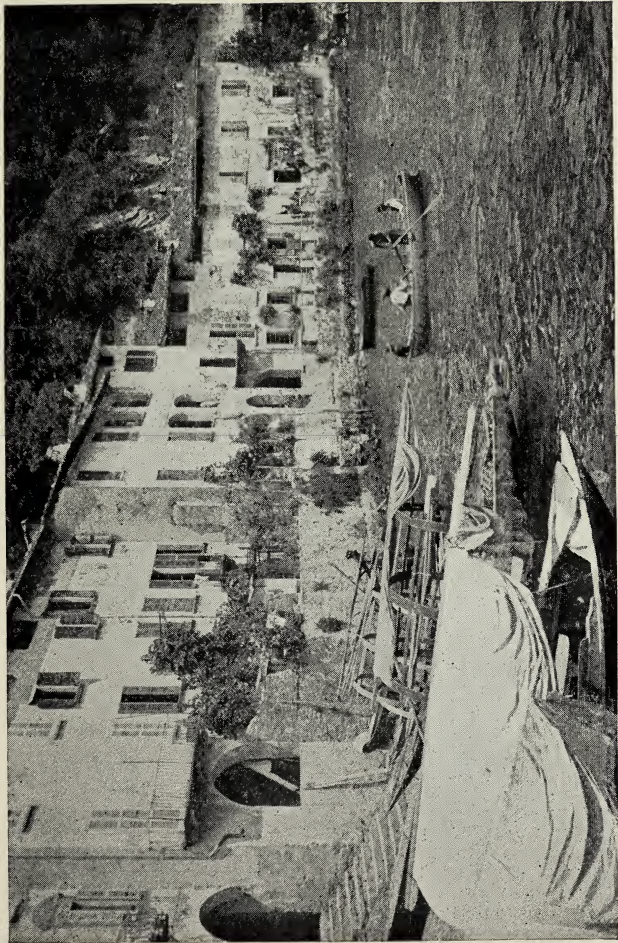
- 3rd Day. Leave Montreux via Zweisimmen-Spiez for Inter-laken.
4th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
5th Day. Proceed via Brünig route to Lucerne, with a stop over at Meiringen for a visit to the gorge of the River Aar.
6th Day. Excursion on the lake to Vitznau, then rail to Rigi-Kulm and proceed in the evening via Arth-Goldau to Zürich.
7th Day. Sightseeing at Zürich and excursion to the Uetli-berg.
8th Day. Proceed to Berne and explore the city.

Leave Switzerland by way of Pontarlier, Basle, Schaffhausen, the Lake of Constance or Buchs for Western, Northern or Eastern Europe respectively, or via Loetschberg-Simplon for Italy, or

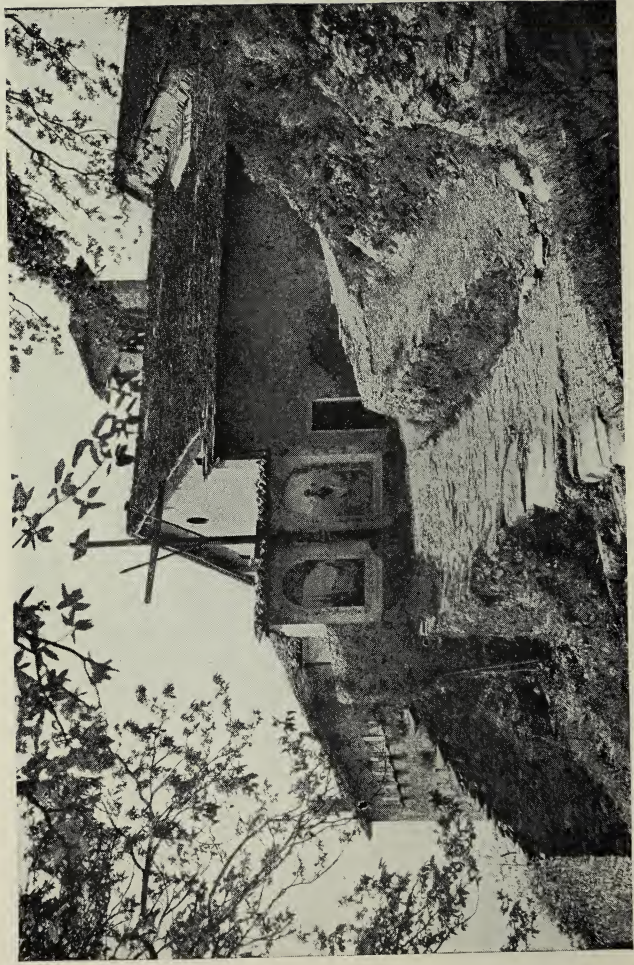
Proceed on 7th day to Locarno, with a visit to the Madonna del Sasso and proceed on the 8th day by steamer to Luino, then by rail to Ponte Tresa and then by rail or steamer to Lugano, leaving on the 9th day for Italy via Porlezza-Menaggio-Como.

VII. Entering from Italy via Colico-Sondrio-Tirano

- 1st Day. St. Moritz with a drive to Maloja, along the beautiful Upper Engadine lakes.
2nd Day. Visit one of the famous "Alps" renowned for their wonderful flora.
3rd Day. Proceed via Filisur-Davos-Chur to Ragaz. Visit the Tamina Gorge.
4th Day. Leave Ragaz for Glarus-Linthal, make an excursion to Braunwald.
5th Day. Leave Linthal by Post auto over the Klausen Pass to Altdorf and proceed to Flüelen-Lucerne.



Oria, near Lugano



The Monastery of Bigoris near Lugano

Phot. Wehrli

- 6th Day. Sightseeing at Lucerne and an excursion on the lake.
7th Day. Proceed via Langnau to Berne and explore the city.
8th Day. Leave Berne for Lausanne, with an excursion to Vevey or Montreux.

Leave via Vallorbe or via Geneva-Bellegarde for France, or Proceed on the third day to Chur only; on the 4th day to Disentis, and by Post auto-bus over the Oberalp Pass to Andermatt, and on the 5th day to Flüelen, thence by steamer to Lucerne.

VIII. Entering from Italy via Menaggio-Portezza

- 1st Day. Lugano. Explore the city.
2nd Day. Excursion to the San Salvatore or Monte Generoso.
3rd Day. Proceed by rail (St. Gothard route) to Flüelen, then by steamer to Lucerne.
4th Day. Excursion to one of the many surrounding mountain heights.
5th Day. Proceed via Brünig route to Interlaken, with a stop over at Meiringen for a visit to the gorge of the River Aar.
6th Day. Excursion to one of the many interesting points of view such as the Schynige Platte, Harder or the Jungfrauoch.
7th Day. Leave by steamer for Spiez, then proceed by rail via Zweisimmen to Montreux.
8th Day. Excursion to the Castle of Chillon and ascent of the Rochers de Naye.

Leave via Lausanne-Vallorbe or Geneva-Bellegarde for France.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TOURS OF 14 DAYS

I. Entering at Basle

- 1st Day. Leave for Neuhausen (Falls of the Rhine), then proceed to Zürich.
 - 2nd Day. Explore Zürich and proceed in the afternoon to Arth-Goldau and Rigi-Kulm.
 - 3rd Day. Descend to Vitznau; then steamer to Lucerne.
 - 4th Day. Excursion to the Pilatus, Stanserhorn or Bürgenstock.
 - 5th Day. Proceed by steamer to Flüelen; thence by rail via St. Gothard route to Lugano.
 - 6th Day. Excursion to the Monte San Salvatore or Monte Generoso.
 - 7th Day. Leave Lugano by steamer to Ponte Tresa; rail to Luino; thence steamer to Locarno.
 - 8th Day. Proceed from Locarno by steamer to Stresa, thence by rail via Simplon to Visp, branch off for Zermatt.
 - 9th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.
 - 10th Day. Proceed via Visp-Brigue and Lötschberg route to Interlaken.
 - 11th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights such as Jungfrau, Schynige Platte, Harder, Mürren, etc.
 - 12th Day. Excursion by steamer on Lake of Thun to Scherzligen, thence by rail to Berne and return in the evening all rail to Interlaken.
 - 13th Day. Leave for Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux and visit the Castle of Chillon in the afternoon.
 - 14th Day. Trip by steamer to Lausanne or Geneva and return by rail to Montreux.
- Leave via Vallorbe for France.

II. Entering at Basle

- 1st Day. Proceed via Brugg to Zürich; explore the city.
- 2nd Day. Proceed to Arth-Goldau and Rigi-Kulm; stay for sunset and sunrise.
- 3rd Day. Proceed via Vitznau to Lucerne.
- 4th Day. Excursion on the lake to Brunnen, drive through the famous Axenstrasse to Flüelen and return by steamer to Lucerne.
- 5th Day. Leave via Brünig route to Interlaken, with a stop over at Meiringen for a visit to the gorge of the River Aar.
- 6th Day. Excursion on the Lake of Thun to Scherzligen; rail to Berne and return in the evening to Interlaken.
- 7th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights; either to the Jungfrau, Schynige Platte or Harder.
- 8th Day. Proceed to Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux, then by steamer to Geneva.
- 9th Day. Sightseeing at Geneva in forenoon, then proceed by rail along Rhone Valley to Brig.
- 10th Day. Proceed by rail to Gletsch (Rhone Glacier); thence by Post auto-bus to Andermatt.
- 11th Day. Leave for Goeschenen and proceed via St. Gothard to Locarno; visit the Madonna del Sasso, famous pilgrimage church and point of view.
- 12th Day. Proceed by steamer to Luino, rail to Ponte Tresa and by steamer to Lugano.
- 13th Day. Excursion to the San Salvatore or Monte Generoso.
- 14th Day. Excursion to Morcote, a beauty spot on the lake, or to Ligornetto, with the famous Museum Vela.

Leave for Italy via Porlezza-Menaggio-Como.

III. Entering at Basle

- 1st Day. Proceed via Olten to Lucerne; explore the city.
 - 2nd Day. Trip on the lake to Flüelen and proceed from Vitznau by rail to Rigi-Kulm. Spend night there for sunset and sunrise.
 - 3rd Day. Proceed via Arth-Goldau to Zürich; explore the city.
 - 4th Day. Proceed via Thalwil-Landquart-Davos to St. Moritz.
 - 5th Day. Visit one of the beautiful Alps in the vicinity, famous for their wonderful flora, or drive to Maloja along the Upper Engadine lakes.
 - 6th Day. Make an excursion to Muottas-Muraigl or to Alp Grüm on the Bernina Railroad.
 - 7th Day. Leave St. Moritz via Thusis and Reichenau for Disentis, then drive by Post auto-bus over Oberalp Pass to Andermatt.
 - 8th Day. Proceed by Post auto-bus to Gletsch (Rhône Glacier) and by rail to Brig.
 - 9th Day. Proceed by rail to Visp and Zermatt, then make an excursion to the Gornergrat.
 - 10th Day. Proceed from Zermatt via Brig and Lötschberg route to Interlaken.
 - 11th Day. Excursion to any of the many surrounding mountain heights, Jungfrauoch, etc.
 - 12th Day. Leave by steamer to Spiez; then rail via Zweisimmen to Montreux.
 - 13th Day. Excursion to the Rochers de Naye, or to the Gruyères Valley.
 - 14th Day. Proceed either to Lausanne or Geneva.
- Leave either via Vallorbe or Bellegarde for France or via Simplon for Italy.

IV. Entering at Geneva

- 1st Day. Explore the city in the forenoon and make an excursion to the Salève in the afternoon.
- 2nd Day. Proceed by steamer via Lausanne to Montreux; visit the Castle of Chillon in the afternoon.
If entering at Lausanne, the first day could be devoted to this city and immediate environs, making a visit to Geneva on the second day.
- 3rd Day. Proceed from Montreux or Lausanne to Visp-Zermatt. Explore the village and some point of interest in the environs in the afternoon.
- 4th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.
- 5th Day. Zermatt-Visp-Brig via Lötschberg route to Spiez, steamer to Interlaken.
- 6th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights, such as the Harder or Schynige Platte.
- 7th Day. Round trip via Lauterbrunnen-Scheidegg-Jungfrauoch-Scheidegg-Grindelwald.
- 8th Day. Interlaken-Meiringen, visit the gorge of the River Aar and proceed in the afternoon via Post auto-bus over the Grimsel Pass to Gletsch (Rhône Glacier).
- 9th Day. Gletsch-Post auto-bus over the Furka Pass to Andermatt—rail to Göschenen-Flüelen and steamer to Lucerne.
- 10th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountains.
- 11th Day. Lucerne-Thalwil-Chur, spending the afternoon in the quaint capital of the Grisons.
- 12th Day. Excursion to Arosa, Davos, Flims or Disentis.
- 13th Day. Proceed via Thusis, where the famous Via Mala Gorge should be visited, to St. Moritz.
- 14th Day. Drive along the Upper Engadine lakes to Maloja, or visit one of the many delightful "Alps" in this vicinity.

Leave via the Bernina Railroad for Tirano-Colico-Como, or proceed from Tirano to Bormio and over the Stelvio to Trafoi, or leave Switzerland via the picturesque Lower Engadine.

V. Entering at Lugano

- 1st Day. Explore this interesting city and some of its beautiful surroundings.
- 2nd Day. Make an excursion to the San Salvatore or Monte Generoso.
- 3rd Day. Lugano-Ponte Tresa-Luino then steamer on the Lake Maggiore to Locarno. Visit the Madonna del Sasso.
- 4th Day. Excursion into the famous Maggia Valley.
- 5th Day. Locarno-Bellinzona-St. Gothard route to Flüelen, steamer to Lucerne.
- 6th Day. A trip to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 7th Day. Excursion to Zürich.
- 8th Day. Lucerne-Brünig route to Meiringen, visit the gorge of the River Aar and proceed to Inter-laken.
- 9th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights or make the famous round trip Lauterbrunner - Scheidegg - Jungfrau-joch - Scheidegg - Grindelwald.
- 10th Day. Excursion to Kandersteg, thus taking in a portion of the famous Lötschberg Railway.
- 11th Day. Proceed by steamer on the Lake of Thun to Scherzligen, and by rail to Berne, Explore the city in the afternoon.
- 12th Day. Berne-Spiez-Zweisimmen-Montreux, Visit the Castle of Chillon in the afternoon.
- 13th Day. Proceed by steamer via Lausanne to Geneva.

14th Day. Explore Geneva and vicinity.
Leave for France.

VI. Entering at St. Moritz (from Chiavenna or Tirano, Italy)

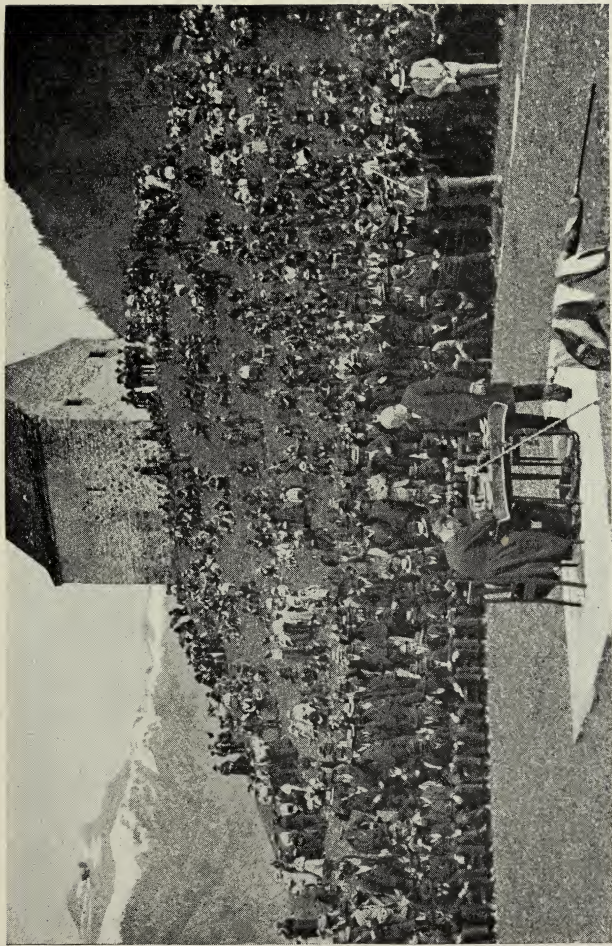
- 1st Day. Visit one of the many delightful "Alps" in this vicinity.
- 2nd Day. Drive along the Upper Engadine lakes to Maloja.
- 3rd Day. Visit to Vulpera-Tarasp in the Lower Engadine.
- 4th Day. St. Moritz-Thusis-Reichenau-Disentis with a drive by Post auto-bus over the Oberalp Pass, to Andermatt.
- 5th Day. Andermatt—rail to Flüelen—steamer to Lucerne; explore the city in the afternoon.
- 6th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 7th Day. Lucerne via Brünig route to Meiringen, visit the gorge of the River Aar and proceed to Interlaken.
- 8th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights or round trip Lauterbrunnen-Scheidegg-Jungfrau-Joch-Scheidegg-Grindelwald.
- 9th Day. Proceed via Spiez to Kandersteg and visit the famous Oeschinen Lake.
- 10th Day. Kandersteg to Brig-Montreux.
- 11th Day. Excursion to the famous Gruyères district.
- 12th Day. Excursion to Champéry.
- 13th Day. Visit to Vevey and Lausanne.
- 14th Day. Proceed via steamer to Geneva and explore the city in the afternoon.

Leave for France.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TOURS OF 21 DAYS

I. Entering at Basle

- 1st Day. Explore the interesting City of Basle in the forenoon and proceed in the afternoon to Zürich.
- 2nd Day. Explore the city in the morning and take a trip to the Uetliberg in the afternoon.
- 3rd Day. Make an excursion to the Falls of the Rhine.
- 4th Day. Make a trip on the Lake of Zürich as far as Rapperswil, then proceed by rail via Glarus to Linthal.
- 5th Day. Visit Braunwald or some other point of interest in this vicinity.
- 6th Day. Proceed by Post auto-bus over the Klausen Pass to Altdorf, train to Lucerne.
- 7th Day. Explore the City of Lucerne.
- 8th Day. Make a trip on the lake, including a walk or drive on the famous Axenstrasse.
- 9th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 10th Day. Excursion to Engelberg.
- 11th Day. Proceed from Lucerne via the Brünig route to Meiringen, visit the gorge of the River Aar and proceed to Interlaken.
- 12th Day. Excursion to the Harder or Schynige Platte.
- 13th Day. Round trip Lanterbrunnen-Scheidegg-Jungfrau-Joch-Scheidegg-Grindelwald.
- 14th Day. Trip on the Lake of Thun to Scherzligen, proceed to Berne and return in the evening by rail to Interlaken.
- 15th Day. Interlaken-Spiez-Kandersteg. Visit the famous Oeschinen Lake.
- 16th Day. Make an excursion via Goppenstein into the quaint Lötschen Valley.



Open air parliament at Schaddorf near Altdorf

Phot. Aluf



Burning of the Böögg at Zürich

- 17th Day. Kandersteg-Brig-Visp-Zermatt. Make a trip to one of the different points of interest in the afternoon.
- 18th Day. Make an excursion to the Gornergrat.
- 19th Day. Zermatt-Visp-Martigny-Montreux. Visit the Castle of Chillon in the afternoon.
- 20th Day. Visit Vevey and Lausanne.
- 21st Day. Proceed by steamer to Geneva.
- Leave for France.

II. Entering at Lausanne or Geneva

- 1st Day. Explore either city which you may have chosen for your starting point.
- 2nd Day. Make a trip on the Lake of Geneva.
- 3rd Day. Proceed by rail to Montreux; visit the Castle of Chillon and the Rochers de Naye.
- 4th Day. Excursion into the picturesque Gruyères Valley.
- 5th Day. Proceed via Visp to Zermatt.
- 6th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.
- 7th Day. Zermatt-Visp-Brig, then Furka Railway to Gletsch (Rhône Glacier).
- 8th Day. Proceed by Post auto-bus over the Grimsel Pass to Meiringen, visit the gorge of the River Aar and proceed to Interlaken.
- 9th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 10th Day. Round trip to Jungfrauoch.
- 11th Day. Proceed from Interlaken via the Lake of Thun to Berne.
- 12th Day. Excursion to the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel.
- 13th Day. Proceed to Lucerne and explore the city in the afternoon.
- 14th Day. Excursion on the Lake of Lucerne.
- 15th Day. Visit to one of the surrounding mountain heights.

- 16th Day. Proceed from Lucerne via Thalwil to Chur: explore this quaint capital of the Grisons in the afternoon.
- 17th Day. Excursion to Arosa, Davos, Flims or Disentis.
- 18th Day. Chur-Thusis-(Visit the Via Mala Gorge)-St. Moritz.
- 19th Day. Visit one of the "Alps" in this vicinity.
- 20th Day. Drive along the Upper Engadine lakes to Maloja.
- 21st Day. Visit to Vulpera-Tarasp in the Lower Engadine.
- Proceed by the Bernina Railroad to Tirano-Colico-Como, or proceed from Tirano to Bormio and over the Stelvio to Trafoi and Meran.

III. Entering Switzerland at Lugano (via Chiasso, or the Lake of Como, Italy).

- 1st Day. Explore Lugano and immediate vicinity.
- 2nd Day. Excursion to the San Salvatore or Monte Generoso.
- 3rd Day. Proceed from Lugano via Ponte Tresa-Luino to Locarno. Visit the Madonna del Sasso.
- 4th Day. Excursion into the romantic Maggia Valley.
- 5th Day. Proceed from Locarno by steamer to Stresa, then by rail via Simplon route to Visp, then to Zermatt.
- 6th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.
- 7th Day. Some other excursion in the environs of Zermatt in the forenoon, proceed in the afternoon via Visp to Martigny.
- 8th Day. Excursion to the Great St. Bernard Hospice.
- 9th Day. Proceed in the morning from Martigny to Montreux, visit the Castle of Chillon in the forenoon and take an afternoon steamer to Geneva.
- 10th Day. Geneva.

- 11th Day. Proceed from Geneva via Lausanne to Montreux, then take the electric railway via Zweisimmen to Spiez and Interlaken.
- 12th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 13th Day. Excursion to the Jungfrauoch.
- 14th Day. Trip on the Lake of Thun with a visit to Berne.
- 15th Day. Proceed via the Lake of Brienz to Meiringen, thence by Post auto-bus over the Grimsel to Gletsch.
- 16th Day. Proceed from Gletsch by Post auto-bus to Andermatt, thence by rail to Flüelen and steamer to Lucerne.
- 17th Day. A visit to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 18th Day. Excursion to Engelberg.
- 19th Day. Proceed via the Lake of Zug to Zürich, exploring that city in the afternoon.
- 20th Day. Excursion to the Uetliberg or on the Lake of Zürich to Rapperswil.
- 21st Day. Proceed via the Falls of the Rhine to Basle.
Leave Switzerland for France or Northern Europe.

IV. Entering at St. Moritz (From Chiavenna or Tirano, Italy)

- 1st Day. Visit one of the delightful "Alps" in the vicinity.
- 2nd Day. Drive to Maloja, along the Upper Engadine lakes.
- 3rd Day. Excursion to Muottas Muraigl.
- 4th Day. Excursion to Vulpera-Tarasp.
- 5th Day. St. Moritz-Filisur-Davos-Landquart-Linthal.
- 6th Day. Excursion to Braunwald or some other point of interest.
- 7th Day. Proceed by Post auto-bus over the Klausen Pass to Altdorf, thence by rail to Lucerne.

- 8th Day. Trip on the Lake of Lucerne, including a walk or drive on the famous Axenstrasse.
- 9th Day. Visit one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 10th Day. Excursion to Engelberg.
- 11th Day. Lucerne via Brünig route to Meiringen, visit the gorge of the River Aar and proceed to Interlaken.
- 12th Day. Excursion to the Harder or Schynige Platte.
- 13th Day. Excursion to the Junfrauoch.
- 14th Day. Trip on the Lake of Thun, then proceed by rail to Berne. Explore the city in the afternoon.
- 15th Day. Excursion to the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel.
- 16th Day. Proceed from Berne via Kandersteg to Brig, thence to Visp and Zermatt.
- 17th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.
- 18th Day. Zermatt-Visp-Montreux; visit the Castle of Chillon.
- 19th Day. Excursion into the picturesque Gruyères Valley or excursion to Champéry.
- 20th Day. Visit to Vevey and Lausanne.
- 21st Day. Proceed by steamer to Geneva, exploring the city in the afternoon.
- Proceed to France.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TOURS OF 30 DAYS

I. Entering at Basle

- 1st Day. Explore this interesting city and proceed for the evening to the Falls of the Rhine.
- 2nd Day. Sightseeing at Schaffhausen, proceeding later in the day to Zürich.
- 3rd Day. Excursion to the Uetliberg.
- 4th Day. Excursion on the Lake of Zürich as far as Rapperswil.

- 5th Day. Excursion to Baden and nearby Brugg and Vindonissa (interesting Roman amphitheatre).
- 6th Day. Zürich-Glarus with a visit to the famous Klöntal.
- 7th Day. Proceed to Linthal and visit one of the many points of interest in that vicinity.
- 8th Day. Excursion to Braunwald.
- 9th Day. Proceed by Post auto-bus to Altdorf, thence by rail to Lucerne.
- 10th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 11th Day. Excursion to Engelberg.
- 12th Day. Another excursion in the environs of Lucerne.
- 13th Day. Excursion to the picturesque Lake of Zug or into the so-called Seetal, where a visit to the Castles of Hallwil or Lenzburg should be included.
- 14th Day. Proceed from Lucerne via the Brünig route to Meiringen, visit the gorge of the River Aar and proceed to Interlaken.
- 15th Day. Excursion to the Harder or Schynige Platte.
- 16th Day. Excursion to the Jungfrauoch.
- 17th Day. Excursion to Mürren.
- 18th Day. Excursion to Brienz, the woodcarvers' village.
- 19th Day. Proceed via the Lake of Thun to Berne.
- 20th Day. Excursion to the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel.
- 21st Day. Excursion to ancient Soleure, or some other point in the Jura.
- 22nd Day. Excursion to Fribourg and the Gruyères district.
- 23rd Day. Excursion into the quaint Emmental.
- 24th Day. Proceed from Berne via Spiez to Frutigen, thence to Adelboden.
- 25th Day. Explore some of the picturesque environs.
- 26th Day. Proceed from Adelboden via Frutigen to Kandersteg and visit the Oeschinen Lake.

27th Day. Excursion from Kandersteg via Goppenstein to the interesting Lötschen Valley.

28th Day. Proceed from Kandersteg via Spiez and Zweisimmen to Montreux.

29th Day. Visit Vevey and Lausanne.

30th Day. Excursion to Geneva.

Leave for France via Lausanne-Vallorbe, or Geneva-Bellegarde, or for Italy via the Simplon route.

II. Entering at Lausanne

1st Day. Explore this interesting city.

2nd Day. Make an excursion to Geneva.

3rd Day. Make an excursion to the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat.

4th Day. Visit Vevey and Montreux, including the Castle of Chillon.

5th Day. Excursion to the Gruyères district.

If Switzerland is entered at Geneva, the same programme can be followed, the second day being devoted to a special excursion to Lausanne.

6th Day. Proceed to Champéry, exploring some of the environs in the afternoon.

7th Day. Some other excursion in the environs of Champéry.

8th Day. Proceed via Martigny to Visp and Zermatt.

9th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.

10th Day. Some other excursion in the environs of Zermatt.

11th Day. Zermatt-Visp-Brig, Post auto-bus to Gletsch (Rhône Glacier).

12th Day. Proceed from Gletsch via Post auto-bus to Meiringen, thence by rail and steamer to Interlaken.

13th Day. Excursion to the Harder or Schynige Platte.

- 14th Day. Excursion to the Jungfrauoch.
- 15th Day. Excursion to Adelboden or Kandersteg.
- 16th Day. Excursion on the Lake of Thun including a visit to the Beatus Caves.
- 17th Day. Proceed to Berne and explore the city in the afternoon.
- 18th Day. Excursion to some point of interest in the environs of Berne.
- 19th Day. Proceed from Berne to Lucerne.
- 20th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 21st Day. Excursion via the Lake of Zug to Zürich.
- 22nd Day. Excursion on the Lake of Lucerne, including a drive or walk on the famous Axenstrasse.
- 23rd Day. Excursion to Engelberg.
- 24th Day. Proceed from Lucerne by rail to Andermatt, thence by Post auto-bus to Disentis.
- 25th Day. Proceed via Reichenau and Thusis to St. Moritz.
- 26th Day. Drive to Maloja along the Upper Engadine lakes.
- 27th Day. Visit one of the delightful "Alps" in this neighborhood.
- 28th Day. Excursion to Vulpera-Tarasp.
- 29th Day. Excursion to Pontresina and environs.
- 30th Day. Some other excursion in this district.

Leave via the Bernina Railroad for Tirano-Colico-Como, or proceed from Tirano to Bormio and over the Stelvio to Trafoi, or leave Switzerland via the picturesque Lower Engadine.

III. Entering at Lugano (From Chiasso or the Lake of Como, Italy)

- 1st Day. Explore this interesting city.
- 2nd Day. Excursion to the San Salvatore or Monte Generoso.

- 3rd Day. Excursion to Ligornetto, or some point of interest on the Lake of Lugano.
- 4th Day. Proceed via Ponte Tresa-Luino to Locarno; visit the Madonna del Sasso.
- 5th Day. Excursion into the picturesque Maggia Valley.
- 6th Day. Proceed via Bellinzona and the St. Gothard route to Goeschenen, thence to Andermatt.
- 7th Day. Proceed in the afternoon by Post auto-bus to Gletsch (Rhône Glacier).
- 8th Day. Proceed by the Furka Railway to Brig, thence to Visp and Zermatt.
- 9th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.
- 10th Day. Some other excursion in the environs of Zermatt.
- 11th Day. Proceed via Visp and Martigny to Montreux; visit the Castle of Chillon.
- 12th Day. Visit to Vevey and Lausanne.
- 13th Day. Visit to Geneva.
- 14th Day. Visit to the Gruyères district.
- 15th Day. Visit to Champéry or Villars in the Rhône Valley.
- 16th Day. Proceed via Zweisimmen to Spiez and Interlaken.
- 17th Day. Excursion to the Harder or Schynige Platte.
- 18th Day. Excursion to the Jungfrauoch.
- 19th Day. Excursion on the Lake of Thun.
- 20th Day. Visit to Berne.
- 21st Day. Proceed via Meiringen to Lucerne; explore the city in the afternoon.
- 22nd Day. Visit to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
- 23rd Day. Excursion on the Lake of Lucerne, including a walk or drive on the Axenstrasse.
- 24th Day. Excursion to Engelberg.
- 25th Day. Excursion to Zug and Zürich.
- 26th Day. Proceed by rail to Altdorf, thence by Post auto-bus over the Klausen Pass to Linthal.

- 27th Day. Excursion to Braunwald.
- 28th Day. Some other excursion in this vicinity.
- 29th Day. Proceed via Rapperswil and Winterthur to Schaffhausen-Neuhausen; Falls of the Rhine.
- 30th Day. Proceed to Basle, devoting the day to that interesting city.

Leave for France or Northern Europe.

IV. Entering at St. Moritz (From Chiavenna or Tirano, Italy)

- 1st Day. Visit one of the interesting "Alps" in the vicinity.
- 2nd Day. Drive to Maloja along the Upper Engadine lakes.
- 3rd Day. Visit to Pontresina and one of the nearby glaciers.
- 4th Day. Excursion to the Muottas Muraigl.
- 5th Day. Visit to Vulpera-Tarasp.
- 6th Day. Proceed via Thusis to Disentis.
- 7th Day. Proceed by Post auto-bus to Andermatt.
- 8th Day. Proceed by Post auto-bus to Gletsch (Rhône Glacier), then by the Furka Railway to Brig.
- 9th Day. Make an excursion to the picturesque Lötschen Valley.
- 10th Day. Proceed from Brig via Visp to Zermatt.
- 11th Day. Excursion to the Gornergrat.
- 12th Day. Some other excursion in the environs of Zermatt.
- 13th Day. Proceed via Visp to Montreux with a visit to the Castle of Chillon.
- 14th Day. Excursion to Geneva.
- 15th Day. Excursion to Lausanne.
- 16th Day. Another excursion in the vicinity of Montreux.
- 17th Day. Excursion to the picturesque Gruyères district.
- 18th Day. Proceed to Berne, exploring the city in the afternoon.
- 19th Day. Excursion in the environs of Berne.

- 20th Day. Proceed via the Lake of Thun to Interlaken.
21st Day. Excursion to the Harder or Schynige Platte.
22nd Day. Excursion to the Jungfrauoch.
23rd Day. Excursion to Adelboden, Kandersteg or Kienthal.
24th Day. Some other excursion in the environs of Interlaken.
25th Day. Proceed from Interlaken via the Brünig route to Lucerne; explore the city in the afternoon.
26th Day. Excursion on the Lake of Lucerne, with a walk or drive on the Axenstrasse.
27th Day. Excursion to one of the surrounding mountain heights.
28th Day. Excursion to Engelberg.
29th Day. Excursion to Zug and Zürich.
30th Day. Proceed to Schaffhausen or Basle, exploring either of these cities in the afternoon.
Leave for Northern Europe or France.

OBSERVATION—In order that a tourist may avail himself whenever feasible of the reduced "pension rates" granted by the hotels for a stay lasting at least five days, the itineraries of longer duration have been made up accordingly.

QUAINT CUSTOMS AND FESTIVALS

AS the study and knowledge of the various legends of Switzerland afford us an opportunity to obtain a closer insight into the beliefs and character of her people, so will an intimate understanding of the manifold customs which are still prevalent throughout the country bring us nearer to the heart of the natives.

Glancing over the pages of Swiss history we find that the little Alpine Republic has passed through many stages. It was first peopled by the Rhaeti and the Helvetii of Celtic origin, then in succession the Romans, the Alemanni, Burgundians and Franks swept through the country or parts thereof. Later in the 13th Century the heroic struggle of the Forest Cantons started against Austrian tyranny and numerous revolts against foreign oppression were carried out victoriously. The Reformation and interior political feuds contributed in their turn to fill the pages of Swiss history and the anniversary of many noteworthy incidents and famous battles which have taken place in the course of bygone centuries, have ever since been commemorated by an appropriate celebration. Then in private life the perpetual change of the seasons, for instance, as well as the different Christian holidays have in their turn furnished occasions for ceremonies and festivals and a majority of these old-time customs, of which I will just describe a few, are still transmitted from generation to generation.

One of the most glorious battles in Swiss history is undoubtedly the one of Sempach, on July 9, 1386, which is celebrated yearly on the first Monday after St. Ulrich's Day. In the forenoon a well organized procession in which delegates of

the government, the clergy, students and citizens of Sempach all take part, winds its way up to the battlefield. All gather near the so-called Winkelried-Stone, a memorial erected in honor of the hero of Sempach, and a government official makes a speech. After this the participants enter the old chapel on the battlefield, where the historical documents relating to the battle are first of all read to the audience. Then follows a regular religious service, with sermon, high mass and a procession. A number of masses are moreover said on that day for the repose of the souls of the fallen soldiers. At the conclusion of this celebration in the chapel the people return to Sempach and the remainder of the day is spent in a pleasant social reunion with banquet, speeches and musical offerings.

The memory of the wonderful victory at Näfels, in the Canton of Glarus, of 600 men of Glarus against a force of between five and six thousand Austrians, on April 9, 1388, is also honored every year on the first Thursday in April. The celebration is known as the Näfelserfahrt—the pilgrimage to Näfels—and consists first of all of a procession which makes a halt before every one of the eleven memorial stones, indicating the spots where the eleven unsuccessful attacks were made by the enemy. After this follow, same as at Sempach, the reading of the historic account of the battle, a sermon, some hymns and a solemn mass.

The "Landsgemeinden," as we still find them in Appenzell (Inner- and Ausser-Rhoden), in Glarus, Nidwalden, Obwalden and Uri, are held on the last Sunday in April, or on the first Sunday in May. It is an open-air meeting of all the burghers of the canton during which the democratic principle in its purest form is seen at work, the right of initiative as well as that of the referendum finding in it at one and the same time their natural expression. It is the task of the Landsgemeinde to elect the cantonal government and certain officials, and

the Landsgemeinde also takes charge of the fiscal matters of the canton and its legislature in general.

The Landsgemeinde of Glarus is one of the most striking of all as regards some of its features. In the morning the cantonal authorities march from the ancient Rathaus to the place of meeting, preceded by a detachment of soldiers and a band which plays a peculiar slow march. Another military detachment follows behind these officials and two bailiffs, clad in rich purple, carry the mighty sword of the canton and the seal of state. The people themselves journey without any formality directly to the meeting place. As soon as the authorities have entered "the ring," whose origin dates back to Alemannic days, the burghers begin to occupy their places. As at other Landsgemeinden, the women and children are privileged to attend, but in Glarus they are given the place of honor, being seated in the very front of the assembly.

A platform has been erected for the government officials and from here the Landammann or President directs the meeting. The elections are decided by a holding up of the right hand and if the result is not apparent at once, the voters are asked to again hold up their hands, until a good majority can be easily determined.

The Landsgemeinde of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden is held at Hundwil and the one of Appenzell Inner-Rhoden takes place at Appenzell, which latter city puts on quite a festive appearance for the occasion. The women are mostly dressed in their picturesque national garb and the youngsters consider Landsgemeinde Sunday the gala day of the year.

At Appenzell too there is a procession of the cantonal officials, headed by the Landammann and two state functionaries carrying halberds. All except the bailiff, who is dressed in the colors of the canton, half black and half white, are clothed in long black gowns. On one side of the square are two platforms; the higher one accommodating the state

officials and the lower one the judges of the cantonal court. The people gather in front of these platforms, all dressed in their black Sunday best—with a few of the younger set in the attractive cantonal garb—and all wearing by their side an old sword or saber, as a sign of their honorable and free citizenship.

With heads uncovered they stand reverently while the Landammann opens the day's proceedings with a speech, dealing with matters most important for the day. After conclusion of his discourse he lays down the seal of state and descends from the platform, whereupon the cantonal secretary asks the assembly to choose a successor. The re-election or the election of a new man for each office now takes place and when the assembly is brought to a close, the people renew their oath of fidelity to the state which in every Landsgemeinde is one of the most solemn and impressing acts.

The Landsgemeinde of Uri takes place in a meadow at Schaddorf, near Altdorf, the latter being the starting point of the procession which is similar to the one at Glarus. In this case, however, the standard of Uri is carried conspicuously in the forefront of the procession and it is escorted by two men in mediaeval costume, bearing the two bull's horns, which are the insignia and symbol of Uri sovereignty. The meeting itself is transacted on the same basis as in the other Landsgemeinde cantons.

The two half cantons of Unterwalden, Obwalden and Nidwalden, hold their Landsgemeinde at Sarnen and Stans respectively. No special feature distinguishes them from the meetings in the other above mentioned cantons.

The origin of the curious custom of Chalanda Marz in the Upper Engadine, which is meant to be a welcome greeting to the approaching spring, dates back to those early days when this part of the Grisons was under Roman influence. On the first of March the youngsters rise with the

sun and ere long the bigger boys begin to march through the village, swinging heavy cowbells with all their might. This is the signal for their younger playmates to make themselves ready and immediately after breakfast all the boys assemble in the village square. Each of them carries a bell on his neck and presently they begin their merry march from house to house. The tallest boy marches in front as the leader; he is meant to represent the Swiss cow-keeper and in this capacity he warbles many a melodious yodel-song into the cool morning air. His costume consists of black breeches, white stockings, old-fashioned shoes and a formidable-looking cap, not to forget the scrupulously clean milking pail which he carries proudly on his broad shoulder. His companions, all carrying weapons, follow in a long row, their joyous songs forming a harmonious accompaniment to the tinkling of the numerous bells. Another tall boy marches at the end of the procession. He, in the rôle of herdsman, carries a long stick in his hand and an old, big hat on his head. He pretends to be anxiously looking around for the cows entrusted to his care.

Wherever this joyous crowd of boys knocks at a door, it is bound to receive a hearty welcome. Sausages, pies, cakes, apples, nuts and other dainties coveted by the average country lad are liberally presented to them and a one or two franc piece is often slipped into the hands of these juvenile merry-makers. After they have thus "visited" every resident of their commune, the boys ask the girls to join them and somewhere in the house of some good-natured folks who delight in listening to the outbursts of youthful happiness, the banquet takes place. But the older generation also celebrates the day in a befitting manner and many a glass of the renowned Veltliner wine is emptied in honor of the approaching spring.

Towards the end of April the passing of winter and the arrival of spring is celebrated at Zürich with a very pretty festival known as the Sechseläuten—six o'clock ringing

feast—as the actual ceremony takes place at the striking of 6 P. M. when the bells ring for the working day to close, which during the winter only finishes at 7 P. M.

A huge figure, known as the Böögg, made of wood and covered with white cotton wool, represents winter. In due consideration of its fate to be fulfilled in the evening, it is stuffed with crackers and gunpowder.

In the morning a procession of over 1,000 school children, many of whom are dressed in the picturesque Swiss national garb, escorts the triumphal float bearing the Goddess of Spring with her attendant maidens. Behind follows the Böögg, surrounded by dancing and jeering clowns. The procession winds its way along the river Limmat to the head of the placid lake, where Böögg is left behind on the spacious square, to be raised on poles, in order that a bonfire may be built around him. The forenoon festivities close with a juvenile ball in the Townhalle.

In the afternoon the various guilds, all attired in wonderful ancient costumes, have their parade. These guilds, which in former centuries used to play such an important rôle, are no longer the strict unions of the same class of artisans—those unions died out in 1798. The members of the guilds of to-day may in reality belong to quite a different profession, but they may have chosen to select the symbol of the trade once practiced by their forefathers. Several of these guilds still meet in their respective guild-houses, others have their reunions in various inns or hotels, but all are anxious to participate in a dignified manner in the afternoon Sechseläuten parade.

The first stroke of six is the signal for Böögg's execution. He is set on fire and while he is expiating his wrongdoings other bonfires flare up on the surrounding mountain heights and fireworks are sent off from the numerous boats now gaily circling around the lovely lake. Winter has passed and the

arrival of spring is celebrated far into the stillness of the night.

Some of the prettiest spring festivals are, of course, connected with Easter. Easter is primarily an important holiday in the Christian calendar, but its advent also calls for certain quaint usages which have no connection whatsoever with the Bible. Of these customs the so-called "Eierauflesen," the gathering up of eggs, is one of the most noteworthy. It is of Alemannic origin and consists of a competition between two parties of which one has to throw a certain number of eggs into a peculiarly shaped flat basket, while the other party has to cover an indicated distance on foot or on horseback. The man who has accomplished his task first is the winner and the loser has either to pay for the eggs or some drinks.

Ascension Day is a particular favorite with the natives for sunrise excursions to mountains. The residents of Zürich thus journey to the nearby Uetliberg, the people of Aarau and environs to the Gisliflüh, the Bernese to the Gurten, etc.

Whit-Sunday also is a great day for outings. In the Lower Engadine the young people enjoy a dance on the soft green meadows. In a part of the Canton of Zürich the farmers present the poor with milk, believing that their milk production would, through this gift, be blessed for the year.

In the mountain regions, the start of the cattle to the summer pastures, the so-called Alpaufzug, is always a festive event. Interlaken for instance has been making a particular feature of this day which means so much to the herdsmen and their families and on which occasion the cattle even seem to realize the important change which is about to gladden their lives.

The king of the Alpine procession, a handsome, powerful bull, marches in front. He is decorated with beautiful garlands of flowers and with the airs of a monarch he carries the one-legged milking-stool, which is also wreathed with spring

blossoms. In a long row the cows now follow their leader, all well kept and scrupulously clean and every one embellished with flowers and a merry tinkling cowbell. At their sides walk their keepers in Sunday attire, now and then fondly eyeing their protégés.

Following the procession of cattle comes a parade of carriages and vehicles of varied description, containing the women-folk and children of the herdsmen, also articles of furniture and dairying utensils piled high. This is the departure for the Alps, a most characteristic and picturesque sight in the mountainous regions.

A very antiquated custom of nocturnal wooing, which is, however, gradually dying out, is the Kiltgang. In many districts of the Canton of Berne the younger set of the male inhabitants form a kind of vigilance committee to prevent the well-to-do girls from being carried off by outsiders. The lovers in the village who are of this set are permitted to pay their visits and climb to the windows of the fair ones undisturbed, while strenuous opposition is given to strangers who venture to intrude.

Closely connected with the Kiltgang is the so-called Maienstecken of the Canton of Lucerne. A lover, anxious to please his dearest, plants in front of her window a small pine tree, adorned with ribbons. This is supposed to be the expression of utmost devotion, and it generally finds its reward in a generous entertainment at the hands of both the parents and the girl.

Another method of wooing in the flower language still exists in remote villages of the Canton of Glarus. In this case the young man places a flower pot containing a single rose and a note on the window sill of the girl's room when she is absent from home. He then has to patiently wait for a reply.

If the maid takes the rose, the young man boldly enters the house to arrange matters with her parents, but if the rose

is allowed to fade away the proposal is rejected without a single word having been exchanged between the couple.

There is not one single part in Switzerland which has not some peculiar usage of its own. To the casual onlooker they may appear ridiculous at first, but on closer examination of such old-time traditions we frequently discover that their origin is actually connected with historic events, and what may have struck us as "somewhat queer" at first is explained by the fact that the majority of these ancient customs were born in a period when the world did not radiate the enlightenment of our modern days.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL LIFE

SWITZERLAND is classical ground for everything connected with education and schools.

Switzerland is classical ground for everything connected with education and schools.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, born in 1712 in the City of Geneva, presented the world with new ideas on education in his book "Emile." He was of the opinion that the development of the individual reflects the evolution of the entire species and asked therefore that the principles of education should conform themselves to the general upward trend of humanity. According to Rousseau the attention of the educator should first be centered exclusively on the development of the body and the senses of the child; a systematical training of the intellect would then follow, but the object of the same would be more a building up of character and power of judgment than a mere instilling of knowledge.

Heinrich Pestalozzi, born in 1746, Zürich's great philanthrop and pedagogue, realized the greatness of Rousseau's teachings and utilized them in a practical way for the public schools. His writings and the educational establishments he directed at Neuhof-Birr (Argovie) from 1775-80 and at Yverdon, Canton of Vaud, from 1805-25, became world-famous, although the latter never prospered in a financial way. Pestalozzi's own methods were successfully carried through by another clever pedagogue, von Fellenberg, whose private Institute at Hofwil, near Berne, was attended by the sons of families known on both sides of the Atlantic.

It was through these brilliant men of the 18th and 19th centuries that the leaders of the nations began to realize the importance and necessity of endowing youth with an education.

As early as 1830 the Swiss Cantonal Governments began to study the school problems, for in those days already the school was recognized as the instrument by which a democracy trains its members for efficiency and patriotic service. The same principle recently prompted Lloyd George to declare that the new Great Britain would have to give her public schools more moral and financial support, inasmuch as they constituted an important element of the nation's welfare.

It is considered the duty of society to see that no child or man is wasted, but that he is prepared to live most efficiently the life which will have most meaning to himself and the greatest service to the social whole. The Swiss believe that democracy in education consists, not in placing before students of diverse and unequal capacities the same program with a pretext that all are given an "equal chance," but in offering to each individual an opportunity to develop a characteristic ability in a school adapted to his needs and to the demands of society.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

The aim of the Swiss schools is to achieve as high a general average as possible and to generously assist those who find climbing difficult. Great attention is therefore already devoted to the low primary grades, where the inevitable foundation has to be laid for the future. A passage in the Federal Constitution indicates that "the cantons provide for adequate primary instruction which must be exclusively governed by the state." This tuition is obligatory and free of charge in the public schools.

Every child in Switzerland must attend school for a period of 7-9 years, according to the respective cantonal laws. The compulsory attendance age is either 6 or 7 and play schools, similar to the American Kindergarten, are generally provided for small children between 4 and 7.

The course of study at the primary schools includes princi-

pally reading, writing, arithmetic, gymnastics, singing, drawing, history, geography and one foreign language. (In French Switzerland this would be German and in German Switzerland French.) A regular attendance of special courses in knitting, sewing and needlework is compulsory for the girls and many of the leading schools have added cooking and domestic science lessons to their curriculum. Boys and girls of one grade are generally taught together. The cities provide a separate room for each grade, the same numbering about 30-40 pupils. In the small schools in the country, however, there are as many as 4-5 grades in the same room and there are even a goodly number of hamlets where the schoolmaster has to instruct the entire juvenile flock of the locality, ranging from 6-15 years of age! How these schools can cover the prescribed program remains a wonder to many outsiders; but there seems to be such a bond of sympathy between teacher and pupil and such a self-effacing devotion to his task on part of the former that the impossible is achieved as a matter of course.

The majority of the Swiss primary schools provide free of charge the materials of instruction used by the individual pupils as well as by the school. Such expenses are generally shared between the respective cantonal governments and the communes.

CONTINUATION OR REPETITION SCHOOLS

Experience has shown that the knowledge acquired in the elementary schools must be extended or at least renewed after the compulsory attendance ceases, if it is to be retained for use in the practical life of the young man who will soon be entrusted with the duties of citizenship. For the benefit of such students, who leave school immediately after the prescribed compulsory term, some cantons have added so-called "Repetition Schools," and other cantons what is known as

"Continuation Schools." An intermission of one or two years is generally allowed between the close of the elementary school period and the beginning of the Repetition or Continuation school. In this manner the pupil resumes his studies at a somewhat more mature age. The new courses concentrate especially on the perfection of the mother tongue, on Swiss geography, history and government questions, and are an excellent preparatory means for the examination which every future soldier of the Swiss army has to undergo when he enters the school of recruits at the age of twenty.

The attendance of these schools is limited to the winter months and does not exceed seven hours per week.

In Switzerland the schools are often described as "the palaces of democracy." Whether it be in an obscure mountain village, or in one of the handsome cities, the "temple of education" is just as conspicuous for its stately beauty as the never missing "temple of worship" is inspiring in its noble architecture. Where the physical and intellectual welfare of the young generation is concerned, the Swiss do not shrink from making a sacrifice and so it frequently happens that a community whose general aspect totally lacks the stamp of prosperity prides itself with a school building and equipments which must necessarily have occasioned heavily increased taxes to the citizens.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS

For children of sickly or frail constitution many cities have established open-air or forest schools, where the youngsters may enjoy the benefit of the fragrant, pine-scented air of the woods, together with their lessons. With a specified part of the day being devoted to study, resting and games and carefully prepared meals and refreshments being served free of charge, these delicate children gradually develop into healthy members of humanity.

The public conscience has taken the problem of education so much to heart that it compels the schools to see that children do not go with insufficient food or clothing, and that when their homes are distant they may be able to dine near the school. Poor residents of cities are also given an opportunity to send delicate youngsters to one of the so-called "vacation homes for school children," which are distributed all over the country and which, with the aid of donations and subscriptions, afford such children an opportunity to gain health and strength during the school holidays.

THE SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

The term of "Secondary School" is applied to schools usually parallel with the higher grades in the primary. Their course of study, however, is more extended and of longer duration. In most of the cantons the pupils desirous of attending these higher schools are transferred to the same from the fifth grade of the primary school, provided they can pass the state-imposed examinations.

The average length of duration of a secondary school course is 4 years, and after graduating from the same the students are ready to enter what is termed "Intermediate Schools," the same comprising:

1. Institutions preparatory to universities, such as the gymnasia with their scientific, literary and commercial departments.
2. Teachers' Seminaries.
3. Technical Schools.
4. Commercial Schools.

The course of study in the first named group of institutions generally takes 4-4½ years. After its completion and the passing of a state examination the students are eligible to enter one of the universities or the Federal Polytechnic at Zürich.

Some intermediate schools, especially those of the smaller cantons, merely endeavor to give their students a complete education of a higher grade and many of them afford at the same time opportunities for boarding to pupils from distant localities. A few of these institutes are enterprises of religious orders and among them are the Roman Catholic Colleges at Schwyz, Einsiedeln and Engelberg, which are particularly well attended by youths hailing from the mountain districts.

A special feature of the intermediate schools of French Switzerland are the language courses and the special classes for Swiss and foreign students whose mother tongue is not French. French is especially taught in these classes, and as soon as the students are sufficiently versed in this language they can attend the normal classes.

Unlike the primary schools which are absolutely free, these public intermediate schools generally require a fee which is, however, so insignificant that people of medium circumstances do not find it a burden to let their children take advantage of these establishments. Exceptions are moreover always made in cases of really poor people and such children receive tuition and all school materials besides entirely free of charge. The majority of these intermediate schools have, moreover, stipend funds which are a further encouragement for poor parents whose children are anxious to acquire a higher education.

Switzerland, the acknowledged Mecca of the tourists, has for many decades also encouraged travel among its native population. Every school takes a trip at least once a year, and while the lowest primary grades are treated with a necessarily short excursion of one-half day or one day, where the refreshments form probably the chief delight, "the flight into the world" assumes bigger proportions in the higher grades. Many of the intermediate schools of the larger cities

arrange summer vacation trips lasting from 3-7 days, and while the students are expected to meet the always very moderate expenses of such an outing themselves, poor pupils are never left behind. These trips which take the Swiss school children to the most exquisite spots in the country, famous for their historical associations, their natural beauty and other characteristics, are an infallible means of implanting into the youngsters' hearts a love, admiration and understanding for their native land which remains forever. This without doubt is the best foundation for 100 per cent. patriotism in later life.

Switzerland believes that money spent for schools will ultimately represent a sound investment for the state and statistics available for 1916 show that the government, cantons and communes spent together for primary, secondary and intermediate schools the sum of Fr. 74,303,847 or an average of Fr. 116 per pupil and Fr. 19 per capita of the population. These figures elevate the little mountain Republic to a very exalted rank among nations. At the same time it may be interesting to mention that the country spent in 1909 but Fr. 12 per capita for military purposes and there is no need to dwell on the great efficiency of the Swiss army which during the war had to keep ever vigilant and in training on the frontiers.

THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

That a people who has realized the importance of a good education, as the Swiss have, give also careful attention to vocational training, is not surprising. While their efforts in this field are still in an early stage, they are nevertheless already showing good results.

Workers for Switzerland's most notable industries, for weaving, embroidery, machinery, watchmaking, hotel keeping and wood carving are all trained in schools especially devoted

to these branches. Six technical institutes for pupils of the age of 15 years up prepare the same in 5-8 terms for a theoretical and practical activity in construction, machine building, electrical engineering, chemistry, etc. The diploma given by these establishments makes a student eligible for the Federal Polytechnic—the Swiss Technical University at Zürich.

A small number of agricultural and dairy schools, which all maintain model farms, afford a thorough training for young men who are desirous to become proficient in this branch. For the girls there are special schools for complete instruction in housekeeping. Courses are also available in dressmaking, millinery, embroidery and household economics, both for women who wish to take up this line of work professionally and for those who only desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of the same for home use. Some of these institutes are subventioned and governed by the cantons and communes, others by public welfare associations.

Careful attention is also paid to commercial training. Besides the already mentioned commercial sections of the intermediate schools, there are special commercial schools at Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel. These commercial and technical schools are well frequented by students from various European and transatlantic countries and their individual programs take the requirements of these foreign pupils into special consideration.

Commercial science in its highest stage is taught at the Academy of Commerce of St. Gall and at the department of commercial science of the University of Zürich, where the final examinations take place of students who are desirous to teach in this branch.

Young people who are serving a practical commercial apprenticeship in some business firm have, moreover, an opportunity to learn the theoretical part of this branch by

attending the special courses arranged for this purpose by the "Swiss Commercial Society."

The newest creations in the field of vocational training are the schools for traffic and administration, where employees are trained for railroad, post, telegraph and customs service. Special institutes covering this field are, moreover, at St. Gall, Olten and Lucerne, and the technical schools of Bienne and Winterthur maintain each a railroad department.

Finally there are also a number of music schools and conservatories. While the first-named institutes teach music principally to complete a general education, they also undertake to turn out the average grade of piano teacher. The conservatories, however, of which there are one each at Basel, Geneva and Lausanne and two in Zürich, undertake to train artists and high grade professors.

Vocational training is very generously supported by the government, which in the year 1916 for instance paid out the following subventions:

For trade and industrial training.....	Fr. 1,195,509
For commercial training.....	1,033,495
For household economics and vocational training of women.	462,807
For agricultural schools.....	349,392

Total. Fr. 3,041,203

Eighteen experts, of whom four are ladies, are commissioned by the government to assist in the supervision of these schools and courses.

THE UNIVERSITIES

The crowning point of the entire educational system in Switzerland are the seven cantonal universities and the Federal Polytechnic. The creation of so many educational establishments of the highest rank gives ample proof of the idealistic tendency and the desire for learning of the Swiss, not to mention their readiness for great and continued pecuniary sacrifice for this purpose. In this connection one

must not forget that the little Alpine Republic numbers but 3,900,000 inhabitants. At the time of the foundation of the Universities of Berne and Lausanne more than half of the population of those two cantons, Berne and Vaud, belonged to the agricultural class and their legislative body, who has to set aside the large appropriations for the maintenance of these schools, includes to-day yet numerous farmer representatives.

How lavishly the little Alpine Republic is endowed with high grade institutions of learning is apparent from the following figures:

Switzerland provides one university for	
about every	570,000 inhabitants
France.	2,500,000 inhabitants
Belgium.	2,000,000 inhabitants
Italy.	1,700,000 inhabitants
Germany.	3,300,000 inhabitants

The above statistics indicate, of course, that the Swiss universities do not only accommodate native students, but a great number of foreigners. During the winter term 1913-14 the percentage of the latter was 55 with a total of 9,445 students. Conditions changed, of course, quite considerably during the war, and during the winter semester 1916-17 for instance there were but 37 per cent. foreign students among the total number of 8,640.

The conditions of matriculation generally require a matriculation certificate from an intermediate school, and if this is not available the student may pass a special entrance examination. Auditors for special courses chosen by them are also admitted without previous examination for the same fee as regular students. Ladies enjoy the same privileges all over. While French is the official language at the Universities of Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel, German is spoken at Basel, Berne and Zürich. Fribourg, bordering German and French

Switzerland, is mixed and both German and French lectures are given at the Federal Polytechnic, Zürich.

The University of Basel, dating back to 1460, is the oldest establishment of its kind in Switzerland. Many eminent men, among them Oecolompad, the theologist; Paracelsus, the great teacher of medicine; Jacob Burckhardt, the art historian and Friedrich Nietzsche, the philosopher, helped to establish and increase its reputation, and the well-known family of Bernoulli which emigrated to Basel from Flanders some centuries ago has also furnished several of the most quoted professors of the university. As Basel is the country's wealthiest city, the university is liberally supported by numerous scientific societies and public welfare associations. It disposes of an unusual variety of auxiliary institutions, such as libraries, seminaries and special institutes.

While this oldest of Swiss universities has been surpassed by its young sisters of Zürich and Berne, as far as the number of attending students is concerned, it is known as one of the most serious institutions of learning, where on account of the limited number of students, the professors are particularly able to get into close touch with the individual members of their classes, to give them more personal help and to live on more friendly terms with them than is possible in places with crowded lecture rooms.

The other Swiss universities are creations of the 19th Century. While Geneva, Lausanne and Berne possessed "scientific academies" for some considerable time, it required the almost unanimous resolution of the Cantonal Council of Zürich to decide on the foundation of a second university in that city in 1832. To-day the University of Zürich is one of the leading institutions of learning in the land of the Alps and it occupies, since 1914, a building which will forever be the pride and inspiration of both citizens and students. In addition to the regular faculties the city also maintains a

special Dental College and a Veterinary medical faculty. The auxiliary institutions belonging to the university are exceptionally numerous and well-equipped and together with the university they form an imposing group of buildings often described as the "Quartier Latin" of this fair city.

In 1834, two years later than Zürich, Berne, the native city of the universally known savant Albrecht von Haller, developed its academy into a university which also disposes of a number of auxiliary institutions among which the Municipal Library and the various establishments devoted to medicine deserve special mention. Every university has generally a department in which it excels; in the case of Berne it is the faculty for medicine (to which a veterinary section has been added) which enjoys a world reputation.

In the year 1872 the State of Geneva elevated its academy, founded by the reformer Calvin in 1559, to the rank of a university. The faculty of medicine was opened in 1876. This particular institution of learning has risen rapidly into notoriety in Switzerland on account of the fame of its professors, and owing to its laboratories and general equipment which meet all the exigencies of modern science. Its special features are the school of chemistry, the school of anatomy, the public library and the observatory, which latter is also entrusted with the task of verifying the specially fine time-pieces (chronometers) which are turned out by Genevese watch factories.

The University of Lausanne, which also includes a school of engineers is the second largest of French Switzerland. It occupies one of the most handsome buildings to be found in the country, the "Palais de Rumine," an imposing structure in Florentine style, which was erected from 1898-1905. The cantonal library, the Museum of Art and other collections are housed in this noble temple of education, whose construction was made possible by a generous legacy left for

this purpose by Gabriel de Rumine, a one-time student of the academy of the city. This latter college was founded in 1537 by the Bernese Government and raised to the dignity of a university in 1891.

The University of Fribourg, with Roman Catholic faculty, founded in 1889, and the University of Neuchâtel, elevated to this rank from an academy in 1909 are as yet without a medical faculty.

On account of the competitive spirit of the individual cantons in the matter of establishing universities, the Swiss Government has been spared the expense of creating a Federal University, as foreseen by the Constitution. It has, however, splendidly fulfilled another obligation prescribed by the same—the creation of the Federal Polytechnic at Zürich. Opened in the year 1855 this institution is far-famed to-day for its perfect organization and its eminent teaching staff.

The principal domains covered by this technical university are the following: Architecture, engineering, machinery, chemistry, agriculture and forestry. While the lecture rooms are in an older edifice of dignified style, a large number of surrounding annexes, such as the Chemical Laboratory, the Laboratory for Industrial Mechanics, the Colleges for Forestry, Agriculture and Natural Science are available for practical study.

The conditions of matriculation are similar to those of the other universities. Older students with a practical experience and desirous of perfecting their theoretical knowledge receive certain concessions. Students have to pass final examinations for the diploma. The managing direction and supervision of the institute is in the hands of the Federal Council and the School Commission selected by the same.

PRIVATE AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS

All the cantons devote careful attention to the education

of poor, defective, subnormal, blind and deaf and mute children, and there are a number of well-organized special institutions for these unfortunate members of human society.

During the past few decades Switzerland has, moreover, acquired universal fame as the country par excellence for private educational establishments of all grades and every variety. These institutes are distributed all over the land, in German, French and Italian speaking parts, but it must be admitted that French Switzerland excels in the number of such schools. Private schools for children of the prescribed school age are under the supervision of the cantons; they are carefully organized and their teaching staff consists of men and women who have received their regular state diplomas as educators. In view of the acknowledged super-efficiency of the Swiss public schools, the private educational establishments are, of course, obliged to maintain an equally high standard and it goes, therefore, without saying that they are constantly endeavoring to improve and perfect their systems.

With the exception of the regular university courses, the private schools cover every phase of study taken up by the different public schools. Their most successful field is to be found in preparatory and practical vocational training (teaching, commerce, trade and art); in preparatory training for the higher grade of intermediate schools and the universities and especially also in the general and special training of young people in foreign languages. French Switzerland is particularly successful in this latter field.

On the classic shores of the Lake of Geneva, in the entire Canton of Vaud, in the Canton of Fribourg and in the Canton of Neuchâtel are numerous private institutes to which parents of all nationalities entrust the care and education of their sons and daughters, feeling confident that these establishments do not only look after the bodily and spiritual welfare of their charges, but that they also endeavor to become a home

in the real sense of the word for all these young people. Parents residing in countries where the educational system is not fully developed are consequently glad to be able to have their children educated in a land which is so splendidly organized for this very purpose and which is not only renowned for its wonderful climatic advantages and exquisite scenery, but also for its up-to-date and refined conditions of living. Even the Swiss families realize the great advantage of sending their sons and daughters to a finishing school in a part of the country where the official language is different to theirs and it is therefore a general occurrence that young people from one section of Switzerland attend for a year or two or even longer a public or a boarding school in another part of the country, in order to perfect themselves in French or German as the case may be, and in order to absorb at this most impressive age knowledge, which will prove a formidable asset for their whole lives.

And as there are Swiss hotels to cater to every purse, so there are private schools for students of limited or ample means. To impart to their pupils an education of irreproachable standard, in surroundings that are both beneficial to body and mind, is the foremost aim of all these establishments. While outdoor sports of every description are becoming a feature in every school, the fashionable establishments lay, of course, special stress on the same, as well as on summer and winter sojourns in the mountains and dancing and appropriate social activities, so as to prepare their wards to later on fill in a befitting manner their position in society.

The private schools are also destined to fill an actual need. Children who are unable to attend public school, be it on account of delicate health, insufficient adaptability to study in a big classroom or some other reason, can generally be educated with success in a private establishment, where the limited number of pupils makes it possible for the teachers

to study each child and to call into life and develop any special talents which may still lay dormant. In addition to the actual educational training these private establishments endeavor, moreover, to exercise a beneficial influence upon the formation of a child's character; with infinite care they strive to implant into its whole being that fineness of spirit and quality of culture which in adult years distinguishes leaders of men.

The development of character and intellect, as well as physical training through working in fields and woods, and wandering by lake and mountains is the particular aim of the so-called "Ecoles nouvelles." Several "Alpine institutes" for boys and girls have also been established in the mountain regions—particularly in the Canton of the Grisons, where students of frail constitution may enjoy the benefit of the invigorating Alpine climate throughout the year.

The foregoing review of the Swiss school system indicates that the Swiss are, of all peoples, the most thoroughly imbued with the need of education and at the same time the most conscientious to see that its advantages may be fully enjoyed by all. Where public instruction is concerned, this otherwise extremely saving people, are generous in the highest degree. Realizing that in elevating their children they are elevating themselves, they are willing to make sacrifices for the schools until "it hurts." "Education brings liberation" is the motto of the Swiss and herein lies the secret of the distinguished rank occupied by the little mountain Republic in the world of learning.

SWISS CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES

City	Consul	Address	For the States:
New York, N. Y.	Louis H. Junod	104 Fifth Ave.	N. Y., Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn. and Virgin Isl. For sailings from Boston.
Philadelphia, Pa.	(H. Barrel, Consular Agt., Dr. Carl Vuilleumier.	88 Broad St., Boston) . . .	Pa., N. J., Del.
New Orleans, La.	P. U. Thalmann.	1239 Snyder Ave.	La., Ala., Ark., Miss., N. C., S. C., Ga. and Fla.
Cincinnati, O.	At present attended to by the Swiss Legation.	843 Union St.	O., Ind., Ky. and Tenn.
St. Louis, Mo.	Gaston Dubois.	Washington, D. C.	Mo., Kans., Neb. and south- ern part of Ill.
Chicago, Ill.	Dr. Ernst Buehler.	823 Merchants La Ciede Building.	Mich., Wis., Ia. and northern part of Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	Ulrich Müller.	Marine Building.	Tex. and Okl.
San Francisco, Cal.	John Freuler.	440 Montgomery St.	Cal. and Nev.
Portland, Ore.	Albrecht Streiff.	816 Spalding Bldg.	Ore. and Idaho.
Seattle, Wash.	S. J. Wetrick.	821 Central Bldg.	Wash., and the territory of Alaska.
St. Paul, Minn.	Alfred Karlen.	21 E. Third St.	Minn., N. D., S. D., W. Y. and Mont.
Denver, Col.	Paul Weiss.	1606 Curtis St.	Col., Ariz., N. M. and Utah.
Manila, P. I.	Otto Gmür.	120 Calle Dasmarias.	Philippine Islands.
Washington, D. C.	Minister Dr. Marc Peter, Swiss Legation.	2013 Hillyer Place.	District of Columbia, Va., W. Va. and Md.

SWISS CONSULATES IN CANADA

Montreal.	Dr. Carl P. Hübscher, Consul General.	212 Drummond Street.	.....
Toronto, Ont.	Edwin Zuerer.	64 Wellington St., W. . . .	Ontario and the district of the northwestern territories
Winnipeg, Man.	John Erzinger.	606 McIntyre Block. . . .	Man. and Sask.
Vancouver, B. C.	Samuel Gintzburger.	122 Hastings St., W. . . .	B. C. and Alberta.

LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES IN SWITZERLAND

Argentine Republic: Legation in Berne, Consul-General in Geneva; Consul in Lausanne; Vice-Consuls in Aarau, Basle, Bellinzona, Berne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gall, Soleure and Zürich.

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Bavaria: Legation in Berne.

Belgium: Legation in Berne; Consuls in Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchâtel and Zürich.

Brazil: Legation in Berne; Consul-General in Geneva; Vice-Consul in Berne and Lausanne.

Bulgaria: Legation in Berne.

Chile: Legation in Berne; Consuls in Geneva and Zürich.

Columbia: Legation in Berne; Consul-General in Geneva; Consul in Lugano; Vice-Consul in Lausanne.

Costa Rica: Consul-General in Berne; Consul in Geneva.

Cuba: Vice-Consul in Geneva.

Denmark: Consul in Zürich; Vice-Consul in Geneva.

Dominican Republic: Consuls in Berne and Zürich.

Ecuador: Chargé d'affaires in Lausanne; Consul in Lugano.

France: Embassy in Berne; Consuls-General in Geneva and Zürich; Consuls in Basle and Lausanne.

Germany: Legation in Berne; Consul-General in Zürich; Consuls in Basle, Berne, Davos, Geneva, Lausanne and Lugano.

Great Britain: Legation in Berne; Consul-General in

Zürich; Consuls or Vice-Consuls in Basle, Berne, Davos, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Montreux, Neuchâtel, St. Moritz and St. Gall.

Greece: Consuls-General in Berne, Geneva, Zürich; Consul in Lugano.

Guatemala: Chargé d'affaires in Geneva.

Hayti: Consul in Geneva.

Holland: Legation in Berne; Consuls or Vice-Consuls in Basle, Berne, Davos, Geneva, Montreux and Zürich.

Honduras: Consul-General in Berne; Vice-Consul in Geneva.

Italy: Legation in Berne; Consuls-General in Basle, Geneva, Lugano and Zürich; Vice-Consuls in Brigue, Coire and St. Gall.

Japan: Legation in Berne; Consul in Zürich.

Lithuania: Legation in Berne.

Mexico: Consul-General in Berne; Consuls in Basle, Geneva, Lugano and Zürich.

Nicaragua: Consul-General in Berne; Consul in Basle.

Norway: Consul-General in Zürich; Vice-Consuls in Basle, Berne, Geneva and Vevey.

Panama: Consuls in Chaux-de-fonds, Geneva, Lausanne, Lugano and Zürich.

Paraguay: Consul-General in Berne; Consuls in Geneva, Lausanne and Zürich; Vice-Consul in Aarau.

Peru: Consul-General in Geneva; Consuls in Lausanne and Lugano.

Portugal: Legation in Berne; Consul-General in Berne; Consuls or Vice-Consuls in Basle, Davos, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne and Zürich.

Roumania: Legation in Berne; Consuls in Basle, Geneva and Zürich.

Salvador: Consuls-General in Geneva and Zürich.

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United States of America: Legation in Berne; Consul-General in Zürich; Consuls in Basle, Berne, Geneva and St. Gall; Consular Agents in Lucerne and Vevey.

Uruguay: Legation in Berne; Consul-General in Geneva; Consul in Basle; Vice-Consul in Lugano.

Venezuela: Consul-General in Geneva; Consul in Lucerne.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES

Centigrade or Celsius		Réaumur		Fahrenheit
0	==	0.0	==	32.0
1	==	0.8	==	33.8
2	==	1.6	==	35.6
3	==	2.4	==	37.4
4	==	3.2	==	39.2
5	==	4.0	==	41.0
6	==	4.8	==	42.8
7	==	5.6	==	44.6
8	==	6.4	==	46.4
9	==	7.2	==	48.2
10	==	8.0	==	50.0
— 1	==	— 0.8	==	30.2
— 10	==	— 8.0	==	14.0
— 20	==	— 16.0	==	— 4.0

METRIC SYSTEM

MEASURE OF WEIGHT

(*Unit Gramme*)

	Grains	Oz. Troy	Lb. Avoir.	Cwt.
Centigramme.	0.15432	.....	.....	.....
Decigramme.	1.54323	0.003	.....	.....
Gramme.	15.43235	0.032	0.002	.....
Decagramme.	154.32349	0.321	0.022	.....
Hectogramme.	1543.23488	3.215	0.220	0.001
Kilogramme.	15432.34880	32.150	2.204	0.019

MEASURE OF LENGTH

(*Unit Metre*)

	Inches	Feet	Yards	Mls.
Millimetre.....	0.03937	0.003	0.001	....
Centimetre.	0.39371	0.032	0.010	....
Decimetre.	3.93708	0.328	0.109	....
Metre.	39.37079	3.280	1.093	....
Decametre.	393.70790	32.808	10.936	0.006
Hectometre.	3937.07900	328.089	109.363	0.062
Kilometre.	39370.79000	3280.899	1093.633	0.621

HEIGHTS OF THE MAIN PEAKS

In the Valais

	FEET		FEET
Monte Rosa	15,217	Pollux	13,430
Dom (Mischabel)	14,940	Breithorn	13,380
Lyskamm	14,889	Ober Gabelhorn	13,364
Weisshorn	14,804	Allalinhorn	13,236
Matterhorn	14,782	Grand Cornier	13,022
Dent Blanche	14,318	Mont Blanc of Seilon	12,700
Grand Combin	14,164	Pigne d'Arolla	12,471
Castor	13,879	Monte Leone	11,684
Zinal Rothhorn	13,856	Tour Salières	10,588
Dent d'Hérens	13,715	Dent du Midi	10,450

In the Bernese Oberland

	FEET		FEET
Finsteraarhorn	14,026	Blümlisalp	12,044
Gross-Aletschhorn	13,721	Wetterhorn	11,873
Jungfrau	13,670	Altels	11,930
Mönch	13,465	Gspaltenhorn	11,293
Schreckhorn	13,386	Wildhorn	10,709
Eiger	13,042	Wildstrubel	10,673
Agassizhorn	12,980	Grand Muveran	10,043
Distelhorn	12,297	Oldenhorn	10,250
Balmhorn	12,176	Diablerets	10,650

In Central Switzerland

	FEET		FEET
Damastock	11,920	Pizzo Rotondo	10,489
Galenstock	11,802	Urirotstock	9,620
Sustenhorn	11,523	Pilatus	6,995
Titlis	10,527	Stanserhorn	6,236
Spännörter	10,506	Rigi	5,900

In Eastern Switzerland
(Except the Grisons)

	FEET		FEET
Tödi	11,887	Piz Segnes	10,178
Oberalpstock	10,926	Glärnisch	9,580
Claridenstock	10,729	Calanda	9,213
Ringelspitz	10,667	Säntis	8,216
Grosse Windgälle	10,473	Churfirsten	7,576

In the Grisons

	FEET		FEET
Bernina	13,304	Piz d'Err	11,093
Piz Roseg	12,934	Piz Morteratsch	12,317
Piz Palü	12,835	Piz Tambo	10,749
Piz Cambrena	11,835	Campo Tencia	10,089
Piz Tschierva	11,693	Piz Languard	10,716
Piz Corvatsch	11,339	Silvrettahorn	10,657
Piz Kesch	11,228	Piz Vadred	10,584
Piz Linard	11,201	Piz Medel	10,509
Rheinwaldhorn	11,149	Tinzenhorn	10,430
Piz Julier	11,106	Piz Pisoc	10,427

Literature:

Various publications issued by Swiss Tourist interests.
Travel Topics by Marie Widmer.

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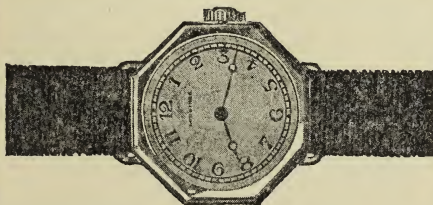
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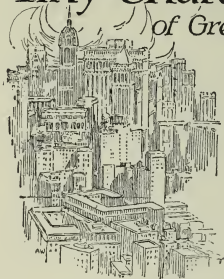
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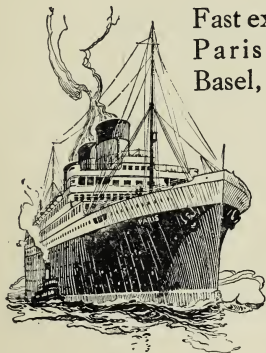
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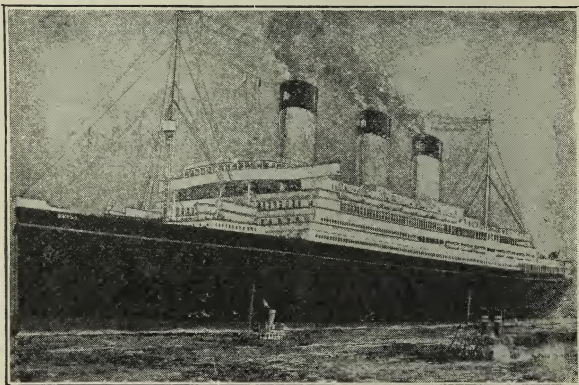
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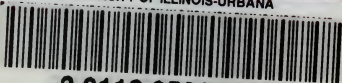
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